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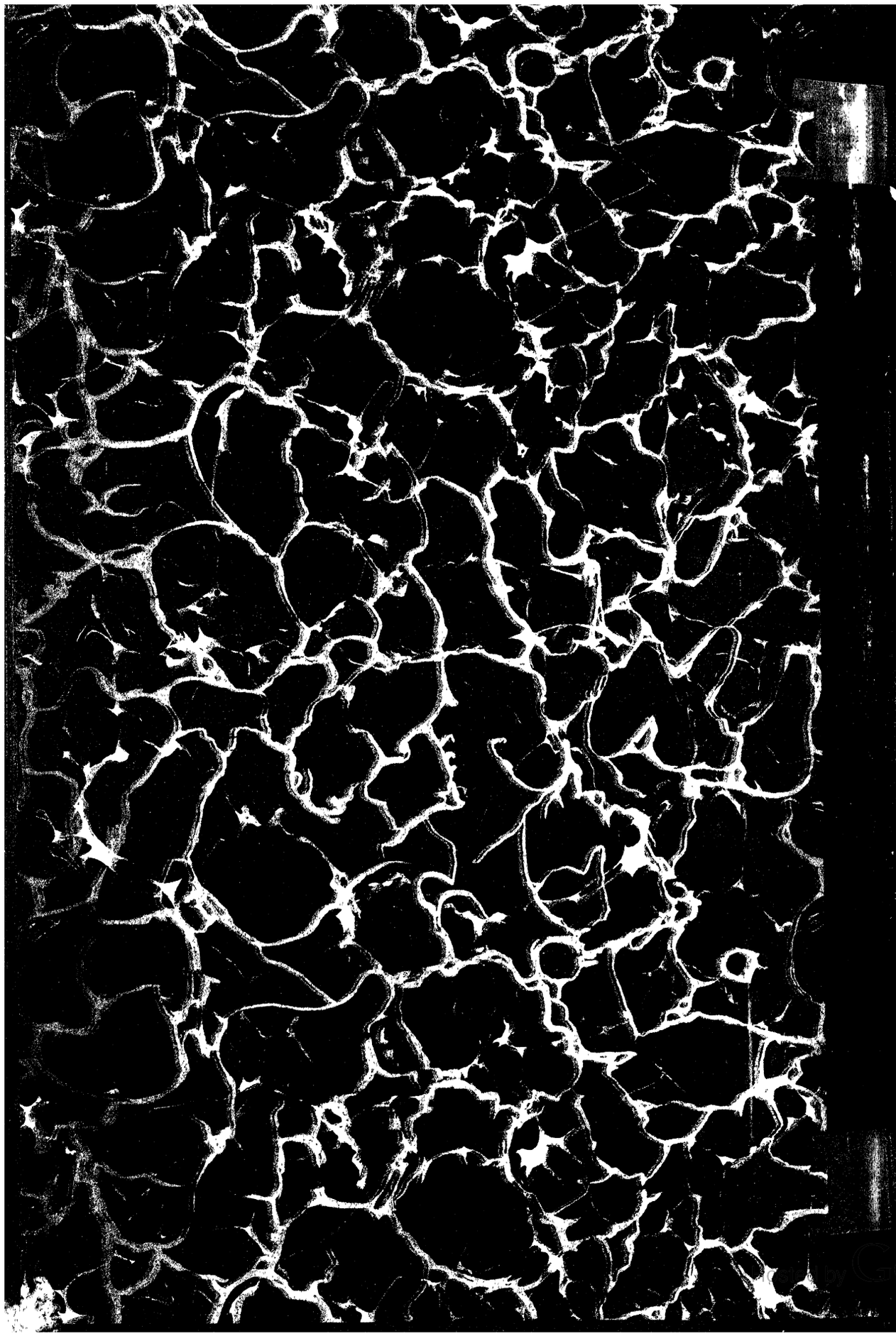
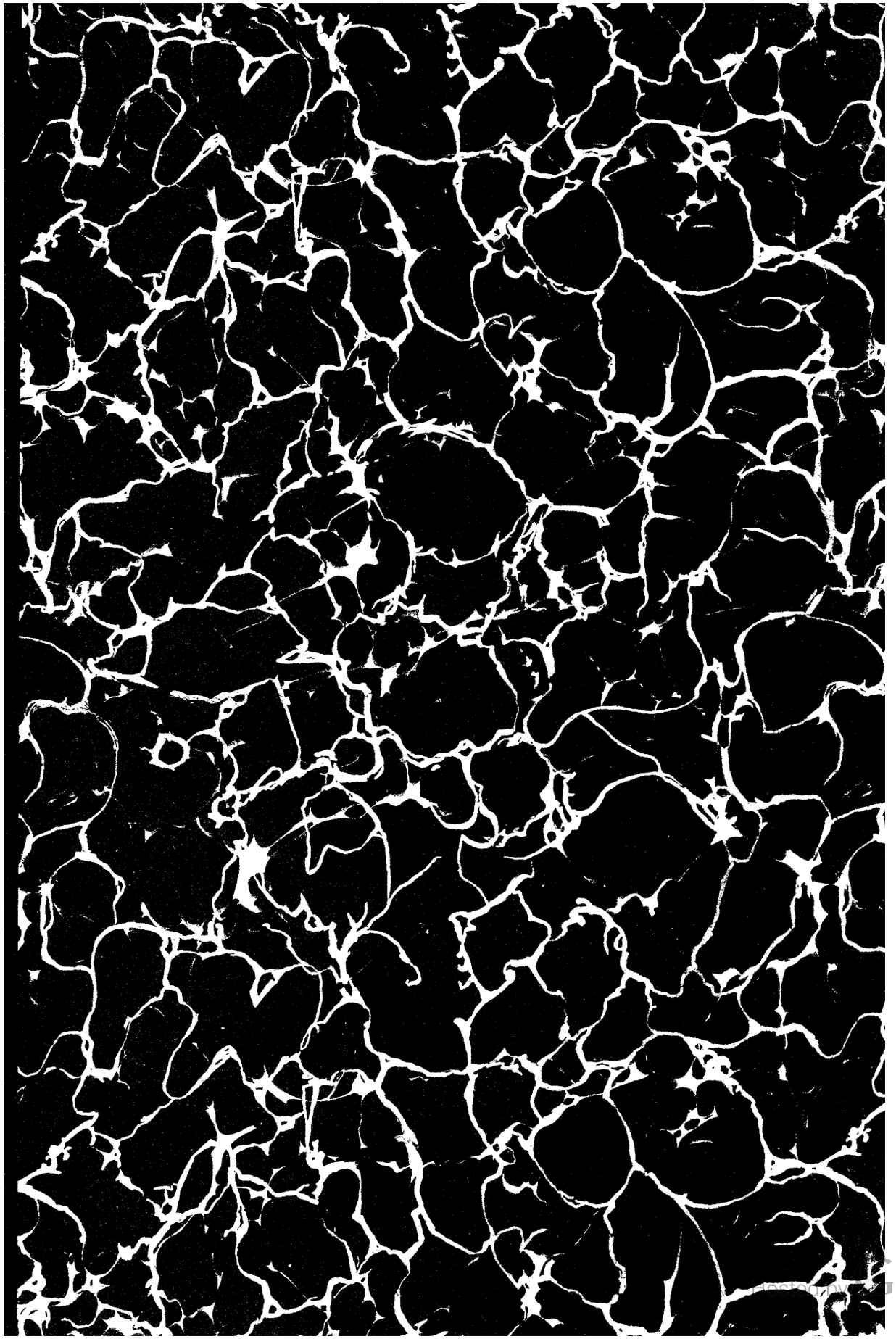
MEMOIRS OF LENAWEE COUNTY

VOL. I

WESTERN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION





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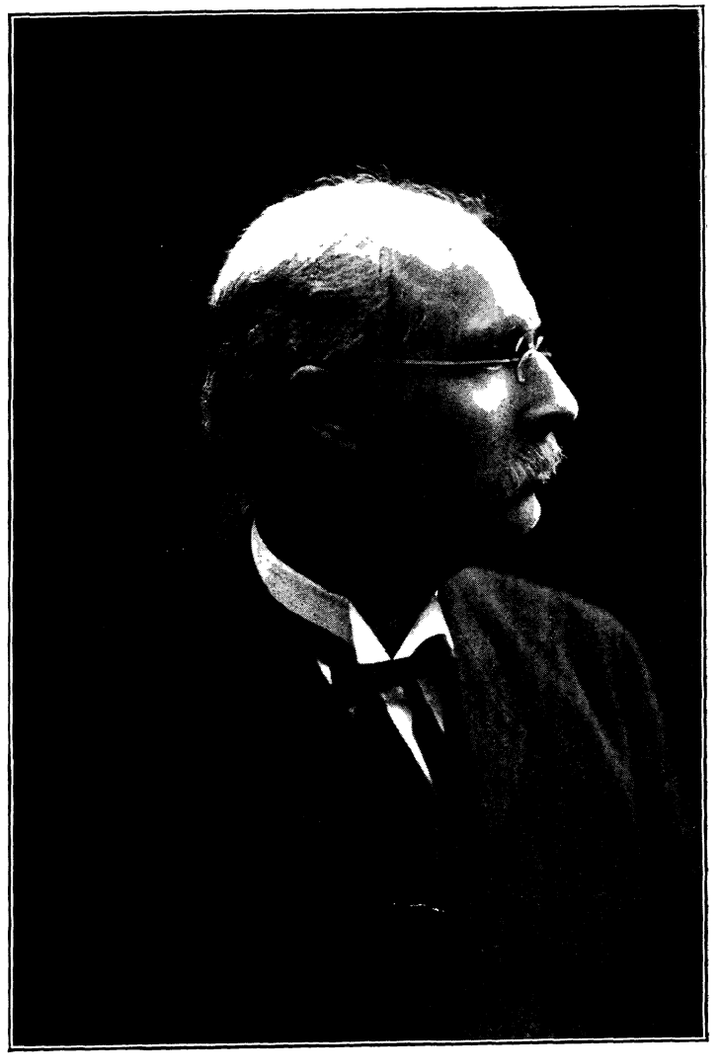

RICHARD L. BONNER

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MEMOIRS

OF

LENAWEE COUNTY

MICHIGAN

FROM THE EARLIEST HISTORICAL TIMES DOWN TO
THE PRESENT, INCLUDING A GENEALOGICAL
AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF
REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES IN
LENAWEE COUNTY

RICHARD ILLENDEN BONNER, EDITOR

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

MADISON, WISCONSIN
WESTERN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
1909

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PREFACE

It has been the aim in the preparation of these volumes to give a faithful account of the early settlements in Lenawee county, to note the progress that attended the noble efforts of the pioneer citizens and their worthy descendants, and also to make the reader acquainted, by biographical mention, with many of those to whom we of the present day are indebted in no small measure for the excellent advantages we enjoy. Records of pioneer times are interesting, and they are not without their lessons of instruction. In Lenawee county only a very few of the early settlers are now living, and those who still survive are the lingering bonds between us and bygone days, transmitting the traditions of early times to the inquiring minds of the present generation. So, it is by the light of the recorded past, as it appears upon printed pages, that one must follow in the foot-prints of the adventurous and enterprising pioneer. He is seen, as it were, amid the labors and struggles necessary to convert the wilderness into a fruitful field. The reader sits by his cabin fire, partaking of his homely hospitality, and listens to the accounts which he is pleased to give of frontier life, and of the dangers, trials, hardships, and sufferings endured by himself and others, in their efforts to make for themselves homes in regions remote from civilization. And through these pioneer records and printed pages, the way is followed along to the present. From small beginnings are seen the mighty achievements of industry—the complex results of daring enterprise, subduing and creative energy, and untiring perseverance.

Looking backward some fourscore years, a few hardy pioneers are seen locating at Tecumseh, Blissfield and Adrian. They were vigorous frontier men and women, of scanty means, but possessed of a courageous determination to win homes for themselves and their posterity. A few years later, others came, some settling on prairie and ridge lands, while some sought homes in the beautiful valleys of the River Raisin and Bean Creek. Log houses with shake roofs, and barns of equally primitive structure, were soon in evi-

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dence, signifying that a civilization was being established in the wilderness. Small clearings were made and grain was planted and harvested wherever such efforts and labor had assurance of commensurate reward. Farms were gradually increased by clearing the land of timber; and now, following on in the path of progress and improvement, what were once waste places are seen rejoicing under the kindly care of the husbandman, while beautiful farms, with all the fixtures and appliances necessary to make the tillers of the soil and their families contented and happy, are spread out in all directions.

Home-made clothing gradually disappeared, the tables had more of the delicacies of life; the ox-team gave way to the more speedy animal, the horse; the sickle was supplanted by the grain cradle, and the latter was laid aside for the reaper; the scythe was hung up as a relic and the mower took its place in the meadow; and the house looms were no longer seen when the pioneer mothers, one by one, passed to their eternal home. The old log school-house, long to be remembered, had its day, and the white frame and red brick temples of education stand by the roadside at frequent intervals. The prayer meetings and other religious services which were once held in the kitchen of the log cabins, now are convened in stately church edifices, dedicated to the living God. On the large and well cultivated farms are seen modern machinery for tilling the soil and reaping the fruits thereof, and wherever the eye roams it is greeted by the towering wind-mill, marking the places where the breezes of heaven perform the work of the primitive contrivance in drawing water.

The pioneer fathers laid a foundation upon which they and their successors have erected a magnificent structure; villages have sprung up as if by magic, and hundreds of human souls are congregated therein; the marts of trade and traffic and the workshops of the artisans are thronged; the press is established, whence floods of light may emanate for the instruction and benefit of all; electricity and gas now illumine the dark places, where once the torch and the tallow candle were the only lighting agencies; railroads have been built which bring the products of every clime, and the people from afar, to the confines of Lenawee county, and the telegraph and the telephone, "upon the lightning's wing," carry messages far and near. As some one has said, "Let the records of the pioneers be preserved; in after years our children and our children's children will look over them with pleasure and profit."

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In issuing the "Memoirs of Lenawee County," the publishers take the preface as a means of acknowledging obligation to many who have so cordially co-operated in their preparation. When we began this arduous task it was with the active co-operation and under the immediate supervision of Hon. Willard Stearns, that distinguished citizen of the county who shed luster on every thing he undertook, and acquired a state-wide reputation for the brilliancy of his intellect. Unfortunately, we were not to have the benefit of his advice and assistance to the end. His death, though coming after a long life of highest usefulness, was keenly felt by all citizens of the county, and distinctly so by us. The editorial work which Mr. Stearns had agreed to do was assumed by Richard I. Bonner, and much of whatever excellence is attained by these volumes may be attributed primarily to that gentleman, whose intelligent direction and courteous suggestions have been unfailing. Dr. Clifford Kirkpatrick, who stands high as a physician and surgeon, has edited the chapter upon "The Medical Profession," and to his painstaking efforts and interest in the subject is due the completeness with which it is treated. Clinton D. Hardy, the genial cashier of the Lenawee County Savings Bank, has revised and edited the chapter on "Banking and Finance," and he gave the work the same careful and intelligent consideration that characterizes his efforts in all matters claiming his attention. The chapter entitled "Farming and Allied Interests," has been written by the Hon. James W. Helme, than whom there is none more competent to speak upon agricultural matters, and he has given to this chapter much thought and research.

Acknowledgments are also due to the different county officials, who kindly assisted and thereby made easy the search through the records of their offices; to Mrs. Margaret F. Jewell, librarian of the public library, and her efficient assistant, Miss Agnes H. Jewell, for their unfailing courtesy; to A. E. Metler, photographer, for the use of some fine engravings which appear in this volume; and to many others are we indebted for numerous acts of kindness.

That the "Memoirs of Lenawee County" may prove satisfactory to our patrons is the hope of

THE PUBLISHERS.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I.

LENAWEE COUNTY ANTIQUITIES—The Mound Builders—Classification of Mounds—Their Works in Lenawee County—General Description of Mounds—Arrow-making—Early Archaeological Writings—Later Opinions..... 17

CHAPTER II.

EARLY JURISDICTION—Title to Lands—Treaty of 1783—Virginia's Claim of Sovereignty—The Greenville Treaty—The County of Wayne—Claims of the Indians—Cessions of Territory by the Red Men—Formation of Lenawee County 31

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION 57

CHAPTER IV.

OTHER SETTLEMENTS AND INCIDENTS 83

CHAPTER V.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE—Importance of the Question—The Origin of the Difficulty—Mitchell & Bradley's Map—Exception Clause in Ohio State Constitution—The Harris Line—The Fulton Line—Attack Upon Surveying Party—Major Stickney and His Connections with the Boundary Dispute—Activity of Governor Mason—Dispute Finally Settled by Congress—Legal Phases of the Question 107

CHAPTER VI.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.. 130

CHAPTER VII.

POLITICS AND OFFICIAL HONORS 151

CHAPTER VIII.

REPRESENTATIVES AND COUNTY OFFICIALS 182

CHAPTER IX.

TECUMSEH TOWNSHIP—Organization—Topography—Early History—Musgrove Evans and Other Pioneers—Locating Seat of Justice—First House, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Store, Crop of Wheat in Lenawee County, School House, Religious Services, and Election—Fourth of July, 1826—Pioneer Sketches 221

CHAPTER X.

ADRIAN TOWNSHIP—Location, Organization and Boundaries—Name Changed from Logan to Adrian—Topographical Features—Early History—First Settlers—James Whitney, Anson Howell, David Wiley and Other Pioneers—The Old Tabor Farm—First Township Meeting—Census of 1830—Heads of Families in 1830—Schools 235

CHAPTER XI.

BLISSFIELD TOWNSHIP—Location—River Raisin and Other Streams—First Permanent Improvement—Hervey Bliss and Other Early Settlers—First Election and Officers Chosen—Wild Game—First Minister, Hotel and School House—Pioneers Previous to 1836—Village of Blissfield—Railroads—Religious Organizations and Schools—Fertility of Soil..... 245

CHAPTER XII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—Location and Boundaries—Surface Drainage and Soil—The Early Settlers—Township Organization—Churches—Postoffice—Soldiers' Monument 259

CHAPTER XIII.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP—Topographical and Agricultural Features—The First Settlement and Township Organization—The First Election—Early Settlers—Early and Present Church Organizations—First Saw Mill—First Postoffice—Cheese Making—Villages... 265

CHAPTER XIV.

MADISON TOWNSHIP—Boundaries—Topography—Soil and Drainage—Railroads—Agricultural Interests—Early Settlers—Township Organization—First Election and Officers—First Saw Mill—First School House—First Log Cabin—First White Child Born..... 271

CHAPTER XV.

RAISIN TOWNSHIP—Location—Boundaries—Topography—First Settlers—Early Sketches—Incidents of Pioneer Life—First Saw

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Mill—First Election and Officers Elected— Early Industries—Nooney Simonds, Joseph Southworth, Alvin Doty, Edmund Hall and Other Pioneers — First School House—First Church Organization 279

CHAPTER XVI.

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP — Location and Organization—Surface and Drainage—Early Settlers—Timothy B. Goff, Americus Smith, Lester Clark, John Comstock, Stephen Warner, Alonzo Mitchell, and Other Pioneer Sketches—Early Industries—Incidents of Pioneer Life—Village of Palmyra—Early Schools—Religious Organizations —First Saw Mill and Grist Mill—First Marriage 297

CHAPTER XVII.

MACON TOWNSHIP—Surface—Organization — Early Settlers—John and Israel Pennington, Dr. Howell, James and Gabriel W. Mills and Other Pioneers—First Religious Services—First Stock of Goods—Early Schools..... 309

CHAPTER XVIII.

ROLLIN TOWNSHIP—Topography — Organization — First Election and Officers Elected—Joseph Beal, Deacon Matthew Bennett, John R. Hawkins, Levi Jennings and Other Pioneers — First Death, Birth and Marriage—First Religious Services—Village of Rollin—First Store—First Religious Organizations—First Public School—"Wild-cat" Money — Fine Mill Site 317

CHAPTER XIX.

ROME TOWNSHIP—Location and Natural Features — Name — First Settlement — Lyman W. Baker, David Smith, Jr., John B. Schureman, Theodoric Luther, Joseph M. Baker and Other Pioneers—Organization — First Election and Officers Elected—First Grocery—Baptist Church..... 331

CHAPTER XX.

WOODSTOCK TOWNSHIP—Topography—Organization—First Election at the Home of Jesse Osborn —First School House — Natural Features—First Settlement—Jesse Osborn, Charles M. McKenzie and Other Pioneers—First Township Meeting and Officers Elected—First Mill — Cement City — Two Foul Murders—Schools—Orsamus Lamb 339

CHAPTER XXI.

CAMBRIDGE TOWNSHIP — Location—Drainage — Early Settlers—Rev. William N. Lyster, James King and Other Pioneers—Charles Blackmar, First Settler—Public Improvements—Nathan S. Wheeler—John Rawson—First Township Meeting—Officers Elected — First Mail Route—First Store — First Saw Mill—First Ministers—Peter Onsted 349

CHAPTER XXII.

HUDSON TOWNSHIP—Natural Features and Advantages—Products of the Soil—First Settlements — Lanesville — Beriah H. Lane—Village of Lenawee—First Marriage, First Death, First Store—First Religious Meeting—First Frame House—Silas Eaton—Early Saw Mills—First Township Meeting—John H. Carleton, the Father of Will Carleton, the Poet —Village of Clayton—City of Hudson—Public Library..... 359

CHAPTER XXIII.

DOVER TOWNSHIP—Location and Natural Features—First Entries of Land—Samuel Warren—Isaac Warren—An Early Tavern—Some of the Pioneers—Cadmus Presbyterian Church—Rev. Paul Shepherd — Clayton Presbyterian Church 373

CHAPTER XXIV.

SENECA TOWNSHIP — Establishment and Boundaries—First Election — Simon D. Wilson — Amos Franklin—Topography and Soil—Early Settlements—First White Child—Early Pioneers—The Haywards—The Kinneys—Hard Times in 1835—First Death in Township—First Weddings — Other First Events—William Sutton — Village of Morenci—Silas A. Scofield—The Stair Auditorium 381

CHAPTER XXV.

OGDEN TOWNSHIP—Acts of Organization and Change in Boundary—Streams — Topography and Early Conditions—First Settler, Moses Volentine — John Underwood—Erastus Brockway — Ephraim Hicks — Other Pioneers — First Town Meeting, First Saw Mill, and First Death—William Crockett—Extensive Ditching..... 393

CHAPTER XXVI.

MEDINA TOWNSHIP — Organization—Natural Features—First Settler, Nathaniel W. Upton—Deacon Cook Hotchkiss—John Knapp—First White Woman—First Tavern — First Religious Sermon — First School—Rev. William E. Warner—First Deaths—George W. Moore—Hard Times—Early Marriages and Births—John D. Sutton—Rival Villages—Names and Sketches of Early Residents—First Township Meeting—Amusing Incidents—Early Merchants—Villages of Medina and Canandaigua 401

CHAPTER XXVII.

RIDGEWAY TOWNSHIP—Creation of the Township and Change in Boundaries—Topography and Water Courses—Natural Conditions —First Land Purchase — First

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Dwelling House—First Permanent Settlers—First Death—First Election—Sanford Hause—Joshua Waring—First Public Road—Early Religious Movements—First Physicians—Early Hardships and Difficulties 415

CHAPTER XXVIII.

RIGA TOWNSHIP — Organized as Pottsdam, Name Changed to Riga — Natural Features — First White Settler — Roswell W. Knight—The Cottonwood Swamp and the Riga Ditch—Names of Early Settlers — First Events—Village of Riga..... 423

CHAPTER XXIX.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP—Organization, Enlargement and Natural Features—Village of Deerfield—First Settlement—William Kedzie—Daniel H. Clark—Girl Lost in the Woods—First Events and Pioneer Incidents—George Ferguson—Albert K. Hickok—Change of Name of Postoffice from Kedzie's Grove to Deerfield—Ephraim Hall—Jason Hemenway—Joe Bragg—Other Pioneers 427

CHAPTER XXX.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP — Organization—Features, Natural and Modern—Thaddeus Clark—First Marriage and Death—Alpheus Kies—Benjamin B. Fisk and Son, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk—First Fourth of July Celebration — Early Horse Fanciers—Pioneer Mercantile Houses—Mammoth Sleigh Ride—John P. Silvers—Early Christian Ministers, Doctors and Lawyers—Village of Clinton 435

CHAPTER XXXI.

CITY OF ADRIAN—Founded by Addison J. Comstock, and Named by His Wife—Original Plat—First Events—Early Fourth of July Celebration—Early Hotels—Isaac Dean — Postoffice Established — First Dry Goods Store—E. Conant Winter — Rufus Merrick — Indian Scare — First Newspaper — First Drug Store—Abel Whitney—First Railroad—Adrian as a City—Original Boundaries — Summary of Charter — Amendments and Changes—List of Mayors with Personal Sketches—Present Conditions—Adrian Public Library—Cemeteries—Fraternal and Other Societies—State Industrial Home For Girls—Sketch of Mrs. Laura S. Haviland 441

CHAPTER XXXII.

CHURCH HISTORY — General Remarks—Methodist Episcopal Church—Camp-Meetings— Presbyterian Church—Baptist Church—First Baptism by Immersion—Episcopal Church—William Narcissus Lyster—Friends (Quaker) Church—Congregational Church—Catholic Church — Lutheran Church — German Evangelical Church—Methodist Protestant Church—Free Methodist Church—United Brethren Church—Disciples of Christ Church—Church of Christ (Scientist) — Woman's Christian Temperance Union..... 473

CHAPTER XXXIII.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT—General Remarks — The First School House in the County—Past and Present Educational Institutions at Tecumseh—Second Public School in the County—Blissfield Schools—Adrian Schools—Schools of Madison Township, of Deerfield, of Clinton, of Raisin Township—The Raisin Institute—Raisin Valley Seminary—Schools of Cambridge, Rollin and Hudson—The Will Carleton School—Schools of Medina — Medina Academy—Schools of Seneca, Dover, Rome and Woodstock—Woodstock Manual Labor Institute—Schools of Franklin, Palmyra, Fairfield, Ogden, Riga, Ridgeway and Macon —Summary—Parochial Schools—Adrian College — Brown's Business College 515

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE PRESS OF THE COUNTY—Launching of the First Newspaper—Name Changed to Watchtower — Michigan Expositor—Rensselaer W. Ingalls—The Jermain Brothers—Francis R. Stebbins—The Constitutionalist—Benjamin Workman—Michigan Whig—The Christian Advocate — The Farmer and Mechanic—Adrian Journal—Japheth Cross — Adrian Press — Evening Record — David W. Grandon—Michigan Patron—Tecumseh Newspaper History—James L. Smith—William Richards—Scovel C. Stacy—Hudson Newspapers—Enos Canniff — William T. Schermerhorn—Morenci Observer — Erasmus D. Allen—Blissfield Papers — Other Papers of the County, Past and Present. 549

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION—The Lenawee County Medical Society—Trials of the Early Physicians—Personal Mention of Early Practitioners 573

CHAPTER XXXVI.

BENCH AND BAR—Early Judicial System—Changes Therein by Different Constitutions of the State—Circuit Court—Associate Judges—Judge Andrew Howell—List of Circuit Judges — Probate Court and List of Judges with Personal Mention — County Courts and Judges — Prosecuting Attorneys with Sketches — Circuit Court Commissioners — Sheriffs — Members of the Bar—Lenawee County Bar Association 589

CHAPTER XXXVII.

BANKING AND FINANCE—Antipathy to Banks—Early Banking

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Laws—"Wild-cat" Banking—City Bank of Brest—Panic of 1837—Report of Bank Commissioners—Banking Law Declared Unconstitutional—Complete Financial Ruin—Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Bank—Philo C. Fuller—Period of Sane Banking—Waldby & Clay's State Bank — Lenawee County Savings Bank—Commercial Savings Bank—Adrian State Savings Bank—National Bank of Commerce—Lilley State Bank and the Tecumseh State Savings Bank, at Tecumseh—The Boies State Savings Bank and the Thompson Savings Bank, at Hudson—Other Banking Institutions—A Dishonest Banker 619

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

MILITARY HISTORY—The Black Hawk War—The Adrian Guards—First Military Encampment—The War with Mexico—Civil War Period—Differences of Opinion—First Mass Meeting in Adrian—Enlistments—First, Second and Fourth Infantry Regiments—The Gallant Eleventh — The Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiments — "Engineers and Mechanics" Regiment—Batteries of Artillery — Cavalry — Spanish-American War 639

CHAPTER XXXIX.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED INTERESTS—Early Statistics—Notable Change in Productions—Abandoned Industries — Later Statistics on Agricultural Wealth —Comparisons with Other Counties in the United States—Lenawee County Stands at the Head—Manufacture of Butter and Cheese — "The Cottonwood Swamp"—Riga and Ogden Townships—Sugar-Beet Industry — Organization of Farmers—Lenawee County Agricultural Society—The Grange — Farmers' Institutes—First Farmers' Club—The Great Farm Factory 667

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INDEX

Adam, John J. ... 161
Adams, Peter R. ... 600, 610
Addison, village of ... 345
Adrian, city of, chapter ... 441
Adrian College ... 544
Adrian township, chapter ... 235
Adrian, village platted ... 65
Agricultural Growth ... 667
Agriculture, chapter ... 667
Allen, Erasmus Darwin ... 568
Allis, George R. ... 214
Ames, Charles ... 360
Andrews, Dr. Edwin P. ... 576
Angell, Clark ... 397
Antiquities, chapter ... 17
Arnold, John ... 266
Ash, William ... 287
Attorneys-General ... 163
Attorneys, list of ... 599
Auditors-General ... 162
Backus, Andrew ... 610
Baker, Aaron S. ... 241
Baker, Albert M. ... 613
Baker, John ... 266
Baker, Joseph M. ... 334
Baker, Lyman W. ... 332
Baker, Rufus ... 269
Baker, William, Jr. ... 173
Baker's Corners ... 270
Baldwin, Charles M. ... 410
Baldwin, Elias J. ... 196
Bank Commissioners, report of ... 624
Bank of Brest ... 621
Bank of Palmyra, examination of ... 622
Bank robbery ... 636
Banking and Finance, chapter ... 619
Banking law, suspension of ... 625
Banking laws of 1838 ... 624
Banking, period of sane ... 627
BANKS—
Addison State Savings ... 635
Adrian State Savings ... 631
Bidwell's Banking Office ... 627
Blissfield State Bank ... 634
Boies, Eaton & Company ... 633
Call in their circulation ... 623
C. C. Wakefield & Company ... 633
Chartered, list of ... 620
Commercial Exchange ... 631
Commercial Savings of Adrian ... 630
Deerfield State ... 634
Early prejudice against ... 619
Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Bank. 627
Exchange Bank of Addison ... 635
Exchange Bank of Clayton ... 635
First in county ... 627
First National of Adrian ... 628
First National of Morenci ... 634
Howell, Baker & Company ... 630
Jipson-Carter State Bank ... 634
Law providing for ... 620
Lilley, Bidwell & Company ... 632
Lilley's State Bank ... 632
Lenawee County Savings ... 628
National Bank of Commerce ... 631
Of Bills, Lilley & Co. ... 632
Of Britton ... 635
Onsted State Bank ... 635
Smith, Richmond & Co., of Clinton 635
Tecumseh State Savings ... 632
Thompson Savings ... 633
T. J. Tobey & Company ... 630
Van Tuyle & Silvers ... 635
Wakefield State Bank of Morenci. 633
Waldby & Clay's State Bank ... 628
Whitney's Commercial Exchange 630
W. H. Stone & Company ... 629
Wild Cat ... 620
Bar Association ... 618
Barber, John ... 170
Bar, members of ... 610
Bates, Daniel ... 335
Bates, Winslow ... 336
Bayles, Samuel ... 276
Baxter, Benjamin L. ... 205
Baxter, Levi ... 599
Baxter, Levi, Jr. ... 60
Beal, Joseph ... 91, 319
Beal, Porter ... 91
Beaman, Fernando C. ... 163, 597
Bean Creek Country ... 89
Beecher, Robert R. ... 197, 597
Bench and Bar, chapter ... 589
Bennett, Davis D. ... 194
Bennett, Joseph R. ... 607
Bennett, Matthew ... 319
Berry, Jonathan ... 191
Berry, Langford G. ... 162
Bills, Perley ... 170
Bird, John M. ... 186
Bixby, Alonzo Foster ... 600
Bixby, David ... 239
Bixby, David A. ... 210
Black Hawk war ... 448
Blackmar, Charles ... 352
Blair, Charles ... 190
Bliss, Almond L. ... 212
Bliss, Hervey ... 61
Blissfield township ... 245
Blissfield, village of ... 256
Bliven, Samuel ... 254
Blood, Ezra F. ... 59
Boies, Henry M. ... 171
Boies, John K. ... 175
Boodry, Sylvester ... 325
Borland, John ... 225
Boughton, Selleck C. ... 74
Boundary Dispute, chapter ... 107
Boyd, Robert ... 83, 282
Bradish, Calvin ... 275
Bradish, Nelson ... 87, 272
Bradish, Norman F. ... 277
Bragg, Joe ... 433
Brockway, Erastus ... 396
Brower, Archibald ... 384
Brown, Asahel ... 304
Brown, Charles ... 206
Brown, Gen. Joseph W. ... 57, 599
Brown, Dr. William ... 583
Bugbee, Moses ... 242
Burridge, Charles ... 617
Bury, Richard A. ... 459
Butler, Orange ... 183, 611
Cairns, James R. ... 609
Cambridge township ... 349
Camburn, Joseph ... 261
Camburn, William ... 261
Camilla, Rev. Mother ... 541

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Camp-meeting, first in county..... 477
Canandaigua Hotel 404
Canandaigua village 413
Canniff, Enos 566
Carleton, John Hancock 366
Carleton, Will M..... 367
Carpenter, Guy 190
Carpenter, Joel 172
Carpenter, Samuel 272
Carter, Norman B..... 397
Case, Ovid N..... 616
Cavender, William 404
Cawley, James P..... 390
Cement City 345
Census, first state 80
Census reports 150
Cessions of territory 40
Champlin, Elisha P..... 223, 599
Chapman, John 243
Chatfield, Josiah 289
Cheese, first factory 269
Cheese industry 671
Childs, Augustus W..... 196
Chittenden, Joseph 612
Church History, chapter..... 473
CHURCHES—
Baptist 487
Catholic 503
Church of Christ (Scientist)..... 510
Congregational 500
Disciples of Christ 510
Episcopal 494
Free Methodist 508
Friends, or Quaker..... 498
German Evangelical 507
Lutheran 506
Methodist Episcopal 474
Methodist Protestant 507
Presbyterian 482
United Brethren 509
Circuit Court Commissioners, list of. 604
Claims to territory, rival..... 39
Clark, Daniel H..... 429
Clark, Elihu L..... 195, 452
Clark, Eliza, lost in woods..... 429
Clark, John R..... 201
Clark, Lester P..... 299
Clark, Thaddeus 436
Clarkson, Daniel 314
Clayton village 379
Cleveland, John 284
Cleveland, Joseph H..... 607
Clinton township 435
Clinton village 440
Collins, James 312
Colvin, Isaac A..... 276
Combs, Dr. Henry P..... 200, 582
Comstock, Addison J..... 64
Comstock, Darius 63
Comstock, John 300
Congress Lands 53
Congress, members of..... 163
Conkling, Henry C..... 176
Conkling, Samuel G..... 288
Constitutional Convention, first..... 74
Conventions of assent..... 77
Converse, Benjamin 411
Cooley, Thomas M..... 605
Corbet, William M..... 134
Corbin, William 208
Coroners, list of 219
County Clerks, list of..... 212
County officials 211
County seat established 68
County seat, removal of..... 130
County Treasurers, list of..... 213
Court house, first in Adrian..... 131
Court house, present 132
COURTS—
Associate Judges 593
At Tecumseh 592
Chancery powers given..... 592
Circuit 591
Circuit court, appeals to..... 595
County 598
Equity powers 591
First county court judge..... 599
Of chancery abolished..... 592
Original jurisdiction 591
Organization of..... 589
Probate 595
Provisions in Constitution of 1850.. 590
Supreme Court in 1835-6-8..... 590
Supreme, re-organization of..... 590
Territorial 589
Cottonwood Swamp 425, 672
Crabbs, Rev. John 390
Crane, Archer H..... 205
Crane, Calvin 218
Crane, George 196
Crane, George L..... 203
Crane, William 277
Cressy, Dr. Alonzo 184, 579
Crockett, William 398
Cross, Japheth 557
Crosswell, Charles M..... 159
Dairying, first 268
Daniels, Ebenezer 189
Darling, Henry 197
Davidson, Simeon 313
Dean, Isaac 444
Deerfield, first land entered..... 84
Deerfield township 427
Deerfield village 428
Deming, Daniel H..... 192
Dennis, David B..... 195
Dewey, Suffrenus 410
Ditching 399
Dodge, Dr. Thomas F..... 575
Doty, Alvan 292
Dover township 373
Durocher, Laurent 78
Early Jurisdiction, chapter..... 31
Earthworks 17
Eastman, Ahira 192, 612
Eaton, Silas 364
Eddy, John 255
Eddy, Hiram S..... 197
Educational Development..... 515
Eldredge, Nathaniel Buel..... 165
Election, first in county..... 152
Election statistics 156
Era of speculation 623
Evans, Musgrove 81, 222, 595
Fairfield, Ebenezer 191, 613
Fairfield township 265
Fairfield, village of..... 270
Farmers' organizations 673
Farmers' organizations, first..... 673
Faxon, Thomas J..... 193
Ferguson, George 431
Field, James 184
Finch, Asahel, Jr..... 184
Fisher, Dr. William C..... 586
Fisk, Benjamin B..... 437
Fisk, Clinton B..... 438
Fletcher, William A..... 592
Flour Mill, at Tecumseh..... 85
Flour mill, first 61
Foster, John 324
Fourth of July, first celebration..... 86
Fowle, James 255
Franklin, Amos 382
Franklin township 259
Frary, Stephen 254
Fraternal societies, Adrian..... 465
French, Isaac 448
French regime 37
Fuller, Philo C..... 189
Fulton line 115
Furman, Robert 376
Geddes, Norman 597
Giles, George 62
Giles House 62
Giles, Mrs. Margaret 63, 579
Gilmore, Arthur D..... 181
Gleason, Nathaniel 302
Goff, Sewall S..... 197
Goff, Timothy B..... 299
Gould, Jay, visit to Adrian..... 147

Hosted by Google

Governors 159
Grandon, David W..... 559
Grandy, Dr. Francis 584
Grange 673
Gray, Joseph W..... 280
Great Britain, second war with..... 51
Green, Nelson 197
Green, Noah K..... 196
Green, Orson 202
Greenly, William L..... 159
Gregg, Samuel 92
Griswold, Thomas 226
Growth and Development, chapter... 130
Hagaman, Francis H..... 191
Hale, Seneca 595
Hall, Alfred D..... 207
Hall, Edmund 292
Hall, Ephraim 432
Hall, Dr. Leonard G.....325, 581
Hall, Jonathan 89
Hamilton, Dr. Increase S..... 580
Hard times 623
Harkness, John U..... 210
Harris line 112
Hart, Henry 456
Harvey, Barzilla J..... 201
Haskins, John 324
Haskins, Luther 325
Hause, Sanford 418
Haviland, Laura S..... 469
Hawkins, John R..... 321
Hayward, Henry 383
Hayward, Micajah 385
Hemenway, Jason 432
Hickok, Albert K..... 431
Hicks, Capt. Daniel 216
Hicks, Ephraim 397
Hodges, Israel S..... 203
Holdridge, Eleazer 293
Holdridge, Felix 293
Holdridge, Horace 211
Holloway, Dr. William..... 287, 579
Holt, Alvah 99
Hooker, Azel 328
Horton, George B..... 269
Horton, Richard S..... 285
Horton, Samuel 268
Hotchkiss, Deacon Cook..... 101, 402
Hotchkiss, Lauren 185
Hotel, first in county 85
Hough, Olmsted 167
Howell, Andrew 174, 593
Howell, Anson 237
Howell, Dr. Joseph 76, 579
Hudson, city of 368
Hudson township 359
Hull, Dr. Harry D..... 587
Humphrey, Gen. William..... 162
Hutchens, John 75
Hutchins, Allen 183, 611
Illinois, county of 33
Indiana, Territory of 48
Indian nations, council of..... 36
Indians 32
" claims to sovereignty..... 41
" implements of 21
" tribes in Raisin Valley..... 56
Indian trails 96
Indian treaties 42
Infirmary, county 149
Ingalls, Rensselaer W..... 553
Jack, Fulton 283
Jackson's, President, bank policy.. 622
Jail, first in Adrian..... 135
Jasper village 270
Jennings, Levi 321
Joslin, Willard 341
Judson, Lucius 286
Kedzie's Grove 432
Kedzie, William 84, 428
Kelley, Libni 293
Kennedy, Frederick A., Sr..... 196
Kent, Burton 219
Kent, Richard 170
Ketcham, George W..... 608
Keyes, Danforth 207
Kibbee, Rufus 169, 581
Kidder, Hiram 94, 360
Kidder, Mrs. Hiram 95
Kidder settlement 363
Kies, Alpheus 436
Kimball, Dr. Nelson H..... 577
King, James 350
Kinney, Amos A..... 385
Kinney, Richard H..... 386
Kinney, Samuel K..... 386
Knapp, Cornelius 206
Knapp, John 102, 403
Knight, Roswell W.....102, 424
Lamb, Nahum 341
Lamb, Orsamus 348
Lamberson, Coonrod 416
Land grabbing 44
Land office, at Monroe 73
Land office, first in Michigan..... 53
Lane, Beriah H..... 97, 362
Lane, Jacob 252
Lanesville, village of..... 97
Laur, Benjamin 341
Laverty, Dr. Thomas H..... 587
Lazell, George 436
LeBaron, Sirrell C..... 186
Legislature, representatives in..... 182
Legislature, territorial 78
Lenawee county, creation of..... 55
Lenawee county, organized..... 68
Lenawee, origin of word..... 68
LIBRARIES—
Adrian 463
Hudson 370
Tecumseh 232
Loomis, Daniel A..... 457
Long, Michael P..... 217
Lovett, John 280
Lowe, Peter 225
Luck, William W..... 459
Luther, Theodorick 333
Luther, William 335
Lyster, William Narcissus..... 350, 494
Macon township 309
Madison township 271
Manning, Randolph 592
Mayors of Adrian, list of..... 455
McDonald, James 187
McKenzie, Charles M.....342, 449
McKey, Anthony 167
McLouth, William W..... 375
McMath, Fleming 376
McNair, William 195
Mason, John G..... 608
Mead, Darius 183
Medical Profession, chapter..... 573
Medical Society 573
Medina township 401
Medina village 409
Merrick, Rufus 447
Merritt, Willis 606
Michigan, admission as state..... 76
Michigan bedstead 100
Michigan, Territory of 48
Mickley, Charles E..... 177
Military bounty lands 51
Military History, chapter..... 639
MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS—
Adrian Guards 640
Adrian Volunteers 649
Battery H..... 658
Battery I..... 658
Eighteenth infantry 655
Eleventh cavalry 663
Eleventh infantry 651
Engineers and Mechanics 658
Fifteenth U. S. infantry..... 642
Fifteenth Michigan infantry..... 653
Fifth cavalry 662
First cavalry 658
First Michigan infantry..... 647
First Michigan volunteers 641

Hosted by Google

Fourth cavalry 660
Fourth infantry 649
Hardee Cadets 646
Hudson Volunteers 649
Ninth cavalry 662
Second infantry 648
Seventeenth infantry 653
Sixteenth infantry 653
Tecumseh volunteers 649
Third cavalry 659
Third U. S. Dragoons..... 642
Thirtieth infantry 657
Thirty-first infantry 665
Troops in Black Hawk war..... 639
Twelfth infantry..... 653
Twenty-sixth infantry 656
Military service in Mexico 642
Millard, Alfred L..... 613
Miller, Capt. Charles Rollin..... 602
Miller, Oliver 191
Mills, Gabriel W..... 311
Mills, James 311
Mitchell, Alonzo 301
Moore, George W..... 406
Moore, Thomas F..... 173
Morenci village 390
Morey, Peter 163, 611
Mosher, Jabez S..... 195
Mosher, Thomas H..... 191
Mound Builders 17
Mound Builders, authorities on..... 26
Mounds, classifications of..... 18
Mounds, remains of..... 19
Murders in Woodstock..... 345
Newcomb, Dr. Roland B. C..... 178, 583
Newspaper, first in county..... 449
NEWSPAPERS—
Addison Courier 570
Adrian Daily and Weekly Times... 550
Adrian Gazette 550
Adrian Journal 557
Adrian Press 558
Adrian Watchtower..... 550
Anzieger 571
Blissfield Advance 570
Blissfield Advertiser 569
Billet-Doux 571
Cement City Enterprise..... 570
Christian Advocate..... 557
Christian Endeavor Helper..... 571
Clinton Courier 571
Clinton Local 571
Clinton News 565, 571
Clinton Standard 571
College World 571
Constitutionalist 555
Deerfield Record 571
Deerfield Times 571
Dollar Weekly 554
Educational News 571
Epworthian 571
Evening Record 559
Family Favorite 557
Farmer and Mechanic 557
Greene's Weekly 572
Grocer's Index 571
Hall's Hudson Grocer..... 568
Hudson Courier 566
Hudson Gazette 566
Hudson Post 567
Hudson Republican 568
Hudson Sentinel 565
Lance 560
Lenawee County Prohibitionist..... 570
Madisonian 571
Michigan Advocate 571
Michigan Expositor 551
Michigan Messenger 560
Michigan Patron 561
Michigan Representative 571
Morenci News 569
Morenci Observer 568
Morenci Star 569
Onsted News 570
Our Church 571
Our Messenger 568
Pledge of Honor..... 553
Raisin Valley Record..... 565
Reformator 571
Repertory 571
Saturday Evening News 566
Tecumseh Democrat 562
Tecumseh Herald 563
Tecumseh News 565
Telegram, Adrian 559
Vibrator 568
Young People's Advance..... 568
Nickerson, Lewis 274
Northwest Territory 45
Norton, Noah 280
Ogden township 393
Old Red Mill, Adrian..... 65
Onsted, Peter 355
Onsted village 357
Ordinance of 1787 ..... 45, 108
Ormsby, Dr. Caleb N..... 229, 574
Osborn, Franklin 260
Osborn, Jesse 225, 338
Osborn, Richard 343
Osborne, William H..... 204
Page, Dobson 328
Palmer, John 417
Palmyra township 297
Palmyra village 306
Panic of 1837 155
Parker, James H..... 198
Patchin, James 223
Patterson, Joseph H..... 185
Patterson, Michael A..... 169
Pawson, John 354
Penfield, William L..... 615
Pennington, Israel 88, 310
Pennington, John 87, 309
Pennock, Thomas 360
Perkins, Dr. Jabez..... 203, 583
Perry, Gideon D..... 172
Peters, Dr. Harrison..... 585
Physicians 573
" first in county 574
" early, trials of..... 573
Piersol, Dr. J. K..... 588
Pitman, Daniel 225
Pleasant Valley 64
Politics and Official Honors, chapter 151
Potsdam township 424
Pottawattamies 56
Pratt, Henry C..... 617
Pratt, Rev. David..... 367
Presidential campaign of 1832..... 153
Presidential campaign of 1840..... 155
Press, chapter on..... 549
Prosecuting Attorneys, list of..... 599
Race for land prize 103
RAILROADS—
Chicago & Canada Southern..... 146
Cincinnati Northern 148
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton..... 148
Erie & Kalamazoo..... 140
Michigan Southern 142
Palmyra & Jacksonburg..... 142
Toledo & Western, electric..... 149
Wabash 147
Raisin River, battle of 48
Randall, Isaac 247
Randall, Samuel 218
Raymond, Daniel 287
Raymond, Hiram 203
Raymond, Selah H..... 211
Raisin township 279
Reed, Marshall 207
Registers of deeds, list of..... 214
Reynolds, James Henry..... 460
Rice, John A..... 192
Richard, Archibald 289
Richard, William 564
Ridgeway township 415
Riga ditch 425
Riga township 423

Hosted by Google

Riga village 426
ROADS—
Charters to various companies..... 138
Chicago turnpike 73
La Plaisance Bay..... 90
Plank to Coldwater..... 137
Territorial 72
Robbins, Col. Richard B..... 179
Robinson, Dr. Caius C..... 301
Robinson, Rollin 303
Robinson, Walter 205
Rogers, Deacon O..... 283
Rollin township 317
Rollin village 326
Rome township 331
Rynd, Dr. Charles..... 577
Salsbury, Lester H..... 603
Salsbury, Osmyer 238
Sawyer, Jacob C..... 208
Schermerhorn, Wm. Ten Broeck..... 566
School-house, first in county..... 516
SCHOOLS—
Adrian, first 518
Adrian township 534
Brown's Business University..... 547
Cambridge township 525
Clinton township 523
Deerfield township 523
Dover township 531
Fairfield township 535
Franklin township 533
Graham school 524
Hudson township 528
Hudson village 527
Macon township 538
Madison township 523
Medina township 529
Morenci village 530
Ogden township 536
Palmyra township 534
Palmyra village 534
Parochial 541
Pioneer 515
Raisin township 524
Raisin Valley Seminary..... 525
Ridgeway township..... 537
Riga township 537
Rollin township 526
Rome township 531
Seneca township 530
St. John's 543
St. Joseph's 543
St. Joseph's Academy..... 541
St. Mary's 543
St. Stephen's 543
Summary of 539
Tecumseh Academy 516
Tecumseh Literary Institute..... 517
Woodstock Manual Labor Institute 532
Woodstock township 532
Schreder, John F..... 418
Schureman, John B..... 333
Scofield, Silas A..... 389
Scott, George 241
Seger, Dr. Alexander W..... 576
Settlements and Incidents, chapter... 83
Settlement and Organization, chapter 57
Settlement, first 57
" second 61
" third 63
Seneca township 381
Sharp, Peter 203
Shaw, Brackley 180
Sheriff, first 606
Sheriffs, list of 606
Shepherd, Rev. Paul 377
Shumway, Levi 274
Sibley, Solomon 46
Silvers, John P..... 440
Simonds, Nooney 290
Sinclair, Daniel D..... 169
Slater, Joseph 263
Slavery in Michigan..... 37
Sloan, Ephraim 322
Sloan, James 323
Smith, Alonzo L..... 344
Smith, Americus 299
Smith, David 407
Smith, David, Jr..... 332
Smith, Davis 186
Smith, Isaac 342
Smith, James L..... 562
Smith, Le Grand J..... 206
Smith, Sylvester B..... 213
Snow, Fielder S..... 170
Southworth, Joseph 291
Spafford, Charles 185
Spalding, Dr. Parley J..... 215, 575
Spear, Stephen P..... 387
Spofford, Abner 224
Spofford, Sumner F..... 607
Stacy, Consider A..... 596
Stacy, Scovel C..... 564
Stair Auditorium 391
State Industrial Home for Girls..... 467
State Senators, list of..... 167
Stearns, Willard 460
Stebbins, Francis R..... 554
Steere, Joseph H..... 616
Stetson, Isaac 610
Stetson, Turner 224
Stephenson, Dr. Robert..... 576
Stewart, Ira 313
Stickney, Major 121
St. John, Ezra 610
Stockwell, Martin P..... 374
Stocum, Dr. Charles W..... 586
Stone, Pomeroy 448
Surveyors, early 53
Surveyors, list of 218
Sutton, John D..... 408
Sutton, William 388
Sumter, effect of firing on..... 643, 644
Sweeney, James H..... 192, 580
Tabor, Lorenzo 612
Tecumseh, Indian chieftain 50
Tecumseh township 221
Tecumseh, village of..... 231
Thames, battle of 51
Thompson, Jeremiah D..... 185
Tiffany, Alexander R..... 200, 596
Tiffin, Edward 113
Tiffin, Edward, report of..... 52
Tilton, William 280
Tingley, John H..... 327
Tipton postoffice 264
Todd, Dr. Daniel 578
Toledo war 107
Torrey, Norman 255
Town, Dr. Nathan 580
Town, Dr. William B..... 210, 585
Townships, creation of..... 69
TREATIES—
Of Brownstown 49
Of Greenville 43
Of Paris 33
Of 1783 34
Jay 43
Tripp, Dr. J. D..... 584
Tripp, Dr. Joseph 578
Tripp, Rev. Henry 259
Turner, John W..... 194, 614
Tuttle, Dr. A. F..... 584
Underwood, Dr. Edward Kingsley.. 187
Underwood, Edward 304
Underwood, John 396
Underwood, William Allen 602
United States, sovereignty established 38
Upton, Nathaniel W..... 401
Van Akin, Simeon..... 361
Van Auken, Lemuel 377
Vaughan, Dr. Julius 586
Virginia, claim of sovereignty..... 36
Volentine, Moses 394
Wakefield, Dennis 99
Wakefield, Hiram 411
Waldby, William H..... 458
Walker, Charles M..... 614

Hosted by Google

Walker, Sylvester 194
Walton, Jacob 206
WAR—
Black Hawk 639
Chapter 639
Civil 643
Enlistments 646
First meeting 645
Lincoln's call for troops..... 644
Mexican 641
Public sentiment 643
Spanish-American 665
Waring, Guernsey P..... 209
Waring, Joshua 419
Warner, Rev. William E..... 405
Warner, Stephen 300
Warren, Isaac 374
Warren, Samuel 373
Washburn, Ezra Allen 606
Wayne, county of..... 45
Weaver, Charles M..... 614
Weaver, Clement E..... 601
Wells, James B..... 262
Western posts, evacuation of..... 38
Weston village 270
Wheat, first grown 85
Wheeler, Abraham 315
Wheeler, James 183
Wheeler, Nathaniel S..... 353
Whipple, Walter 66
Whitmore, Ancil K..... 609
Whitney, Abel 450
Whitney, James 237, 273
Whitney, Richard H..... 456
Whitney, Wm. Augustus..... 216
Wickwire, Frederick W..... 285
Wilcox, Albert 189
Wilcox, William Seward..... 176
Wild-cat banking 621
Wild-cat, why so called..... 626
Wiley, David 238
Wilkins, Ross 74
Wilkinson, Daniel S..... 195
Willis, Nathan 610
Wilson, Philo 190
Wilson, Robert 417
Wilson, Simon D..... 98, 382
Wing, Austin E..... 58, 81, 152
Winne, Jacob C..... 616
Winter, Dr. E. Conant 446
Wolcott, Horace 225
Woman's Christian Temperance Union 512
Woodstock township 339
Woodworth, Orville 411
Wyman, Dr. Henry..... 192, 582
Younglove, Joseph 343

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Facing Page.
Bonner, Richard I., frontispiece.
City Hall at Adrian 441
Comstock, Addison J..... 64
Court House 132
Entrance to Clinton Cemetery..... 435
Facsimile of Old Bank Bill..... 627
Hardy, Clinton D..... 619
Helme, James W..... 667
High School Building, Adrian..... 518
Hudson Public Library..... 370
Kirkpatrick, Clifford 573
Old Red Mill (built in 1829)..... 240
Old Stage House at Clinton..... 96
Postoffice at Adrian..... 452
Public Library at Adrian..... 463
Scenes on the River Raisin..... 280
Soldiers' Monument 643
State Industrial Home for Girls..... 467
Stair Auditorium 391
Tecumseh Public Library..... 221
Views of Adrian College..... 544

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RICHARD I. BONNER.

Richard I. Bonner has been a member of the newspaper fraternity of Lenawee county for a longer period, perhaps, than any other person residing within its borders, and although now living essentially retired, he manifests a live interest in journalistic and kindred matters, and in the preparation of the historical volume of this publication gave the publishers the benefit of his long residence in and intimate knowledge of Lenawee county by editing and revising the "copy." Richard Illenden Bonner was born in Pembroke, Genesee county, New York, March 7, 1838, and is of pure English extraction. His father was Thomas E. Bonner, who was born in London, England, in 1804, and who lived in the world's metropolis until he was old enough to be apprenticed to a trade. He was then sent to Bath, where he entered the service of a locksmith and brass-worker. After serving an apprenticeship of seven years in that place he returned to London, where he was engaged at his trade until 1830. Nature had endowed him with superior talents for his chosen vocation, and as evidence of his proficiency in that line of work he received three valuable medals from different industrial societies, and the highest commendations from the industrial journals of London, for his workmanship and improvements in locks. He was also a designer and engraver on wood or metal, and at one time he taught drawing in his native city. In 1830, Thomas E. Bonner migrated to America and settled in the city of New York, where he opened a business place and manufactured locks and brass work, also following designing and engraving. Subsequently he went to Newark, N. J., and carried on an extensive business until 1834, when he moved to Buffalo, N. Y., and, in company with John W. Davock, did a large business until 1839, when, owing to ill health, he sold out and came to Michigan. Upon coming to the Wolverine State he first settled in Livingston county, where he purchased a farm, but he afterwards disposed of this property and went to Ypsilanti, where he engaged in business. In 1845 he moved to Tecumseh, and a year later established himself in Adrian, moving his family to the last named place April 1, 1847. He carried on a brass foundry and general jobbing shop in Adrian until the spring of 1851, and then, owing to ill health, he again sold out and started for Oregon, but he died en route, at Vevay, Ind., at the home of his brother-in-law, John Henry, May 17, 1851. Undoubtedly he was the most skillful and best mechanic in every sense of the term that could be found

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in the West at the time of his death. He was an expert in all branches of metal working, a great lover of art, and he was possessed of a peculiar genius for engraving, drafting, and inventing new designs and models. On Dec. 25, 1828, Thomas E. Bonner was married at St. Luke's Church, in the parish of St. Luke, London, to Miss Mary Wynn, a native of London, who died in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1835, having become the mother of four children: Mary A., Elizabeth, Thomas E., Jr., and Samuel George, the last named of whom died in infancy. On May 23, 1837, Thomas E. Bonner married Miss Grace W. Illenden, who was born at Woodchurch, Kent, England, May 7, 1816, and died in Adrian, Dec. 26, 1860. She was the daughter of Richard and Sarah (Grant) Illenden, both natives of Kent, England, the former being born at Woodchurch in May, 1776, and the latter at St. Nicholas, Isle of Thanet, Dec. 11, 1782. The Illenden family had formerly resided in the town of Illenden, in Northumberland, which place had been the family seat as far back as the records are known until early in the Eighteenth century, when John Illenden, the only male representative of the family at that time, removed to Woodchurch. The Illenden coat-of-arms consisted of a half moon and sheaf of wheat, with the sickle thrust in. The members of the family were communicants of the Church of England until the advent of John Wesley, when Richard Illenden became a convert to Methodism. On July 8, 1830, Richard and Sarah (Grant) Illenden—the maternal grandparents of Richard I. Bonner—with eight children left London, and after a voyage of seven weeks and three days, landed in New York. They immediately went to Buffalo, and shortly afterward purchased a farm of the Holland Land Company, in Pembroke, Genesee county, New York, where the father died in February, 1837. The mother survived until Jan. 29, 1866, and died in Three Rivers, Mich. Of the union of Thomas E. and Grace W. (Illenden) Bonner were born five children, of whom Richard I. is the eldest, the others being Sarah Maria, who became the wife of Franklin B. Nixon (now deceased), of Adrian; Mary Jane, who died in infancy; John Davock, who is a resident of the state of Washington; and Walter George, who resides at Eureka, Humboldt county, California. Richard I. Bonner commenced to learn the art of printing, Jan. 2, 1854, in Adrian, in the old Expositor office, with those thorough and practical printers and publishers, S. P. and T. D. Jermain. He served an apprenticeship of four years and for a half-century, excepting a very few years, he was connected in some capacity with the newspaper and publishing business. In 1860 he became a partner in the Expositor office, with S. P. Jermain and Marcus Knight. In 1865 Page & Bonner leased the office and conducted the Daily and Weekly Expositor one year. In January, 1867, Mr. Bonner established the Adrian Journal, a Democratic paper, and was its editor for several years. In 1873 he engaged with the late William A. Whitney, and went with him to Philadelphia and New York, to purchase the presses and material for the Daily and Weekly Press office. He selected all the material, which cost about $8,000, superintended the ar-

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rangement of the office, set up the presses, started them, putting them all in full and perfect operation, wrote the salutatory of the paper, and was superintendent and one of the editors of the paper for over five years. He commenced the publication of the "History and Biographical Sketches of Lenawee County," in company with William A. Whitney, July 7, 1879, and published two volumes. In the early spring of 1881 Mr. Bonner commenced the publication of the Evening Record, the first two-cent daily paper in Adrian. This enterprise was successful, but owing to ill health he sold the plant to S. W. Beakes in the fall of 1884. He then engaged in an out-door calling for some years, and in the spring of 1894 went to Virginia, where he purchased a farm and engaged in oyster growing in the York river. He afterward sold his Virginia property and went to Washington, D. C., where for about one year and a half he was editor of the old National Intelligencer. In 1900 he went to Philadelphia and engaged in journalistic work. He returned to Adrian in the spring of 1902, and in company with John I. Knapp commenced work on an "Illustrated History and Biographical Record of Lenawee County," which was published in 1903. When the movement for the "Home-Comers" celebrations was organized in Adrian, Mr. Bonner was chosen as secretary and has since officiated in that capacity. He was largely instrumental in the movement which resulted in the placing of a statue of Laura S. Haviland in front of the city hall, the dedicatory exercises being a part of the programme of "Home-Comers Day," in June, 1909. On March 24, 1863, Mr. Bonner was married to Miss Margaret M. Brown, daughter of John S. and Sally Brown, of Adrian, in which place Mrs. Bonner was born, March 4, 1842. Her father was a pioneer in Lenawee county, coming to Michigan in 1833 and first settling in Rome township. He was born in Canada in 1815, and died in Adrian, Oct. 29, 1877. Mrs. Brown was born in Clarence, Erie county, New York, March 2, 1818, and died in Adrian, July 24, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Richard I. Bonner became the parents of one son, John S. Bonner, who was born in Adrian, Nov. 11, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and early became a journalist, which calling he has followed during the greater part of an active career. In 1901 he went to Para, Brazil, South America, as Vice and Deputy United States consul at that important station at the mouth of the Amazon river. During his residence there he mastered the Portuguese or Spanish language and profited by a valuable experience. In the newspaper field he has been employed on many of the largest newspapers, both in the East and the West. On Dec. 23, 1897, John S. Bonner was married to Miss Mabel Clayton, of Washington, D. C.

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CHAPTER I.

LENAWEE COUNTY ANTIQUITIES.

THE MOUND BUILDERS—CLASSIFICATION OF MOUNDS—THEIR WORKS IN LENAWEE COUNTY—GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF MOUNDS—ARROW-MAKING—EARLY ARCHAEOLOGICAL WRITINGS—LATER OPINIONS.

Before the white man, the Indian; before the Indian—who? The archæology of any county forms one of its most interesting chapters. Who the ancient dwellers were, what they did, what lives they led, are all questions of conjecture now. Their history appears only in their silent monuments, as silent at the race, the fact of whose existence they perpetuate. The relics they left are the only key that we possess of their lives, and these give a history whose antiquity seems almost Adamic. The principal remains left consist of earthworks, mounds and parapets, filled with the rude implements of the people who built them, and with the bones of these lost portions of humanity. From their proclivities to build these earthworks, these people are known as "Mound Builders," the only name that now fits their peculiar style of life. The mounds erected by them are of all sizes and shapes, and range in height from three or four feet to sixty or seventy feet. In outline, they are of equal magnitude, though none of great height was ever known to exist within the confines of Lenawee county. What have been discovered are generally small in size and irregular in outline. They have in nearly all instances been much reduced in height, as the hand of modern man demands them for practical purposes.

The more pretentious earthworks are very generally distributed from western New York, along the southern shore of Lake Erie, through Michigan, to Nebraska, thence north from this line to the southern shore of Lake Superior. From this line they extend south to the Gulf of Mexico. Mounds occur in great

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numbers in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. They are found in less numbers in western New York, the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, Iowa, and portions of Mexico. In choosing this vast region, extending from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, the Mound Builders took possession of the great system of plains, controlling the long inland water courses of the continent. Along the broad levels drained by this vast river system, the remains of prehistoric man are found. Archæologists have no difficulty in locating the places which were most densely populated, by reason of the irregular distribution of the works. It is interesting to note that in the selection of sites for these earthworks the Mound Builders were influenced by the same motives, apparently, which governed their European successors. It is a well established fact that nearly every town of importance in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributaries is located on the ruins left by this ancient people. The sites selected by the Mound Builders for their most pretentious works were on the river terraces, or bottoms, no doubt because of the natural highways thus rendered available, besides the opportunities for fishing and the cultivation of the warm, quick soil, easily tilled.

The earth mounds are classified as sepulchral, sacrificial, temple or truncated, mounds of observation, symbolical or animal—also known as emblematic—and mounds of defense. The first named, sepulchral, are generally the most common of any. Emblematical or symbolical mounds are not known to have existed in this county. If they ever did exist here, all traces of them have been obliterated by that leveler of savage country, the plow. Sepulchral mounds were devoted to the purpose of burial and were generally pyramidal in form and usually contained layers of clay, ashes, charcoal, various soils and one or more skeletons, often very many. Sacrificial mounds are usually stratafied, the strata being convex layers of clay and loam, the layers alternating above a layer of fine sand. They also contain ashes, igneous stones, charcoal, calcined animal bones, beads, implements of stone, pottery and rude sculpture. They also have altars of burned clay or stone, resting in the center of the mound upon the original earth, on which the people offered sacrifice, employing fire for the purpose. Mounds of observation—sometimes termed defensive—are found upon prominent elevations. They were, doubtless, alarm posts,

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watch-towers, signal stations, or outlooks. They commonly occur in chains or regular systems and still bear traces of the beacon fires that once burned upon them. In addition to the division of mounds already made, some add monumental or memorial mounds, not numerous, supposed to have been erected as memorials to the distinguished dead among the Mound Builders.

None of the few small mounds in Lenawee county has been properly opened. The examinations have not been systematic, and hence much has been lost. Commonly the plow has been run over the mounds, regardless of the history a careful search would reveal, until almost all traces of their existence have been obliterated. This ruthless leveling of the mounds has not been perpetrated, however, merely to gratify the iconoclastic propensities of the ploughman, but their cupidity moved them. They wanted the corn the mounds would produce. Running the plowshare through the mounds was not a very succesful method of obtaining a knowledge of their contents.

But vestiges of the labor of the so-called Mound Builders still exist in various parts of the county of Lenawee, in the form of earthworks, and those most worthy of mention are in the vicinity of the village of Tecumseh. We herewith insert a notice of them, from the pen of the late Hon. Francis A. Dewey, who left many valuable statistics relating to early events and conditions in the county:

"A short half-mile from the corner of the road, near Brownville, where it turns east on the old Saline road, were the remains of earthworks. Here was a square enclosure with an embankment of earth four feet high and three rods square, with two openings. Here in this enclosure tradition of the older Indians points with majestic pride, and says there is where the celebrated or imperial chiefs held council. Also near by, on this level and beautiful plat of ground, was a circular embankment or enclosure, four feet high and about two rods in diameter, with a cavity scooped out in the center. Where tradition of olden time illustrates the historical emblems, the sacred plants or herbs were placed in the center of the circle and set on fire; from the fumes of this smoke the pipe of peace or war was dictated by the chiefs to the Indian nations. It is with pleasure that I now say within the year 1829 and '30, full fifty-eight years ago, it was a cheerful treat for me on several different times to visit this beautiful plateau of ground, with its ancient works of solid embankments, with leisure and admiration studied to learn who were the managers of this olden time monu-

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mental relic. Since the year 1832 the plow and cultivator have leveled the historic work of the ancient Mound Builders."

These and a few others—none of great magnitude—constitute all the evidences of the existence of this pre-historic race within the confines of Lenawee county, but it will be well to notice the implements made by these forgotten tribes of men. Very few utensils, made of copper, have been found in this part of Michigan, owing partly to the fact of the unexplored condition of the mounds, and to the additional fact that little, if any, copper exists in this part of the state. What does exist is in loose fragments that have been washed down from the upper lake region. When mounds are explored, great care is necesary lest these small utensils be lost, as they are commonly scattered through the mass, and are not always in close proximity to the skeletons. The copper deposits about Lake Superior furnished the pre-historic man with this metal, and, judging from the number of relics now found, which were made of this metal, it must have been quite abundant. The population then must also have been quite numerous, as occasionally copper implements, tempered to an exceeding hardness, are found about the country. These implements are small, generally less than half a pound in weight, and seldom exceeding three pounds. There were millions of these in use during the period of the ancient dwellers, which must have been thousands of years in duration. The copper implements left on the surface soon disappeared by decomposition, to which copper is nearly as subject as iron. Only a part of the dead Mound Builders were placed in burial grounds, and of these only a part were buried with their copper ornaments on or about them. Of those that were, only a small part have been discovered, and in many instances the slight layer of earth over them has not prevented the decay and disappearance of the copper relics. Articles of bronze or brass are not found with the remains of the builders of the mounds, and it is evident they knew nothing of these metals in the Mississippi valley; nor did they possess any of the copper that had been melted and cast in molds.

Stone relics, however, are very numerous and well preserved. Stone axes, stone mauls, stone hammers, stone chisels, etc., are very plentiful yet, and were the common implements of the pre-historic man in this part of the West. None were made with holes or eyes for the insertion of a helve or handle. They were made more perfect by rubbing and polishing, probably done from time to time, after they were brought into use. A handle, or

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helve, made of a withe or split stick, was fastened in the grove by thongs of hide. The bit is narrower than the body of the axe, which is generally not well enough balanced to be of much value as a cutting instrument. It is very seldom the material is hard enough to cut green and sound timber. The poll is usually round, but sometimes flat, and, rarely, pointed. It is much better adapted to breaking than cutting, while the smaller ones are better fitted for war clubs than tools. As a maul to break dry limbs they were very efficient, which was probably the use made of them. In weight they range from half a pound to sixteen pounds, but are generally less than three pounds. The very heavy ones must have been kept at the regular camps and villages, as they could not have been carried far, even in canoes. Such axes are occasionally found in the Indian towns on the frontier, as they were found in Michigan, among the aborigines. The Mound Builders apparently did not give them as much prominence among their implements as their savage successors. Double-headed hammers have the grooves in the middle. They were made of the same material as the axes, so balanced as to give a blow with equal force at either end. Their mechanical symmetry is often perfect. As a weapon in war, they were indeed formidable, and for this purpose they are yet used in the wilds of the far West.

Implements known as "fleshers" and "skinners," chisel-formed, commonly called "celts," were probably used as aids in peeling the skins of animals from the meat and bones. For the purpose of cutting tools from wood they were not sufficiently hard, and do not show such use, excepting a few flint chisels. They may have been applied as coal scrapers where wood had been burned, but this could not have been a general thing without destroying the perfect edge most of them now exhibit. The grooved axes were much better adapted to this purpose. Fleshers and scrapers of various sizes and shapes are numerous in this county.

Pestles to grind maize so as to fit it for cooking have been found in a variety of forms—some cylindrical, some bell-shaped and some cone-like. The materials are also various, consisting of green stone, syenite, quartz, etc., and sometimes sandstone. Most of the pestles are short, with a wide base, tapering toward the top. They were probably used with one hand, and moved about in the mortar in a circle. The long, round instrument, usually called a pestle, does not appear to be fitted for crushing seeds and grain by pounding or turning in the mortar. It was probably used as a rolling pin, perhaps on a board or leveled log, but not upon stone.

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It is seldom found smooth or polished, and varies from seven to thirteen inches in length. In outline they taper toward each end, which is generally smooth and circular in form, as though it had been twirled in an upright position.

Perforated plates, thread sizers, shuttles, etc., generally made of striped slate, are met with in an almost endless variety of forms, most of which have tapering holes through them flat-wise, the use of which has been much discussed. They are generally symmetrical, the material fine grained, and their proportions graceful, as though their principal use was that of ornamentation. Many of them may well have been worn suspended as beads or ornaments. Some partake of the character of badges or insignias of authority. Others, if strung together on thongs, or belts, would serve as a coat of mail, protecting the breast or back against the arrows of an enemy. A number of them would serve to size and twist twine or coarse thread made of bark, raw-hide, or sinew. The most common theory regarding their use is, however, lacking one important feature—none of them show signs of use by wearing, the edges of the holes through them being sharp and perfect. This objection applies equally well to their use as suspended ornaments. Some of them are shuttle-form, through which coarse threads might have been passed for weaving rude cloth, or bark, or of fibrous plants, such as milkweed or thistles. There are also double-ended and jointed ones, with a cros-section, about the middle of which is a circle and through which is a perforation.

Badges and wands, in a variety of forms, are frequently found. They are nearly all fabricated from striped and variegated slate, highly finished, very symmetrical and elegant in proportions, evidently designed to be ornamental. If they were stronger and heavier some of them would serve the purpose of hatchets or battle-axes. The material is compact and fine grained; but the eyes, or holes for handles or staves, are quite small, seldom half an inch in diameter. Their edges are not sharp, but rounded, and the body is thin, usually less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness. The form of badges known as "double crescents" is the most elegant and expensive of any yet brought to notice. They were probably used to indicate the highest rank of office. The single crescent perhaps signified a rank next below the double. In nearly or quite all the crescents the points turn outward. The finish around the bore of all winged badges and the crescents is the same, and the size of the bore about the same—from two-fifths to three-fifths of an inch. On one side of all is a narrow ridge; on the other, a

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flat band, lengthwise, like a ridge that has been ground down to a width of one to two-tenths of an inch. Badges and crescents are invariably made of banded slate, generally of a greenish shade or color. The other forms of wands or badges, such as those with symmetrical wings or blades, are also made of green striped slate, highly polished, with a bore of about one-half inch in diameter, apparently to insert a light wooden rod of staff. They were probably emblems of distinction, and were not ornaments. Nothing like them is known among the modern tribes, in form or use, hence they are attributed to the Mound Builders. In addition to stone ornaments, the pre-historic man seems to have had a penchant, like his savage successors, to bedaub his body with various colors, derived from different minerals. These compounds were mixed in hollowed stones or diminutive mortars—"paint cups"—in which the mineral mass of colored clay was reduced to powder and prepared for application to the body. Such paint cups are not common in this county, in fact they are quite rare.

A few pipes of special note have been found. The comparative rarity of aboriginal smoking pipes is easily explained by the fact that they were not discarded, as were weapons, when those by whom they were fashioned entered upon the iron age. The advance of the whites in no way lessened the demand for pipes, nor did the whites substitute a better implement. The pipes were retained and used until worn out or broken, save the few that were buried with their dead owners. What was the ultimate fate of these can only be conjectured. In very few instances does an Indian grave contain a pipe. If the practice of burying the pipe with its owner was common, it is probable that the graves were opened and robbed of this coveted article by members of the same or other tribes.

It only remains to notice the "flints," in addition to which a few other archæological relics of minor importance are found about the country, but none of sufficient import to merit mention, or to throw additional light on the lost tribes of America. Arrow and spearheads and other similar pieces of flaked flints are the most abundant of any aboriginal relics in the United States. Stone implements, such as have been heretofore mentioned, have been found in all parts of Lenawee county, but more frequently along the banks of the Raisin river and other streams. "Indian arrows," on the contrary, are found everywhere; and there is not a boy living amid pastoral surroundings who does not treasure among his possessions a few of the flinty weapons. They are chiefly made

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of hard and brittle siliceous materials; are easily damaged in hitting any object at which they are aimed, hence many of them bear marks of violent use. Perfect specimens are, however, by no means rare. The art of arrow-making survives to the present day among certain Indian tribes, from whom is learned the art practiced that produces them. A classification of arrow-heads is not within the scope of this work; indeed, it is rarely attempted by archæologists. The styles are almost as numerous as their makers. In general, they are all the same in outline, mostly leaf-shaped, varying according to the taste of those who construct them. They may have been chipped—probably most of them were—and some may have been ground. Spear-heads exhibit as large a variety as arrow-heads. Like arrow-heads, spear-heads were inserted in wooden handles of various lengths, though in many tribes they were fastened by thongs of untanned leather or sinews. Their modes of manufacture were generally the same. Sometimes tribes contained "arrow-makers," whose business it was to make these instruments, selling them to or exchanging them with their neighbors for wampum or peltry. When the Indian desired an arrow-head, he could buy one of the "arrow-maker" or make one himself. The common method was to take a chipping implement, generally made of the pointed rods of a deer horn, from eight to sixteen inches in length, or of slender, short pieces of the same material, bound with sinews to wooden sticks, resembling arrow shafts. The "arrow-maker" held in his left hand the flake of flint or obsidian on which he intended to operate, and pressing the point of the tool against its edge, detached scale after scale until the flake assumed the desired form.

The peculiar and distinctive features of these various relics of past ages may be of little interest to some readers; but the fact of their existence, and that they are the only remains of a race of human beings who passed away, possibly hundreds of years before the advent of the white man on the American continent, urges the effort to solve the mystery of the ancient people and their works. From the great number and variety of stone implements found in Lenawee county, one would suppose that this section was a favorite locality of that peculiar race; and that fact adds a local interest to what would otherwise be, perhaps, a dry subject. A nation doubtless arose and fell in the same region where now thrives an Anglo-Saxon civilization; and we, "who tread on the earth that lies over their brow," can obtain information concerning them only by a careful study of the implements and works they

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have left behind them. But the solution of the problem has baffled the skill, research and learning of the most noted scientists of two continents, since the existence of these "works of human hands" was first determined. True, we have theories, ably supported by argument, and these, in the absence of absolutely established facts, we must accept, weigh, adopt, or discard, and still remain in darkness as to the origin, mission and final destiny of the Mound Builders.

Judging by the works which they have left—and that is in accord with scriptural suggestion—they were a powerful race of slightly civilized and industrious people. The earth monuments only remain, these enclosing relics of rude art, together with the last lingering remains of mortality—the crumbling skeletons—which the curious investigators have disturbed in their resting places. But even these have yielded to scientific minds, strongly imaginative, some knowledge of the character and lives of the race. The twentieth century dawned in almost as great ignorance of the pre-historic race as did the nineteenth, yet in the ever restless spirit of modern investigation, efforts have been made to link the Mound Builders with some ancient and far distant race of civilized mankind. Perhaps the best evidence to sustain this theory, and also to establish the great antiquity of these mysterious earth-works, has been obtained in the mammoth mound at Moundsville, W. Va. Standing 70 feet high, 900 feet in circumference, with trees growing on it 700 years old, it is the greatest monument of antiquity in the Ohio valley, and a tremendous memorial of the aboriginal life of a pre-historic people. This mound is said to be the largest in America, and was discovered by Joseph Tomlinson in 1770, he being the first pioneer settler in that section of the country. Relative to the age of the mound, litle is known. Tomlinson, the discoverer, stated that when he discovered it and first mounted its summit, then ninety feet high, the timber on the mound was as large and dense as any of the surrounding forest. At that time some of the trees bore names and dates, one of the latter being 1734. A gigantic oak tree, felled some years afterward on the summit of the mound, was ascertained to be more than six centuries old. Even conjecture cannot point to the time when the mammoth mound was erected by a by-gone people. It may have been old when Cheops was being built by half a million men, or when Cleopatra's Needle was being fashioned. Certain it is thought by some to be that the mound was erected by a pre-historic race who were very similar to the Egyptians, ruled by

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some one monarch who had sufficient control to combine vast numbers of them in a huge undertaking. In 1838 the mound was opened by its owner by excavating a passageway from the north side of the mound toward the center. At a distance of 100 feet from the entrance two skeletons were unearthed in a vault crudely constructed with unhewn timbers and loose stones common in that neighborhood. One of the skeletons was surrounded by 650 ivory beads and an ivory ornament about six inches in length. A shaft was sunk from the summit of the mound to meet the drift, and at a point thirty-four feet above the vault first discovered was another containing a skeleton which had been ornamented with copper rings, plates of mica and bone beads. History does not record whose silent tomb this was, and it remains for another Champollion to exercise his ingenuity in ascertaining the period of erection and the use of these monuments.

Probably the most interesting curio or antiquary taken from the mound in 1838 was a stone engraved in unknown characters resembling those used by the Scandinavian priests before the introduction of the Roman alphabet. It has attracted more attention from scientists and antiquarians at home and abroad than any other relic of the vanished race found in America. The characters are conceded to be of European origin, and if this be true, it is evidence that other Europeans visited America before Christopher Columbus, or even Lief Erickson. Powell, the antiquarian, concerning the stone and its inscription, says: "Four of the characters correspond to the ancient Greek, four to the Etruscan, five to the Norse, six to the Gaelic, seven to the old Erse, and ten to the Phoenician." The characters used are those of the ancient rock alphabet, consisting of right and acute-angled strokes, used by the Pelasgi and other early Mediterranean people, and which is the parent of the modern Runic as well as of the Bardic.

As early as 1772, Rev. David Jones publicly noticed the existence of the mounds in America, and advanced his views concerning them. In 1784, Arthur Lee wrote a treatise on the lost race, and advanced some rather visionary ideas regarding it. But the first general survey of the works was made by Caleb Atwater, of Circleville, Ohio, in 1819, under the auspices, and at the expense, of the Archæological Society of Worcester, Mass. About 1836, Dr. Edwin Hamilton Davis, of Chillicothe, Ohio, was employed with Col. Charles Whittlesey in explorations and surveys of the Newark, Ohio, antiquities. In this work Dr. Davis became greatly interested and continued his investigations and collections ever after-

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ward. Ephraim George Squier, of New York, also became greatly interested in archæological matters, and in 1846 he and Dr. Davis joined in the preparation of a work which formerly stood at the head of the archæological literature of North America. Recognizing the merit of this work, the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., assumed a protectorate over it, and in 1848 published the work of Squier and Davis, together with some plans and notes furnished by others, under title of "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley." This publication constituted the first systematic work with descriptions and figures of the numerous remains of the Mound Builders. From that day to the present, the Smithsonian Institution has continued to publish books and original papers relating to this subject. Stimulated by this national recognition, and in view of the absorbing interest of the subject, many original investigators have published manuscripts and books at private expense, some of which are very elaborate and complete.

It is a noticeable feature of all the early publications in this department of archæology that they attach great antiquity to the Mound Builders. The variations in this regard are also very great. Some assume that thousands of years have elapsed since the building of these ancient relics, and all agree that they are very old. Eminent authorities are as widely at variance regarding their antiquity as they are concerning their origin and purpose. In closing this chapter, we present the views of a number of recognized authorities, as tending to show that the Mound Builders were, or may have been, the immediate predecessors of the Indians found here on the advent of the white man.

The Marquis de Nadaillac, in his admirable work on "Prehistoric America," published in 1895, and edited and verified by W. H. Dall, sums up a voluminous discussion as follows: "What, it may be asked, are we to believe was the character of the race to which, for the purpose of clearness, we have for the time being applied the term 'Mound Builders?' The answer must be, they were no more nor less than the immediate predecessors, in blood and culture, of the Indians described by De Soto's chroniclers and other early explorers; the Indians who inhabited the region of the mounds at the time of their discovery by civilized men. As, in the far north, the Aleuts, up to the time of their discovery, were, by the testimony of the shell heaps, as well as their language, the direct successors of the early Eskimo—so in the fertile basin of the Mississippi, the Indians were the builders, or the successors of the builders, of the singular and varied structures

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attributed to the Mound Builders. It is true that a very different opinion has been widely entertained, chiefly by those who were not aware of the historical evidence. Even Mr. Squier, who, in his famous work on the ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, makes no distinction in these remains, but speaks of the Mound Builders as an extinct race, and contrasts their progress in the arts with the supposed low condition of the modern Indians, in a subsequent publication felt compelled to modify his views and distinguish between the earth-works of western New York, which he admits to be of purely Indian origin, and those found in southern Ohio. Further researches have found that no line can be drawn between the two; the differences are merely of degree. For the most part the objects found in them, from the rude knife to the carved and polished 'gorget,' might have been taken from the inmost recesses of a mound, or picked up on the surface among the debris of a recent Indian village, and the most experienced archæologist could not decide which was their origin. Lucian Carr has recently reviewed the whole subject in a manner which can not but carry conviction to the impatient archæologist, but the conclusions he arrives at have the weight of other, and, as all will admit, most distinguished authority. It is not asserted that the mounds were built by any particular tribe, or at any particular period, nor that each and every tribe of the Mississippi valley erected such structures, nor that there were not differences of culture and proficiency in the arts between different tribes of mound builders as between the tribes of modern Indians now known. All that can be claimed is, that there is nothing in the mounds beyond the power of such people as inhabited the region when discovered; that those people are known to have constructed many of the mounds now, or recently existing, and there is no evidence that any other, or different people, had any hand in the construction of those mounds in regard to which direct historical evidence is wanting. Summing up the results that have been attained, it may be safely said that, so far from being any prior reason why the red Indians could not have erected these works, the evidence shows, conclusively, that in New York and the Gulf States they did build mounds and embankments that are essentially of the same character as those found in Ohio."

Lucian Carr says: "In view of the fact that these same Indians are the only people, except the whites, who, so far as we know have ever held the region over which these works are scattered, it is believed that we are fully justified in claiming that the mounds

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and enclosures of Ohio, like those in New York and the Gulf States, were the work of the red Indians of historic times or of their immediate ancestors. To deny this conclusion and to accept its alternative, ascribing these remains to a mythical people of a different civilization, is to reject a simple and satisfactory explanation of a fact in favor of one that is far-fetched and incomplete, and this is neither science nor logic."

We quote a few brief extracts from sayings of other eminent students and scholars, and leave the determination of the question to the patient reader:

"The earth-works differ less in kind than in degree from other remains respecting which history has not been entirely silent."—Haven.

"There is nothing, indeed, in the magnitude and structure of our western mounds which a semi-hunter and semi-agricultural population, like that which may be ascribed to the ancestors or Indian predecessors of the existing race, could not have executed."—Schoolcraft.

"All these earth-works—and I am inclined to assert the same of the whole of those in the Atlantic states and the majority in the Mississippi valley—were the production, not of some mythical tribe of high civilization in remote antiquity, but of the identical nations found by the whites residing in these regions."—Brinton.

"No doubt that they were erected by the forefathers of the present Indians."—Gen. Lewis Cass.

"Nothing in them which may not have been performed by a savage people."—Gallatin.

"The old idea that the mound builders were peoples distinct from and other than the Indians of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries, and their progenitors, appears unfounded in fact and fanciful."—C. C. Jones.

"Mound Builders were tribes of American Indians of the same race with the tribes now living."—Judge M. F. Force.

'The progress of discovery seems constantly to diminish the distinction between the ancient and modern races; and it may not be very wide of the track to assert that they were the same people." Lapham.

The preceding pages give the views of well known scientists and explorers, both early and recent. It is not the purpose of this work to decide controverted questions, but to give both sides and allow the reader to form his own opinions, based upon authorities cited.

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In concluding this chapter we will state, however, that, although Lenawee county may not be a rich field for archæological research, yet the evidence in existence that this section was once the abode of these unknown earth workers is sufficient to create a local interest in any information concerning them. Judging from the mass of published information on the subject, the Mound Builders were a race or races of people, somewhat nomadic in their habits, yet more centralized in habitation than the Indians of historic times. They were semi-agricultural in pursuits, given to hunting and fishing, and schooled in the primitive arts of warfare. They had some knowledge of trade, or a system of rude barter, which brought them into possession of articles from far distant localities, since in Ohio copper implements have been found that must have come from Lake Superior, and mica that probably had its origin in the old mines of North Carolina. But, after all, our opinions can be but deductions drawn from the mementoes they have left us, and which have withstood the forces of nature that causes less enduring materials to crumble and decay. However carefully we may study and examine these rude and imperfect records, much will doubtless always remain shrouded in dense obscurity.

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CHAPTER II.

EARLY JURISDICTION.

TITLE TO LANDS—TREATY OF 1783—VIRGINIA'S CLAIM OF SOVEREIGNTY—THE GREENVILLE TREATY—THE COUNTY OF WAYNE—CLAIMS OF THE INDIANS—CESSIONS OF TERRITORY BY THE RED MEN—FORMATION OF LENAWEE COUNTY.

It was not until many years after the close of the American Revolution that the Anglo-Saxon race undertook the project of colonization in the region now known as Southern Michigan, of which Lenawee county is a component, and as regards population and resources, a very important division. It should not be inferred, however, that the territory contained within the present limits of the county remained unvisited by white men and unknown to them until after the epoch mentioned above. While this portion of North America was under the dominion of the French government, an extensive trade with the Indians was carried on, and in pursuit of the returns that came from the traffic with the red men the wiley and skillful French traders traveled extensively over this portion of their mother country's possessions. They continued their relations with the natives, notwithstanding that the result of the French and Indian war transferred the right of dominion to the English government, and even for years following the American Revolution they followed their vocation, undisturbed and without competition, save the rivalry existing among themselves. So it is fair to presume that during their many excursions, in quest of trade, the present limits of Lenawee county were frequently invaded, and as their much traveled route, connecting Detroit with the Wabash river, was through this region, it can easily be inferred that the natives who then inhabited this section were the beneficiaries, or victims, as the case might be, of commercial intercourse with the early French traders.

Good traditional authority exists for the belief that at least one

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Indian and French trail passed through the southern part of Lenawee county. Major Suttenfield and wife passed over it on horseback, after Hull's surrender of the Northwestern army in the latter part of the summer of 1812, on their journey from Detroit to Fort Wayne. And from the present site of the village of Tecumseh, where one of the great camping grounds of the Indians was located, there diverged four trails, one for Detroit, one for Monroe, one south, and one for Chicago. But railroad tracks and plowshares have long since destroyed all vestige of these highways, so often trodden by the once powerful tribes and their eager customers. These commercial adventurers were not pioneers in the true sense of that word, and it is doubtful if they could properly be called advance agents of civilization. Their mission in these parts was neither to civilize the denizens of the forest nor to carve out homes in the western wilderness. "The white man's burden" rested not heavily upon their shoulders and gave them little or no concern, the only motive that fetched them hither being a desire to possess, at as little cost as possible, the wares which the Indians had for sale. This object being attained, they wended their way homeward and the localities which had known them knew them no more. So it remained for the fore-runners of Anglo-Saxon civilization, as they led the "march of empire" in a westerly direction, to open this section of country for actual settlement and win from hostile nature—and at times a more hostile foe in human form—homes for themselves and posterity.

The Indians who inhabited the northern region east of the Mississippi at the beginning of historic times were, in language, of two great families, which are given the French names—Algonquin and Iroquois. These are not the Indian names. In fact, from the word Indian itself which is a misnomer—arising from the slowness of the early voyagers to admit that they had found unknown continents—down to the names of the tribes, there is a confusion of nomenclature and often a deplorable misfit in the titles now fixed in history by long usage. The Algonquin family may more properly be termed the Lenape, and the Iroquois the Mengwe, which the English frontiersmen closely approached in the word Mingo. The Lenape themselves, while using that name, also employed the more generic title of Wapanackki. The Iroquois, on their part, had the ancient name of Onque Honwe, and this is their tongue, as Lenape in that of the other family, signified men with a sense of importance—"The People," to use a convenient English expression. The Lenape became a very widespread people, and different

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divisions of them were known in later years by various names, among which was Pottawattamie, the name of the division of the tribe that inhabited the present limits of Lenawee county. It is from the word Lenape that the name of Lenawee county is supposed by some to have been derived, and if so the red man may be said to be held in remembrance, although he has long since left the county, and but few traces of his occupancy yet remain.

Before proceeding with an account of the organization and settlement of Lenawee county a brief review of the question of title to lands will be necessary, the word title as here used having special reference to racial dominion or civil jurisdiction. As is well known, the French were the first civilized people who laid claim to the territory now embraced within the state of Michigan and France exercised nominal lordship over the region until the treaty of Paris, in 1763, which treaty ended the French and Indian war. Prior to this date the French actually occupied isolated places in the vast extent of territory claimed by them (the south shore of Lake Erie, for instance), but it is an open historical question when such occupancy began. It is certain, however, that there was not the semblance of courts or magistrates for the trial of civil or criminal issues, and hence the chief function of civil government was lacking. And even for some years after the Michigan country passed under the control of the officials of the British government, affairs there were managed by army officers, commandants of posts on the frontier.

Immediately after the peace of 1763 with the French, the Province of Canada was extended by act of Parliament, southerly to the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and westward from the Detroit river. This, of course, included all of the present state of Michigan, notwithstanding the claims of the colony of Virginia that she had the title to all land northwest of the Ohio river. This conflict of authority was at its height during the Revolutionary war, and in 1778, soon after the conquest of the British forts on the Mississippi and the Wabash, by Gen. George Rogers Clark, Virginia erected the county of Illinois, with the county seat at Kaskaskia. It practically embraced all the territory in the present states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. But the British held possession of the Michigan country and all the lake region, and in the same year (1778), Lord Dorchester, Governor General of Canada, divided Upper Canada into four districts for civil purposes, one of which included Detroit and the lake territory.

Great Britain had promised the Indian tribes that the whites

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should not settle north of the Ohio river, and the government of this almost unlimited region was, during English control, exclusively military, with Detroit as the central post. This was the condition during the Revolutionary war, and even after the treaty of peace, in 1783, the same state of affairs continued until after the second, or Jay treaty, in 1794. Early in 1792 the Upper Canadian parliament authorized Governor Simcoe to lay off nineteen counties to embrace that province, and it is presumed that the County of Essex, on the east bank of Detroit river, included Michigan and northern Ohio. While this supposition is not conclusive, certain it is that some form of British civil authority existed at their forts and settlements until Detroit was given up and all its dependencies in August, 1796.

The treaty of 1783, which terminated the War of the Revolution, included Michigan within the boundaries of the United States, and the Seventh article of that treaty stated that the King of Great Britain would, "with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from the United States, and from every part, place and harbor within the same, leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein, and shall order and cause all archives, records, deeds and papers belonging to any of the said states or their citizens, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper states and persons to whom they belong." By a subsequent article it was stipulated that five months should be the utmost term for the validity of hostile acts. The final treaty of September, 1783, reaffirmed all these articles as of the preceding date. By the terms of this treaty the international boundary line between the possessions of Great Britain and those of the United States ran through the middle of Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, and their connecting water-ways, and through Lake Superior to the northward of Isle Royale and thence by the grand portage to the Lake of the Woods, embracing so far as the Northwest is concerned, the entire region to the eastward of the Mississippi river. The maps which accompanied this treaty left no doubt that the whole of Michigan, as at present constituted, was within the United States. Military posts were garrisoned, however, by British troops, and continued under the dominion of Great Britain for many years after that date. The British forces showed no inclination to vacate the fort at Detroit, and General Washington sent a messenger to

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Governor Haldimand to establish a date for the actual surrender of the western posts. Haldimand wrote in a respectful tone to the effect that he could not consider the matter of vacating these posts in the absence of positive orders from his majesty. Preparatory to taking possession of the country, and in order to avoid collision with the Indian tribes, who owned the soil, treaties were made with them from time to time (of which more is said on a subsequent page), in which they ceded to the United States their title to their lands. But the territory thus secured by treaties with Great Britain, and with the Indian tribes—and concerning which we had thus established an amicable understanding—was many years sequestered from our possession. In spite of the claim by Congress for the actual possession of the western country, in spite of the agitation on the part of officials of our government for the carrying out of the treaties in good faith, the British government took no action whatever. Governor Haldimand shielded himself behind his lack of instructions, and so matters remained for a long time in this unsatisfactory condition.

There is some ground for belief that this was a deliberate policy, founded upon the expectation or hope that something might turn up in the interests of Great Britain through which that government could continue its occupancy indefinitely. It is known that Washington harbored some such idea. There were still opportunities for complications in the new state of affairs between the two countries. No one could foresee what questions might arise or whither the course of events might lead. There were plenty of emissaries of Great Britain working among the Indian tribes, seeking to bind them to British interests and to solidify a naturally unfriendly feeling against Americans. This very feeling of the Indians was offered as a pretext for maintaining an armed force in the country. It was argued that the safety of the whites could only be assured by the presence of a strong military guard. This the United States had not undertaken to supply. Hence, it devolved upon Great Britain to preserve the peace. In view of the known efforts to foment Indian hostility this argument was transparently deceptive. There were evidences of intrigues on the part of Great Britain in dealing with her former Indian allies, who had suffered severe losses and who felt that they had not been adequately rewarded for all their sacrifices. So the Indian question cut a considerable figure in the determination of Governor Haldimand to hang on to the western posts as long as possible.

The British government urged as a further excuse the failure

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of Americans to fulfill that part of the treaty protecting the claims of British subjects against citizens of the United States, but, from the "aid and comfort" rendered the Indians in the campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne, the apparent prime cause was to defeat the efforts of the United States to extend their power over the country and tribes north of the Ohio, and continue to give the British the advantage of the fur trade, which, from their relations with these tribes, they possessed. This trade had been of immense value to England. She could not see these profits slip from her grasp without a struggle to save them. The region included within the new boundaries of the United States had been the most profitable source of supply. In 1786 a council of Indian nations northwest of the Ohio river was held at the Huron village near the mouth of the Detroit river. This was attended by representatives of all the leading tribes. They were troubled about the boundary between their possessions and those of the United States. They maintained that the Ohio was not to be crossed by the Americans. They also insisted that their rights had not been properly considered in the treaty between the United States and Great Britain. It seemed to be the feeling of the savages that the United States had neglected to show the attention to their wishes which the same demanded. A grand council was held at Fort Harmer, Marietta, in 1787, which formulated a treaty tending to settle in a satisfactory manner the points in controversy. The ultimate result of the complaints of the Indians and the international difficulty with England was the campaigns of 1790-91-94, ostensibly against the Indians, but substantially against them and their British allies. Matters in controversy with the Indians were finally and definitely disposed of at Greenville in 1795, when by treaty the title to large tracts of lands included in Michigan was confirmed to the United States.

Virginia, however, still adhering to her claim of sovereignty over the northwestern country, on March 1, 1784, ceded the territory to the United States, and immediately Congress entered seriously upon the consideration of the problem of providing a government for the vast domain. Its deliberations resulted in the famous "Compact of 1787," and under this organization Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor. It might not be out of place here to call attention to the fact that this compact, in two provisions, which were inspired by Thomas Jefferson, guaranteed to all the right of religious freedom and prohibited slavery in the territory. Hence the citizens of Lenawee county, in common with the citizens of Michigan, and those of the sister states that were carved from

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Virginia's grant, can feel a pardonable pride that never, under any American jurisdiction of this domain, has a witch been burned at the stake, or a slave been sold on the auction block. It should be understood, however, that slavery had always existed under the French regime in Canada or New France, to which Michigan also belonged. Nor did it cease under British rule, for as late as 1782 the commandant at Detroit, Maj. Arent Schuyler De Peyster, caused an enumeration to be made of the people and property of Detroit, and in the "survey" are found these two items: "Male slaves, 78; female slaves, 101." It appears that Indians as well as negroes were held in slavery in spite of the Ordinance of 1787, which totally prohibited it. There is a tradition that even as late as the coming of John T. Mason, as secretary of the territory in 1831, he brought some domestic slaves with him from Virginia, and it is not improbable that a few domestic servants continued with the old masters down to the time of the adoption of the state constitution. As late as 1807 Judge Woodward refused to free a negro man and woman on writ of habeas corpus, holding in effect that as they had been slaves at the time of the surrender in 1796, there was something in Jay's treaty that forbade their release. But it is proper to say that after the Ordinance of 1787 took effect there was no legal slavery in Michigan.

Though Michigan was included within the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, they could not at once be practically applied, owing to the fact that the country was still under British control. In 1792 Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, with the seat of government of the latter at Toronto, then known as York. Sir Guy Carleton, as Lord Dorchester, had again become Governor-General of the whole province, with John Graves Simcoe Lieutenant-Governor, of Upper Canada. The Quebec act, so far as related to this region, was repealed and all legislation under it was abrogated. Permanent courts were established in the regular way and a form of civil government was set up for the first time at Detroit and Michilimackinac. The legislature also made provision for granting lands in the province and grants or pretended grants by Indian tribes were made to Jonathan Schiefflin, Robert Innis, Alexander Henry, John Askin, Robert McNiff, John Dodemead and others of parcels of land covering pretty nearly the whole southeastern portion of Michigan westward as far as the center line and as far north as Saginaw. This was supposed at the time to cover all of the region likely to be considered worth anything for the next hundred years.

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To encourage the Indians in self-defense and incidentally as a protection to Detroit, Simcoe built a fort at the rapids of the Maumee and garrisoned it with British soldiers. He was evidently persuaded, even so late as 1794, as was apparently Governor Carleton also, that the prospects were favorable for Great Britain to continue holding the country. But in that very year their hopes must have been blasted, for Jay's treaty, made in September, 1794, stipulated that all the western posts within the territory belonging to the United States should be surrendered by June 1, 1796. In spite of this, however, they still sought to postpone the inevitable through Indian hostility which they lent their efforts to promote. While there were some disaffected savages ready to take up arms in behalf of British interests, the councils were divided. Nevertheless there were troubles of a sufficiently serious character to call for the energetic efforts of Gen. Anthony Wayne, and a considerable army. Several bloody engagements took place, in which militia and volunteers from Detroit participated, one of them almost under the gates of the British fort on the Maumee. When the news of Jay's treaty came some of the natives were shrewd enough to see that with a definite date set for the surrender of the country there was small prospect of annulling a solemn treaty made and confirmed by the governments of the United States and Great Britain, and they were ready to agree to a permanent peace. Then followed the treaty of Greenville and the end of hostilities.

The ratification of Jay's treaty having been exchanged, a messenger was at once despatched to Lord Dorchester at Quebec, with a demand that its provisions be carried into effect. This time there was no hesitancy in acceding to the demand. The necessary orders for the evacuation of the western posts were issued, and upon the return to Philadelphia of the messenger they were at once put into the hands of General Wayne. They were duly forwarded by him to Lieut.-Col. John Francis Hamtramck, at Fort Miami, to be carried into effect. He despatched Capt. Moses Porter with sixty-five men fully armed and equipped to take possession of Detroit. The detachment arrived on July 11, 1796, and on that day Col. Richard England, then in command of the garrison, lowered the British colors from the flag-staff at Fort Lernoult, and Captain Porter ran up the stars and stripes. Thus, after long and vexatious delays, the sovereignty of the United States was established over Michigan. Colonel Hamtramck, with his entire command, arrived at Detroit two days later and assumed military authority over the post and the town. General Wayne himself came in a few weeks

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with the powers of a civil commissioner as well as those of a military commander, and remained throughout the summer, busied into setting into operation the governmental machinery. So, for the first time it can be said that Michigan had ceased to be a British province and had attained the dignity of allegiance to the United States.

As has been previously stated, Virginia claimed the whole northwest to the Mississippi under her colonial charter of 1609, which gave her a front on the Atlantic 200 miles north and 200 miles south from Point Comfort, "and all that space and circuit of land lying from the sea-coast of the precinct aforesaid up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest." It will be readily seen that under this charter she could claim almost anything between the two oceans, north of Cape Fear river. New York, by virtue of a treaty with the six nations of New York, laid claim to all the country the said Indians had overrun, south to the Cumberland mountains, and west to the Mississippi, but it is very questionable whether Michigan could be brought within her claim, and it never became a practical question. Connecticut claimed by virtue of her colonial charter, which extended her western limit "to the South sea." Under this old charter Connecticut claimed a belt of territory extending west from the west line of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi and north and south from parallel 41 to 42 degrees 2 minutes north latitude. This included nearly all that part of Michigan south of the second tier of counties as now organized. And finally, Massachusetts had a colonial charter extending on the Atlantic border from the Connecticut limit of 42 degrees 2 minutes to a point "three English myles to the northward of said river called Monomack alias Merrymack" and "throughout the mayne landes there from the Atlantic and Western sea and ocean on the east parte to the South Sea on the west parte." This would have carried the projected north line of the Massachusetts claim, if extended due west, to about the north line of Oakland county, or near the latitude of Port Huron and Grand Rapids. The task of the Congress of the Confederation was to unite as many of these claims as possible in the hands of the United States. The first and most important thing to be done was to secure cessions from each of the individual states having claims on the western lands. In doing this aid came in a most unexpected way. It is necessary to premise that by the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union," it was provided that the said Articles should not become operative and binding until ratified by each of the thirteen states. On Feb-

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ruary 22, 1779, Delaware, the twelfth state, ratified, leaving Maryland only yet to ratify in order to complete the Confederation.

Maryland demanded, as the condition of her ratification of the Articles, an amendment giving Congress power to fix the western limits of those states claiming to the Mississippi, and as early as December, 1778, the legislature of Maryland adopted a "Declaration" to the effect that "Maryland will ratify the Confederation when it is so amended as to give full power to Congress to ascertain and fix the western limits of these states claiming to extend to the Mississippi." This document was presented to Congress January 6, 1779. This was followed by "Instructions to Maryland Delegates," presented May 21st, of the same year. The completion of the Confederation hung on the action of Maryland, and she stood fast and refused to ratify unless the desired amendment was made. Virginia adopted a counter declaration, in which she laid down the proposition that "the United States hold no territory but in right of some one individual state of the Union," and further declared that the setting aside of this principle "would end in bloodshed among the states." It would require a very long chapter to give anything like a full history of the long struggle by which New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut were finally led to cede to the United States, as trustees for all the states, the lands which they severally claimed west of the mountains. But it may be summarized briefly as follows:

New York led the way, by the passage of an Act January 17, 1780, "For facilitating the completion of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union among the United States of America," by which her delegates were authorized to limit her western boundaries, and to cede the surplus of her claim to the United States, for the use and benefit of all such states as should become members of the Federal Alliance. On March 1, 1781, the New York delegates executed a deed of cession, of all her territory west of her present west line, on the meridian of the most westerly bend of Lake Ontario. On the same day the delegates of the state of Maryland ratified and signed the Articles of Confederation, thus completing the Confederation. But already, on January 2, 1781, Virginia had yielded to the pressure of Congress and the non-claimant states and had by act of her legislature resolved to cede the territory northwest of the Ohio river for the common benefit, but she placed this cession on such conditions of acknowledgment of her title to the transmontane lands and of guarantee of her remaining territory, as rendered it impossible for Congress, representing all

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the states, to accept. But on October 20, 1783, Virginia made a new or amended cession, obviating the most important objections, and on March 1, 1784, her cession was accepted by Congress. On November 13, 1784, the General Court of Massachusetts authorized her delegates to execute cessions of her lands west of the Hudson river. And on April 19, 1785, just ten years after the day when the "embattled farmers" stood on the green in front of the Lexington meeting-house and at Concord bridge, where they "fired the shot heard round the world," Samuel Holton and Rufus King, her delegates in Congress, executed, and on the same day Congress accepted the cession of all her right, title and claim to lands west of the meridian of the westerly bend of Lake Ontario, the same being the west line of New York state. This now left only Connecticut of the claimant states. She did not long stand out. On May 11, 1786, her legislature authorized the cession of all her western land, reserving, however, a tract extending 120 miles west of the western boundary of Pennsylvania, "as now claimed by said Commonwealth," and from the 41st degree north latitude to Lake Erie. This became the famous "Western Reserve." There was much opposition to the acceptance of this cession, on account of the reservation. But on May 26, 1786, it was finally accepted, thus completing the title of the United States to all that vast domain bounded by Pennsylvania on the east, the Ohio river on the south, the Mississippi on the west, and the chain of lakes and their connecting waters on the north and northeast.

All these pretensions of sovereignty and conflictions of authority were aside from the claims of the real inhabitants of the country. The Iroquois Indians, or Six Nations, laid claim to the entire extent of territory bordering on the Ohio river and northward, basing their contention upon the assumption that they had conquered it and held it by right of conquest. In 1722 a treaty had been made at Albany, N. Y., between the Iroquois and English, by which the lands west of the Allegheny mountains were acknowledged to belong to the Iroquois by reason of their conquests from the Eries, Conoys, Tongarias, etc., but this claim was extinguished by the terms of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded October 22, 1784. Article III, of this treaty provided for a line to be drawn four miles east from the carrying path on Lake Ontario, parallel with the Niagara river to Lake Erie and along the north boundary of Pennsylvania, to the west boundary, thence south to the Ohio river. The six nations were to hold to that line, and all west of that line they yielded to the United States. But there were tribes and na-

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tions settled on these western lands, who did not admit the right or power of the Six Nations to dispose of the title to their lands. So a separate treaty must be made with them, or the settlers in the Ohio country would experience the horrors of savage warfare on their settlements. The treaty of Fort McIntosh, in 1785, was intended to quiet the claims of the Delawares, Wyandots, Ottawas, and Chippewas, in the Ohio valley. The Shawnees relinquished their claims under the provisions of the treaties of Fort Finney, January 31, 1786, treaty of Fort Harmar (held by General St. Clair), January 9, 1789, by the treaty of Greenville, and various other treaties from that date until 1818. It is a notable fact that every foot of Michigan soil was acquired from the Indians through treaty or purchase, and, when compared with methods followed in other sections of America, the means employed were decidedly honorable. True, some of these treaties, as for instance, the one concluded at Greenville, were entered into at the close of long and bloody conflicts, when the Indians had been conquered and reduced to a condition of helplessness, thus making them obliged to submit to any terms offered by the victors. But when we consider the fact, demonstrated on every page of the world's history, that the tree of civilization does not grow until the soil has been fertilized by human blood, we can excuse the warfare waged against the Indians, and by comparison at least point to those treaties as just and merciful ones. Concerning the earlier Indian treaties, Rufus King, in his history of Ohio, says:

"To open the way for surveys and sales of the western lands and to induce immigration, it was essential to obtain the Indian title. A board of commissioners had been established for this purpose in 1784. Instead of seeking peace and friendship through the great council of the northwestern confederacy, which had now transferred its annual meetings from the Scioto to the Rapids of the Maumee (near Toledo) these officials adopted the policy of dealing with the tribes separately. Year after year they treated with sundry gatherings of unauthorized and irresponsible savages, at what are known as the treaties of Fort Stanwix in October, 1784; Fort McIntosh (mouth of Big Beaver), in January, 1785; Fort Finney (near the mouth of the Big Miami), in January, 1786, and Fort Harmar (mouth of Muskingum), in January, 1789. By these proceedings it was given out and popularly supposed that the Indian tribes on the Ohio had acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States and surrendered all the territory south and east of a line which passed up the Cuyahoga river, and across the

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portage to the Tuscarawas, then descending this stream to Fort Laurens, thence running west to the portage between the heads of the Big Miami and the Auglaize rivers to Lake Erie. Congress was under the delusion that it had acquired the Indian title and full dominion of all the lands between this line and the Ohio river. The mischief of these travesties was soon discovered in new raids and murders perpetrated upon the settlers of the government lands by the very tribes ignorantly reported and supposed to have ceded the territory."

The Greenville treaty was made by Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne, on August 3, 1795, at the close of the Indian war that waged in the Maumee valley and throughout Ohio and southern Michigan during the years 1790-95. Full particulars of these hostilities are not germane in this connection, but the provisions of the treaty comes properly within the scope of the history of Lenawee county. Between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas and the Maumee and Miami, south to the line from Fort Laurens to Laramie's store, the Indians were to retain possession, and besides that were to hold the title to all the rest of the country, west of a line from Fort Recovery to the mouth of the Kentucky river, and west and northwest of the Maumee, except Clark's grant on the Ohio river and certain reservations about Detroit and the forts in Ohio and other parts of the Northwest, with the understanding that when they should sell lands it should be to the United States alone, whose protection the Indians acknowledged, and that of no other power whatever. There was to be free passage along the Maumee, Auglaize, Sandusky, and Wabash rivers, and the lake. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods were at once delivered to the Indians, and a promise was made of $9,500 worth every year forever.

The United States Senate ratified the Wayne and Greenville treaty in due time, and southern Michigan and northwestern Ohio, north of the treaty line and west of the Connecticut Reserve line, remained unorganized for a number of years thereafter. About the same time (1794) John Jay, as minister to England, concluded his treaty with that country, by the terms of which the British posts were to be abandoned in the neighborhood of the Great Lakes on or before June 1, 1796. The terms not being strictly complied with, in July, 1796, the United States demanded a fulfillment of the treaty and the transfer of authority was accordingly made, General Wayne moving his headquarters thither and displacing the English commander. In the absence of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who was the governor of the Northwest Territory, Secretary Winthrop

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Sargent went to Detroit and proclaimed the county of Wayne, which included what is now the lower peninsula of Michigan, a large part of Indiana, and the Indian country in Ohio, the boundary of which on the south was the Greenville treaty line.

It will be well to digress here a moment and turn our attention to some events, which, though they left no permanent results, but for a miscarriage might have very deeply affected the subsequent history of what is now Lenawee county and the state of Michigan in general. There is an impression that there has been some "land-grabbing" in recent years, participated in by men in high official positions, including several members of Congress, but compared with some of the great land "deals" in the first two decades after the treaty of peace with Great Britain, they have been very tame affairs. The legislature of Georgia during 1794 had sold to four companies, including some of the most eminent citizens of the country, a vast tract of land lying between the Chattahoochie and the Mississippi rivers, and these speculators had succeeded in selling out at a great advance to other speculators in the middle and northern states. It was believed that this action by the legislature of Georgia had been procured by corrupt means, and, stimulated by their success, a scheme was concocted to "gobble up" nearly the entire lower peninsula of Michigan. In was in 1795, while the treaty of Greenville was still pending, that one Dr. Robert Randall, of Maryland, visited Detroit for the purpose of interesting certain Detroit merchants and capitalists in no less a scheme than the purchase of all the rights of the United States in 20,000,000, acres of land in the peninsula for the sum of $500,000. He had associated with him one Whitney, of Vermont, who was looking after New England, while other confederates were "interesting" members of Congress, as members of the Georgia legislature had been "interested" the year before. Among the local people at Detroit who had entered the "combine" were said to be John Askin (merchant and Indian trader-' Robert Innis, William Robertson, David Robertson, and Jonathan Shiffelin. The entire capital stock was divided into forty-one shares, of which five were apportioned to the Detroit parties, six to Randall and Whitney and their associates, and thirty were alloted to members of Congress to "influence" them. Overtures had been made to a number of members of Congress—just how many is not known—among them Giles, of Virginia; Smith, of South Carolina; Murray, of Maryland, and others. Randall boasted that he had already "secured" thirty members. But Murray exposed the whole scheme on the floor of the house. Randall

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was arrested, brought to the bar of the house, tried for attempted bribery, convicted of high contempt, and sentenced to be reprimanded and held in custody to the end of the session. The exposure was fatal to the whole scheme and this attempted "land-grab" —not the last be it said—fell flat and came to naught. It might be interesting, but not profitable to speculate what the effect would have been upon the future of Michigan and Lenawee county had this gigantic scheme succeeded. Among other things the promoters promised that through the influence of their Detroit representatives they would maintain peace and amicable relations with the Indians of the peninsula. For many years the Randall-Whitney attempted bribery and purchase has been a forgotten episode in the region which their ambition and greed would have made a proprietary estate. Most of the resident promoters were British adherents, and it is probable the whole intrigue would have come to naught after American occupation.

But meanwhile Michigan remained a part of the as yet undivided Northwest Territory. The proclamation creating the county of Wayne was issued August 15, 1796, and the boundaries named therein were as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, upon Lake Erie, and with the said river to the portage, between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down the said branch to the forks, at the carrying place above Fort Laurens, thence by a west line to the western boundary of Hamilton county (which is a due north line from the lower Shawanese town upon the Scioto river), thence by a line west-northerly to the southern part of the Portage, between the Miamis of the Ohio and the St. Mary's river, thence by a line also west-northerly to the most southern part of Lake Michigan, thence along the western shores of the same to the northwest part thereof (including the lands upon the streams emptying into the said lake), thence by a due north line to the territorial boundary in Lake Superior, and with the said boundary through Lakes Huron, Sinclair, and Erie, to the mouth of Cuyahoga river, the place of beginning."

From the organization of the territory, in 1788, it had had no representative government, owing to the restrictions of the "Ordinance of 1787." A reference to this "Compact" will discover to the reader that the legislative function of the territorial government in its first stage of development, and until there should be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, was lodged in the governor of the territory, and the judges of the general (or Territorial) court, or any two of the judges and the governor. But

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in 1798, a census was taken, which disclosed more than the necessary "5,000 free male inhabitants" in the Territory, and it thus having reached the second stage of territorial government, entitling it to an elective territorial council, on October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair accordingly proclaimed an election, to be held on the third Monday of December, for the choice of a house of representatives in the general assembly, to which the territory was entitled at that stage of development. The election was by districts, and Wayne county was entitled to one representative. No election returns are known to be in existence from that part of Wayne county now included in Michigan, but it would seem certain that an election was held at Detroit in December, 1798; if so, it was the first time the elective franchise was ever exercised, under the laws of the United States, in what is now the Peninsula State. It would appear that James May, of Detroit, was chosen representative. It would seem also that this election was set aside for some reason, a new proclamation of the governor having assigned three delegates to Wayne county. A new election was held at Detroit January 14 and 15, 1799, at which four candidates were voted for, to-wit: Charles Chabert de Joncaire received 68 votes; Jacob Visger 63 votes, Oliver Wiswell 37 votes, and Louis Beaufait 30 votes. Joncaire, Wiswell, and Visger were declared elected. But there is some confusion and lack of record in regard to this first assembly. Wiswell, though declared elected, did not serve, and Solomon Sibley, though not voted for and not chosen at this election, appears to have served instead. It would seem probable that Wiswell resigned and Solomon Sibley was appointed or elected at a special election in his place, for "on September 28th, Solomon Sibley appeared and took his seat." The gentlemen chosen at this election met at Cincinnati on January 22, 1799, and organized the first elective legislative body that ever convened within the limits of the Northwest Territory. Twenty-two representatives were chosen by the nine counties then organized, and they constituted the law-making power of the territory, when taken in conjunction with a legislative council of five members, who were appointed by the United States Congress. This was the first time Michigan was ever represented in any legislative body except an Indian council.

Wayne county (of which the territory now embraced in Lewanee was then a part) as previously stated was represented in this assembly by Solomon Sibley, Charles Chabert de Joncaire, and Jacob Visger, all residents of Detroit. The first named, Mr. Sibley, was an exceedingly active and influential member of this as-

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sembly and was appointed a committee of one to superintend the printing of the laws of the session. The book as printed is now in possession of the Supreme court library in Columbus, Ohio, and in it Mr. Sibley certifies that he has carefully compared the printed laws with the original enrolled bills, and finds them to agree. During the interim between the adjournment of the first and the meeting of the second session of this legislature, Congress passed the act dividing the Northwest Territory and creating the new territory of Indiana. This act legislated Henry Vandenburgh, of Vincennes, out of the legislative council, and Mr. Sibley was later promoted to that position. At the election for members of the second legislative assembly, Wayne county chose as her representatives Charles Chabert de Joncaire, George McDougal, and Jonathan Shiffelin. The election of the last two named was contested, but they were declared to be entitled to their seats.

The first section of the Ordinance of 1787 provided "That the said territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may in the opinion of Congress make expedient." In December, 1789, William Henry Harrison was elected delegate in Congress, and in the following March entered upon his duties, being made chairman of a committee on the division of the Northwest Territory. Through Harrison's influence the committee reported favorably, and on May 7, 1800, the act was approved, making the divison. The dividing line followed Wayne's treaty line from a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, and thence due north to the international boundary. The region east of this line remained under the title of "The Territory Northwest of the Ohio river," and while by the provisions of this act the old county of Wayne was considerably reduced in extent, yet its numerical strength as regards population was probably lessened very little. By the United States census of 1800, Wayne county—which it must be remembered included Detroit—contained a population of 3,206. The first, and what proved to be the last, session of the second territorial legislature, convened at Chillicothe, Ohio, November 23, 1801, and adjourned January 23, 1802, and this was the last time that Lenawee county or any part of Michigan was represented in an Ohio legislative assembly.

In the Congressional enactment providing for a convention to consider the question of statehood for Ohio, Wayne county was not permitted to elect delegates, owing to the fact that its population was confined chiefly to Detroit and vicinity, which region it

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was not intended to include in the proposed new state. On April 30, 1802, Congress passed the act to enable Ohio (that part of the Eastern District lying east of a north and south line passing through the mouth of the great Miami river, and south of a line projected due east from the most southerly bend of Lake Michigan), to form a state constitution, and to be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original states. On the taking effect of this act, the whole of Michigan was attached to the Territory of Indiana, and so remained until June 30, 1805, when the act organizing the Territory of Michigan took effect. This separation left the region of which Lenawee county is now a part—though perhaps considered a part of Wayne—practically under no county jurisdiction, but as all the vast territory of Southern Michigan, excepting Detroit and its environs, was as yet the hunting ground of the aborigines, such a condition of affairs entailed no hardship upon anyone. It must be constantly borne in mind that the Indian title had not yet been extinguished in Michigan, except as to the six mile strip from the River Raisin to Lake St. Clair, and that even this strip had not been surveyed into lots and brought into market; therefore settlement was confined to the old French grants along the river front, and almost entirely within the six mile strip. Hildreth, writing of the year 1812, and speaking of Governor Hull's arrival at Detroit, says: "Hull's army reached Detroit, which contained at that time only some 800 inhabitants. The neighboring villages on the strait had about twice as many, the whole Territory of Michigan not much above 5,000, most of them of French origin."

During all this time, following the Greenville treaty, the lands remained in the hands of the Indians with the exception of the small amount of territory heretofore mentioned. In the main, all of southern Michigan was barren of white inhabitants, and so far as the present site of Lenawee county is concerned, it was, in the language of the young Fourth of July orator, "a howling wilderness." The Indians and what few whites there were in the vicinity of the reservations had continued to live in comparative peace from and after the ending of hostilities by the Greenville treaty. Even during the troublous times, incident to the war of 1812, when Tecumseh was marshalling the men of his race to assist the British forces, there was but little antagonism between the settlers and natives of the region known as southern Michigan. Feelings of security were necessarily absent, however, owing to the scenes of war being enacted at nearby points, and with the news of the great disaster on River Raisin—where an American force numbering

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1,000 was almost annihilated—came a realization of the danger that menaced the settlers. Occasionally, of course, there were outrages that threatened serious trouble, due to lawless elements in both races and the race hatred entertained by many of the whites; yet as a rule the Red Men of the Forest pursued their wild and favorite vocations, undisturbed by naught save what must have been apparent to them—the irresistible and ceaseless march of Anglo-Saxon civilization. The end of his dominion in southern Michigan was rapidly approaching, and in his thoughtful moments the Indian must have heard, reverberating through the air, in tones that a modern policeman would envy, the laconic and authoritative command—"Move on!"

Governor Hull was instructed and commissioned to negotiate a treaty with the peninsular and allied tribes, and a council was called to meet at Brownstown, on the river front below Detroit, where, on November 7, 1807, was signed the treaty commonly known as the treaty of Brownstown, or the treaty of Detroit. This treaty was concluded between the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Pottawattamie nations, on the one part, and William Hull, Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and commissioner on the part of the United States, on the other. The aforesaid sachems, chiefs and warriors "cede, relinguish and forever quitclaim unto the United States, etc., beginning at the mouth of the Miami river of the Lakes (Maumee), and running thence up the middle thereof to the mouth of the great Auglaize river, thence running due north until it intersects a parallel to latitude to be drawn from the outlet of Lake Huron which forms the River Sinclair; thence running northeast, the course that may be found will lead in a direct line to White Rock, in Lake Huron, thence due east until it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada, in said lake, thence southerly, following the said boundary line down said lake, through River Sinclair, Lake St. Clair, and the River Detroit into Lake Erie, to a point due east of the aforesaid Miami river, thence west to the place of beginning."

The western line of this vast extent of territory, which was by the above treaty granted to the United States, almost exactly located the present boundary line between Lenawee and Hillsdale counties. Extended north from the Maumee, this cession of land comprised a considerable portion of northwestern Ohio in addition to the Michigan territory, included. The consideration for this cession was $10,000 down in goods and money, and $2,400 annually

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to be divided among the tribes. The Indians were to have the right to hunt and fish upon the lands, so long as they belonged to the United States, and the said tribes placed themselves under the protection of the United States. This treaty extinguished the Indian title to practically all that part of the territory east of the "principal meridian" of Michigan, and south of Saginaw (or Sagana) bay, for the treaty was so interpreted as to include the sources of all the streams flowing eastward and southward, along the northeast line from the principal meridian, on the county line between Clinton and Shiawasse counties to White Rock in Huron county on Lake Huron. And all this vast domain for $10,000 and an annuity of $2,400. The reader, in contemplating this vast domain—covered then with valuable timber and a fertile soil as yet untouched—will doubtless come to the conclusion that Uncle Sam was a shrewd "bargain-driver," and that "Poor Lo" was correspondingly "easy." But when we recall that the Greenville treaty bound the Indians to sell the land to no one but the United States, thereby rendering any possible competitor ineligible, the moralist may consider the transaction not quite up to his ethical standard. This treaty marks an epoch in the history of Michigan, for it opened up to survey and settlement the whole territory as far west as the site of Jackson, and as far north as Saginaw river and bay.

From the year 1807 to 1812 there is not much to record in regard to the general growth or progress of the Territory of Michigan, and as far as the lands now contained within the limits of Lenawee county are concerned it may be said that they remained in statu quo. Two things especially were keeping back the settlement of the territory. First, Michigan was bordered along its entire eastern boundary by Upper Canada, a British province, and liable at any moment to become hostile territory, exposing the whole frontier to invasion by the Indian allies of Great Britain, as well as by British troops, and the war-cloud had been gathering, more and more portentious, since the opening years of the century. The other cause was the constantly increasing prospect of a new attempt by a confederation of Indians drawn together and led by the Shawanese twins, Tecumseh and his Prophet-brother, Elsquatawa. Tecumseh was an orator of great ability and eloquence, and as a warrior he was noted for his intrepid boldness, undoubted personal courage, and his skill as a strategist. The village of Tecumseh, in Lenawee county, is named in his honor, and to this fact can doubtless be attributed the erroneous idea that Tecumseh, the warrior, was born on Michigan soil. His birth-place was near the

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present site of the city of Springfield, Ohio. In writing of him the late Hon. Francis A. Dewey falls into the common error concerning his birth, but otherwise pays him a truthful and deserved tribute, as follows: "In my brief outline I do not wish to omit a few words as a passing notice of the renowned chief, Tecumseh. He was born, and over forty years of his life were spent, in the forests of Michigan. His wigwam was on the banks of the River Raisin. Historians say he possessed a noble figure, and his countenance was strikingly expressive of magnanimity, also was distinguished for moral traits far above his race; a warrior in the broadest Indian sense of the word. He disdained the personal adornments of silver brooches, which the tribes so much delighted to wear. In the war of 1812 he joined in the British service, and had in his command over a thousand Indians belonging in Michigan. In General Proctor's division of the Canada soldiers, Tecumseh held the rank of brigadier-general in the British service. He still adhered to his Indian dress, a deerskin coat with leggings of the same material, being his constant garb. In this he was found dead at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813."

The battle of the Thames here referred to practically ended the second war with Great Britain so far as operations in the vicinity of southern Michigan were concerned, and it broke up, once for all, the northwestern Indian confederation, and gave peace to the region of which the future Lenawee county was a part. But another obstacle to immigration now arose, which for a number of years thereafter retarded the settlement of the territory. On May 6, 1812, there had been approved an Act of Congress "to provide for designating, surveying, and granting military bounty lands," for the benefit of soldiers who should enlist in the war then about to commence. This act provided for the survey of 6,000,000 acres of military bounty lands, of which 2,000,000 acres were to be located and surveyed in the Territory of Louisiana; 2,000,000 acres in the Territory of Illinois, and 2,000,000 acres in the Territory of Michigan. The act itself described the lands to be surveyed as "lands fit for cultivation." By a subsequent act of Congress, approved April 29, 1816, entitled "An Act to authorize the survey of 2,000,000 of acres of public lands in lieu of that quantity heretofore authorized to be surveyed in the Territory of Michigan as Military Bounty Lands," that part of the act of May 6, 1812, which provided for the survey of 2,000,000 acres of said lands in the Territory of Michigan was repealed, and the survey of 1,500,000 additional acres authorized in the Territory of Illinois, and 500,000 acres

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thereof in the Territory of Missouri. In this latter act, no reason is given for the change in location, but it was based upon an official report of the surveyor-general of the state of Ohio, Edward Tiffin, who had been entrusted by the commissioner of the general land office with the making of an examination of the military bounty lands in the Territory of Michigan. The report is dated at Chillicothe, Ohio, which was then the capital of the state, November 30, 1815, and begins thus:

"Description of the military land in Michigan. The country on the Indian boundary from the mouth of the great Au Glaize river, and running thence for about fifty miles, is (with some few exceptions) low, wet land, with a very thick growth of underbrush, intermixed with very bad marshes, but generally heavily timbered with beech, cottonwood, oak, etc., thence continuing north and extending from the Indian boundary eastward the number and extent of swamps increases, with the addition of numbers of lakes from twenty chains to two and three miles across." After much more labored and depressing description, he says: "It is with the utmost difficulty that a place can be found over which horses can be conveyed." He concludes this remarkable report as follows: "Taking the country altogether so far as it has been explored, and to all appearances, together with the information received in reward to the balance, it is so bad there would not be more than one acre out of one hundred, if there would be more than one out of one thousand, that would in any case admit of cultivation." As all the military lands were to be "fit for cultivation," of course there was nothing for Congress to do but to repeal the act authorizing the location of a part of the lands in the Territory of Michigan, and to re-locate them in the high, dry, and salubrious regions of Missouri. This curious and long-forgotten incident will bring a smile, perhaps of incredulity, to the faces of thousands of people, should it ever meet their eyes, now dwelling on the magnificent farms in Lenawee county, and they will wonder whether the Ohio surveyor-general ever saw Michigan at all, and whether he did not get lost in the swamps of the great Auglaize or the Maumee. But the report of the surveyor-general had gone to the general land office, and thence it had gone to Congress, where it became officially known that "not one acre in one hundred, if there would be more then one out of one thousand" of the land in Michigan was fit for cultivation, insomuch that it was made the basis for the repeal of the act for the location of the bounty lands. The fame of the "great dismal swamp" of Michigan went abroad and it soon turned

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aside the tide of immigration, which passed by her doors to other less desirable localities.

In 1818, the Indian title having been extinguished over a large part of the Peninsula, and there being some indications of a tendency of immigration thereto, the first land office in the territory was opened at Detroit. This was an epoch, for now, for the first time, settlers could acquire lands outside the old French and British grants along the Detroit river. Another advantageous fact was that many thousands of soldiers—regulars, volunteers, and militia—a great many from Ohio and Kentucky, and others from Pennsylvania, and even from far-away Virginia, had come with Hull and with Harrison, had looked upon the majestic Detroit with its beautiful islands, had noted the farms stretched along the Michigan shore, with their fruitful orchards and white-paled gardens, and had seen the beautiful Raisin with its vine-clad banks, and other streams gliding down from the deep-wooded interior, hinting of possible water-falls and sites for flouring and saw-mills, and eligible locations for villages and towns. They had gone back with the report that Michigan was not one boundless morass, across which it would be impossible to "convey" a horse, and of which not one acre in a hundred would be "fit for cultivation."

On the admission of Michigan to the federal union, the public domain was classified as Congress Lands, so called because they are sold to purchasers by the immediate officers of the general government, conformably to such laws as are or may be, from time to time, enacted by Congress. They are all regularly surveyed into townships of six miles square each, under authority and at the expense of the national government. The townships are again subdivided into sections of one mile square, each containing 640 acres, by lines running parallel with the township and range lines. In addition to these divisions, the sections are again subdivided into four equal parts, called the northeast quarter-section, southeast quarter-section, etc. And again, by a law of Congress which went into effect in July, 1820, these quarter-sections are also divided by a north and south line into two equal parts, called the east half quarter-section and west half quarter-section, containing eighty acres each. It was not until after the war of 1812-15, and the conquest of the Indian territory north of Wayne's treaty line, that surveys were ordered in the territory of southeastern Michigan. The township lines of Lenawee county were run by Benjamin Hough, Alexander Holmes, Joseph Fletcher, Joseph Wampler, and John Mullett, in the years 1815, 1816, 1819, 1820, and 1824, principally

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in the years 1815, 1816, and 1819. The first surveying was done by Alexander Holmes, who ran the township lines of township five south, range five east (Macon), and township six south, range five east, which in the main is the present township of Ridgeway. At about the same time Benjamin Hough surveyed the township lines of Medina, Hudson, Rome, Rollin, Woodstock, and Cambridge. The last surveying was done by Andrew Porter in 1837, when he connected the original government survey with the state line at the time of the settlement of the "boundary dispute." For the purpose of surveying these and other lands in this vicinity of Michigan a base line was run on or near the parallel of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes north latitude. A principal north-and-south line, known as the principal meridian, was run at right angles, of course, with the base line, and extending throughout the entire length of the lower peninsula. This meridian line is also the boundary between Lenawee and Hillsdale counties. The ranges in Lenawee county were numbered east from the principal meridian, and the towns were numbered south from the base. Lenawee county, as has been stated, was included in the reservation known as "Congress lands," and it might be added that the land within its limits were sold by the Federal government at the statutory price of $1.25 per acre. Early provisions were made for the support of free schools, and Congress reserved one-thirty-sixth part of all lands lying northwest of the Ohio river for their maintenance, the lands in Michigan thus becoming the nucleus of the present magnificent school fund of the state.

We will not return and take up events incidental to the formation, organization and development of Lenawee county. After the formation of the Ohio state government in 1803, Michigan remained without any semblance of county government or organizations until 1815. The first laying out and naming, and defining the boundaries of the county of Lenawee is to be found in a "Proclamation" of Governor Cass, dated Sept. 10, 1822, in which he altered defined and established the boundaries of certain counties previously organized—that is to say, the county of Wayne, established by an executive act of Nov. 1, 1815; the county of Monroe, established by an executive act of July 14, 1817; the county of Macomb, established by an executive act of Jan. 15, 1818; the county of Oakland, established by an executive act of Jan. 12, 1819; the county of St. Clair, established by an executive act of March 28, 1820; and by which "Proclamation" he also laid out and defined the boundaries of the following named new counties: Lapeer, Sanilac, Sagi-

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naw, Shiawassee, Washtenaw, and Lenawee, and said six counties were to be organized whenever the competent authority for the time being should so determine; and until so organized they were attached to counties then already organized, viz: the counties of Lapeer, Sanilac, Saginaw and Shiawassee to the county of Oakland, the county of Washtenaw to the county of Wayne, and the county of Lenawee to the county of Monroe. The boundaries of Lenawee county were described therein as follows: "All the country included within the following boundaries: beginning on the principal meridian, where the line between the townships numbered four and five, south of the base line, intersects the same; thence south to the boundary line between the territory of Michigan and the state of Ohio; thence with the same east to the line between the fifth and sixth ranges east of the principal meridian; thence north to the line between the townships numbered four and five, south of the base line; thence west to the place of beginning, shall form a county to be called the county of Lenawee." Thus it will be seen that the county as then formed was in extent and according to boundaries the same as it is to-day, although it was fully understood at that time that the southern boundary included the "disputed strip" that later was given to Ohio by a legislative compromise in Congress. What is now Lenawee county was a part of Wayne county from the organization of the latter in 1815, until July 14, 1817, when it became a part of Monroe and so remained until erected as an independent division as above described.

Although Lenawee county was created by the above mentioned executive proclamation, it remained unorganized, so far as governmental functions were concerned, until Dec. 26, 1826, when its organization was provided for by the provisions of "An Act to organize the county of Lenawee," as follows:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan: That the county of Lenawee shall be organized from and after the taking effect of this act, and the inhabitants thereof entitled to all the rights and privileges to which by law the inhabitants of the other counties of the Territory are entitled.

"Sec. 2. That all the country within this Territory to which the Indian title was extinguished at the treaty of Chicago, shall be attached to and compose a part of the county of Lenawee."

The above second section became necessary in order to detach the country there spoken of from the county of Monroe, to which it had previously been attached, but from which it would now be separated by the county of Lenawee, and when Lenawee county

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proper should become organized and be itself detached from the county of Monroe, it was necessary that this Indian country also should be detached and become part of the new county of Lenawee. By the above legislative enactment Lenawee county was organized and took its place among the separate and distinct political divisions of the future state of Michigan.

Of the Indian tribes inhabiting the Raisin valley when the first definite knowledge of the country was acquired, the Pottawattamies were the most prominent, while other tribes were represented in fewer numbers. Later, still other tribes made their appearance, but it was chiefly with the Pottawattamies that the pioneers of this section had to deal. This tribe had possession at the time of the final treaty, and it was with it that negotiations were made providing for the Indian exodus. The Indians were slow to join with the tide of western emigration, however, and for many years afterward, wandering bands would annually visit their old hunting grounds in Lenawee county, and their intercourse with the settlers came to be regarded more as an occasion of pleasant remembrances than of dread or danger. Some pleasant friendships were formed between the pioneer families and the former owners of the land which the pale-face was tilling.

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CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION.

The pioneer settlement of Lenawee county was commenced less than two years before the county, as a seperate organization, had an existence. The first settlement was made on May 21, 1824, on the present site of the village of Tecumseh. The primitive pioneers nearly all came from Jefferson county, New York, and consisted of fifteen men, four women and eleven children, as follows: Musgrove Evans, wife and six children; Gen. Joseph W. Brown, wife and five children; Ezra F. Blood, Peter Benson and wife, Simon Sloate, Nathan Ratburn, Peter Lowe, James Young, George Spofford, Curtis Page, Levi Baxter, John Borland, Capt. Peter Ingals, and John Fulsom. Turner Stetson and wife, who had come from Boston, joined the party at Detroit. It is fair to say that Musgrove Evans was the pathfinder of this bold adventure, for during the previous year, 1823, he visited the locality during a preliminary exploration, and after covering a large portion of the region, decided that this spot was the most desirable and beautiful of all he had seen. It was he who interested Gen. J. W. Brown in the enterprise, and through him enlisted the other members of the party. But while it is true that Mr. Evans projected and succeeded in settling his colony in the beautiful wilderness, he was never regarded as the leader and mainstay by the settlers. It was Gen. Brown whom each relied upon.

Gen. Joseph W. Brown was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 26, 1793, the youngest of a family of eleven children. As a boy of six years he removed with his parents to Jefferson county, New York, where he lived as a farmer until the spring of 1824, when he sold his farm of three hundred acres and emigrated to Michigan, arriving at the present site of Tecumseh in May, with his wife and five children, and in company with Austin E. Wing and Musgrove Evans purchased the land and founded

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the village of Tecumseh, which place was ever afterward his home. The following incident, as related by the General himself, explains his immigrating to Michigan. Austin E. Wing was at one time secretary for Gov. Cass, but in 1823, while a resident of Monroe, conceived the idea of becoming a Territorial delegate in Congress. Musgrove Evans, who was a relative of both Wing and Brown by marriage, came to Monroe in 1823 to visit Wing and look after a government surveying contract. Wing and Evans looked at the land where Tecumseh now stands, and at once made up their minds that if they could get a miller and a farmer to unite with them in the enterprise, both of their objects might be accomplished. "For," said Wing, "if we go into farming and establish a mill and the settlers know that I am interested, they will vote to send me to Congress; and if I am elected, why, with the aid of Gen. Jacob Brown (a brother of Gen. J. W. Brown, and who was then in Washington at the head of the army) you can be appointed government surveyor." Then, says Evans, "let's go back to Jefferson county and interest Joseph W. Brown in the matter, for he is both miller and farmer." This plan was at once decided upon, and Evans returned to New York, bearing a letter from Wing to J. W. Brown. Mr. Brown finally decided to accept the proposition, and a co-partnership afterward known as Wing, Evans & Brown was formed, and the land was entered and the village founded as above described. In the spring of 1825 an election took place, the candidates for delegate to Congress being Wing, of Monroe, and Bidwell and Richards, of Detroit. Lenawee county cast thirteen votes at Tecumseh, all of which were for "A. E." Wing, which elected him, but Bidwell contested it on the ground that "A. E." Wing was not a legal ballot, and claimed election. Wing then sent an agent to every voter in Lenawee county, and each, on his oath, testified that he voted for Austin E. Wing of Monroe. This finally settled the dispute and Wing was admitted to Congress. Evans was subsequently made a government surveyor and J. W. Brown was miller and farmer at Tecumseh. He built the first grist and saw-mill in the county, and established the first stage mail-route between Detroit and Chicago, running the coaches through the woods before the roads were laid out; he did the first farming and ground the first wheat; he carried the first mail into the county from Monroe, and he built the first frame house in the village of Tecumseh. In the spring of 1824 he ploughed the first furrow in Lenawee county, and Ezra F. Blood, another of this party of pioneers, held the plow. Gen. Brown was an active and useful man throughout his long ca-

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reer. In 1817, at the age of twenty-four, he was commissioned an adjutant in the regular Cavalry by DeWitt Clinton, governor of New York, and by the same authority was made a captain in a rifle company of the One Hundred and Eighth regiment of New York Infantry on April 24, 1818, and lieutenant-colonel in the same regiment on March 27, 1819. On Nov. 23, 1826, he was appointed chief justice of Lenawee county by Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan, and by the same authority was made colonel of the Eighth regiment of Michigan militia on Nov. 10, 1829. He was also a member of the commission to locate the county seat of Hillsdale county, to which position Governor Cass appointed him on Oct, 25, 1830. Andrew Jackson, as president of the United States, appointed him brigadier-general of the Third brigade on April 21, 1831. On Jan. 18, 1832, Stevens T. Mason, governor of Michigan, appointed him a member of the commission to locate the county seat of Berrien county, and on July 5, 1836, President Andrew Jackson appointed him register of the land office at Ionia, Mich. On March 13, 1839, he was appointed major-general of the Michigan militia, and on April 16 of the same year Governor Mason appinted him brigadier-general of the Michigan state guards. Governor Mason also honored him on July 12, 1839, by appointing him a member of the board of regents of the Michigan University, and on May 12, 1840, I. R. Pomset appointed him examiner of the cadets at West Point. In 1848 Governor Shannon, of Ohio, appointed him associate judge of Lucas county, Ohio, and on May 4, 1858, at the age of sixty-five years he was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law in Ohio. He died in Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1880, and is buried in the cemetery at Tecumseh.

Ezra F. Blood, one of these pioneers of 1824, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was born in Deering, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, Oct. 28, 1798; he departed this life at his home in Tecumseh township, Feb. 18, 1887. When twenty-one years of age he left the old Granite State and took up his abode in Brownville, Jeffersonville county, New York, where he engaged with Asa Whitney in a nail factory and remained five years. In the spring of 1824, Mr. Blood, with a party of fourteen men, started from Jefferson county, New York, to the territory of Michigan, a number of the party being accompanied by their wives and children, and they chartered a sailing vessel, the "Red Jacket," at Buffalo, for the transportation of the party to Detroit. There the women and children were left with the goods, and the fifteen men (Turner Stetson, of Boston, having joined them at Detroit) started on foot

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for Lenawee county, arriving within the present limits of Tecumseh township on May 21, and staying that night in a house upon the land now occupied by the village. The party selected their claims that same day, and the next morning, after eating up all their provisions, started for the town of Monroe to make their entries. Mr. Blood took up a quarter-section about one and one-half miles southeast of the now flourishing village of Tecumseh, and there, for a period of fifty years, made his abiding place, and by an honest and upright course in life secured the esteem and confidence of the people around him. He was for many years before his decease the oldest resident farmer of Lenawee county. He lived to see a rich and fertile country develop from the wilderness, and lent a helping hand to every enterprise calculated for the good of the community. Soon after locating his land Mr. Blood put up a small log house, and he kept bachelor's hall until the beginning of 1830, when, on Jan. 12 of that year, he was united in marriage with Miss Alzina Blackmar, a lady of excellent education and intelligence, who had for some time been engaged in teaching at Tecumseh. She was the first lady who ever taught a public school in Lenawee county, beginning her labors on June 2, 1829. The young people began life together in the primitive dwelling erected by Mr. Blood, not far from the banks of the River Basin, and they worked together in their efforts to build up a homestead and provide for the wants of their family. During those early days they suffered all the hardships and privations incident to the times, and had their share of pleasure as well as their anxieties. While the woods were still around their humble dwelling they were frequently obliged to build a "smudge" under the table to drive away the mosquitoes. They practiced economy in connection with their church-going, walking to meeting bare-foot to save their shoes and stockings, and halting when in sight of the temple of worship to put them on before going in. Mr. Blood assisted in the erection of every public building and every highway bridge in Tecumseh township, and there were few matters of importance in which his views were not consulted.

A number of these fifteen men who visited Lenawee county in 1824 did not at that time become permanent settlers, and among these was Hon. Levi Baxter, Jr. This gentleman was born at East Windsor, Conn., Oct. 5, 1778, removed with his father's family while a child to Delhi, Delaware county, New York, and again, in 1803, to Sidney Plains, in the same county. After his first visit to Michigan he returned to his Empire State home and was en-

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gaged in farming, lumbering, and merchandising until 1831, when he removed with his family to Tecumseh, arriving there on July 4. There, in connection with his partners, Selleck C. Boughton and Gen. Joseph W. Brown, he built the first flouring mill of any size west of Monroe, in the then Territory of Michigan. During his residence at Tecumseh he was appointed chief justice for the county of Lenawee, and thus obtained his familiar title of "Judge." In 1834, he, with Cook Sisson, built the flouring mill at White Pigeon, Mich., also in connection with Henry L. Hewitt, the flouring mill at Jonesville, and removed to White Pigeon in 1835, and during the making of extensive repairs on his mill at Jonesville in 1840, he received an injury from a stick of timber falling upon and crushing one of his limbs, from which he never fully recovered. He removed from White Pigeon to Jonesville in 1848, and there he continued to reside until the time of his death, in 1862. Mr. Baxter was prominently connected with the Whig party until the organization of the Free-Soil party in 1848, was made its candidate for state senator and, being endorsed also by the Whigs, was triumphantly elected; was regarded as a ready debater, and was in reality one of the leaders in the senate. Mr. Baxter was widely known as a man of large discernment, great energy and resolution, and of excellent judgment, in his opinions always decided, and in carrying out his project bold and unyielding, and by these qualities he attained that social, political, industrial and religious influence, which he possessed to an unusual degree.

The second settlement made in the county was by Hervey Bliss and family. On June 19, 1824, this gentlemen entered land on the present site of the village of Blissfield, and moved his family on the land in December of that year. Mr. Bliss was born at Royalston, Mass., in 1779. In 1814, with his brother Sylvanus, he moved to the then far west and settled in Huron county, Ohio. In the spring of 1816 he moved to Monroe, then a hamlet of four families, and a year later, with several other families, settled on government land, thirteen miles up the River Raisin, where, in 1819, with the other families, they were driven from their houses by the Indians, who claimed the land, and which land was subsequently set apart as the "Macon Reserve." He then removed to Rainsville, three miles below, and resided there until the year 1824, when he removed some twenty miles up the river, cutting his way through heavy timber from Petersburg (which was the nearest place from whence supplies could be had), and purchased and settled on government land now occupied by the village of Blissfield, of which he was the founder, and which was named in his honor.

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He was ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, which he joined in 1829. In 1827 he was commissioned by Governor Cass as justice of the peace, which office, with that of township clerk and postmaster, he held at the date of his decease, December, 1841.

The second entry of land in the township of Blissfield was made by Gideon West, June 28, 1824, on section 29. Mr. West moved there with his family in 1825. These were followed in 1825 by Geo. Giles, Almond Harrison, and Samuel Buck, who all entered land.

George Giles was born in Cayuga county, New York, 1789. At an early age he went to Canada and lived on the River Thames, where he carried on a farm. He lived there at the time of the war 1812 and was imprisoned by the British government because he refused to take up arms and fight against the United States. Soon after the close of the war he made his escape from Canada and setled in Monroe county, Michigan. He took up a farm in that county, ten miles above Monroe, on the Raisin river, and there he made a large improvement. He lived on this farm until the spring of 1826, when he removed his family to Blissfield, arriving there on April 17. He cut a road through the woods and swamps from Petersburg, Monroe county, to Blissfield, a distance of at least fifteen miles. He took up the east fractional part of section 31. The same year he put in ten acres of crops among the stumps and logs, and the second year he put in thirty acres of crops. In 1834 he built a house 26x36, three stories high, out of oak and whitewood timber. This was the first hotel built in the village, and it was known for years as the "Giles House." Mr. Giles made the first brick in that part of the county, and Noah Norton and Isaac French, of Adrian, both purchased brick of him in 1832. During the year 1834-5 he cut a road through the Cottonwood swamp to the head of Ottawa lake, a distance of about six miles, and cleared it out and made it passable for teams, in dry weather, and he was instrumental in getting a state appropriation to build a log causeway through the swamp. He improved the fording place across the river, at Blissfield, and kept a canoe to transfer beds, bedding, provisions, etc., across the river for the immigrants. He was one of the most active men in the village and did more to improve and build up the place than any other man of his time. He furnished Mr. Armstrong, the first Presbyterian minister to locate there, a house and one acre of ground, and he kept his horse for over a year. The "Giles House" was known from New York to Chicago as one of the best places on the route to stop at. On the morning of May 22, 1841, Mr. Giles

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was stricken with paralysis while plowing in a field, between four and five o'clock, and died the following day. His wife, Mrs. Margaret Giles, was born in Pennsylvania in 1793, and died in Blissfield on Oct. 14, 1864. She was one of the most useful, kind-hearted, and intelligent women who ever settled in a new country. She was a good cook, a good nurse, and was the only doctor in Blissfield fourteen years. No woman was ever better or more favorably known throughout a whole region of country than she. She answered calls from Adrain to Petersburg, day or night, and always went on horseback. Mrs. Giles' name was a household word in the east half of the county.

Early in the fall of 1825, Addison J. Comstock, accompanied by his father, Darius Comstock, started from their home in Lockport, N. Y., for the territory of Michigan. Upon arriving in Detroit they found Walter Whipple, who was on his way back East. Mr. Whipple had been on an exploring tour and had taken up land. He and the Comstocks were old acquaintances in the state of New York, and Mr. Whipple informed his friends of the fine lands and opportunities south of Tecumseh, where he had purchased. The Comstocks took the "Tecumseh trail," and on Sept. 7, 1825, Addison J. Comstock purchased from the government 640 acres of land, on which the greater portion of the city of Adrian now stands. Mr. Comstock was then a "single" man. Immediately returning East, he was married the following February, and that spring, 1826, started for his future home in Michigan. Thus the third settlement of pioneers in Lenawee county was begun.

Hon. Darius Comstock was born in Cumberland, R. I., July 12, 1768. At an early day he went with his parents to Massachusetts, and he resided in that state until about the year 1790, when he emigrated to the state of New York and settled in Farmington, Ontario county, which was then "way out West among the Indians." There the Comstock family must have resided about thirty years, or until about 1820, when we find several members of it at Lockport, largely engaged in land speculations and laying out village lots. There Darius Comstock had a large contract of excavating the rocks and building a portion of the Erie Canal, which he completed, and on Oct. 26, 1825, the great thoroughfare, which was commenced near the village of Rome on July 4, 1817, was finished and opened for navigation from the Hudson river to the waters of Lake Erie. That same year Mr. Comstock and his son Addison J. came to Michigan, where he purchased of the government a tract of land in the then town of Logan

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(now Raisin) which he christened "Pleasant Valley." In the spring of 1826 he moved with his family to Michigan and settled on the land he had purchased the year previous. In the year 1827 he was elected the first supervisor of the then town of Logan, and in the year 1835 he was chosen one of the eight delegates from the county of Lenawee to frame the first state constitution of Michigan. He was afterward for one or more terms chosen supervisor of the township of Raisin after that town was organized. His old home afterward constituted part of the buildings of the Raisin Valley Seminary. Mr. Comstock was born a birthright Quaker and until his death lived a member of the Society of Friends. He was for many years a very prominent man in that society. When the Adrian Quaker meeting-house was built, near the town line between Adrian and Raisin townships, he subscribed and paid one-half of the expense which the building was estimated to cost. When the sum estimated was found inadequate he subscribed an additional amount sufficient to complete the house. With all the early history of Michigan, and especially that of Lenawee county, Mr. Comstock was closely identified. He was always prominent in the early settlement and development of the county. At an early time, when the strife between Adrian and Tecumseh was going on, over the question of the removal of the county seat, he gave his immense influence with others in favor of Adrian, thereby securing the location of the seat of justice there after several years of contention, legislation, and hard work. Darius Comstock died at his homestead in Raisin, June 2, 1845.

Hon. Addison J. Comstock, son of Darius, was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, Oct. 17, 1802. He received a good business education, and about the year 1820 he moved with his parents to Lockport, Niagara county, and for several years spent his time in his father's office. In the fall of 1825, in company with his father, he came to the Territory of Michigan and purchased of the government 640 acres of land in Lenawee county, in what was then called Logan, now Adrian. On part of that purchase, as before stated, the city of Adrian now stands. Mr. Comstock then returned to the state of New York, but the following year again came to Lenawee county and proceeded to establish a home in the then wilderness. With his bride of a few months he first stopped with his father, who had in the meantime located at what was then known, or been christened by the old gentlemen, "Pleasant Valley," now called Raisin Valley, on the grounds where the Raisin Valley school or seminary was afterward established. He immediately com-

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ADDISON J. COMSTOCK

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menced building a saw mill on his new purchase, in Logan, now Adrian, on grounds just below where the Citizen's Light and Power Company's building is now located, and the mill was in running order in November following. The same year he erected a log house, which was the first house built in the present city limits. The house was built for his hired man, John Gifford, and was situated directly in front of the St. Charles Hotel, about the center of Maumee street, which was located some time later. This house was occupied first by Mr. Gifford and his family on Aug. 10, 1826, and a few days later, on Aug. 15, Mr. Comstock with his young wife occupied their new house, situated in a beautiful oak grove on the bank of the River Raisin, on the same grounds now owned and occupied by the Toledo & Western Electric Railway as a terminal station, on the south side of Maumee street. On March 31, 1828, Mr. Comstock laid out and platted the village of Adrian, and the same was recorded in the register's office on Tuesday, April 1, of the same year. On May 28 Mr. Comstock was chosen town clerk of Logan at the first election held in the town. At the celebration of the Fourth of July in 1828, the first one observed in Adrian, he read the Declaration of Independence to all the people of the neighborhood, consisting of nearly or about forty persons, young and old. In the year 1829 he was appointed the first postmaster at Adrian, and his first quarter's receipts was nineteen cents. He held this office for several terms and at the same time held the office of town clerk. In the year 1829, in company with his father-in-law, Isaac Deane, he built the red grist mill which was for a long time a landmark in Adrian. Mr. Comstock was the leading spirit in the long and bitter controversy on the removal of the county seat from Tecumseh to Adrian, which lasted for several years, and finally was decided, in 1835, in favor of Adrian. In 1832 he and his father projected the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad from Toledo to Adrian, which road, after years of toil participated in by a few others, was completed in 1836 to Adrian, a distance of thirty-three miles, through what was considered at that time an almost impassable swamp, opening a market direct with Lake Erie and the East. Mr. Comstock held the offices of secretary and treasurer during the time of the construction of the road and for one year thereafter. In 1837 he represented Lenawee county in the Territorial legislature. About this time immigration was rapidly pouring into the county and Mr. Comstock was most active in selling village property, which he had further laid out, on the most favorable terms to all who desired to locate in the embryo city. In all the enterprises

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of building roads, bridges, and mills—and they were many—he was the first to lead. In 1837 he started the Bank of Adrian, which proved a bad investment, and in 1848 he was elected president of the Adrian & Bean Creek Plank Road Company, which completed a road to the Chicago turnpike the following year. In 1850 he was elected a member of the convention to revise the state constitution, and in 1853 he was elected mayor of Adrian, being the first mayor of the city elected by the people. About this year, in company with others, he purchased the old suspended Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Bank charter of Gov. Washington Hunt, of New York, and revived that institution. Through questionable management on the part of those connected with him the institution failed, leaving the responsibility of meeting the liabilities mostly upon Mr. Comstock, and this nearly brought about his financial ruin. From that time forward he almost wholly retired from the active business of life, except to extricate himself from the dilemma which had thus been so unjustly brought upon him by others, and he was in a fair way of so doing when death came to his relief. He died suddenly on Sunday, Jan. 20, 1867, at his home in Adrian, after attending in the morning the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he had been a prominent member for many years.

Walter Whipple, who, as before stated, was instrumental in inducing the Comstocks to come to Lenawee county, was born Feb. 28, 1792, in Hinsdale, N. H. At an early age he began to learn the shoemaker's and tanner's trade and served an apprenticeship of about four years, thereafter following the trade at intervals for a number of years longer. In 1813 he embarked in business at Warren, N. H., but he sold out in 1814 and went to Boston, where he was present at the grand celebration over the declaration of peace, in the spring of 1815. He then engaged as steward on board of a trading vessel and visited the West Indies. He afterwards went to Otsego county, New York, and there entered Hartwick Academy to fit himself for a school teacher, and he taught his first school in Sharon in 1816. He then studied medicine in Palmyra, with a Dr. McIntyre. About this time Jethro Wood had patented an iron plow, and a company being formed for its manufacture, Dr. Whipple became a stockholder and the "traveling man." He remained one of the company four years and then sold out, coming to the Territory of Michigan in the fall of 1824 and taking up two tracts of land situated within the present limits of Raisin township. He then returned to the state of New York,

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but came back again the next summer, when he purchased land situated near the present city limits, long known as the "Tabor Farm," then supposing the village would be started there. In the fall of 1825 he again returned East, and when in Detroit waiting for a steamer, he met Darius Comstock and his son, Addison J., with whom he was well acquainted, as Addison J. had been one of his pupils in Ontario county, New York. He told them to come to Tecumseh before they purchased, and see Evans & Brown, and he also told them of his purchase on the west branch of the River Raisin. Mr. Whipple lived upon his land in Raisin until 1848, when he sold out and removed to Adrian, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1854 he bought the city circulation of both the papers, the Expositor and Watchtower, and he made daily deliveries for eleven years, with scarcely a mistake, it is said, in the whole time.

After the coming of those already mentioned, and subsequent to the year 1825, the lands became rapidly taken up and settled. These early pioneers, the advance guard of a new civilization in the wilderness, were the blood and brains of the Eastern states and they formed the main composition of this growing territory. Their fathers had educated their sons and daughters for the practical work of life; and these sons and daughters have, in turn, left their impress upon the country by their determination, energy, perseverance, thrift, and their stern political integrity and loyalty to government.

The Indians were disposed to be peaceful, observing their promises recently spoken in the treaties made with them. No trouble whatever was experienced with them, except when under the excitement induced by the white man's "fire-water," and this very satisfactory condition of peaceful associations continued unbroken until they bade a final adieu to the hunting grounds of their fathers.

The growth and development of the country in this section of the territory had, in the year 1826, become so marked that it was deemed prudent that Lenawee county should be organized. Furthermore, the county of Monroe, to which it was attached, had jurisdiction over a very large tract of territory, and in the more remote portions thereof, especially in the west, the convenience of the people demanded the organization of the new county. In this locality then, as well as now, resided men of energy, integrity, and determination, who not only felt the necessity of a new county organization, but who saw the great advantage to the country of such

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a movement in case it could be carried out successfully. They not only discussed the project, but gave such substantial assistance as finally completed and consummated the work, and made the organization of the county of Lenawee not only possible but an established fact. As there has been no event of greater importance to the county or its people than that which gave it an organized existence, it is deemed proper that the essential portions of the enactment which provided for the organization of the county should be given. The act was approved, Dec. 22, 1826, and read as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan: That the county of Lenawee shall be organized from and after taking effect of this act, and the inhabitants thereof entitled to all the rights and privileges to which by law the inhabitants of the other counties of the Territory are entitled.

"Section 2. That all the county within this Territory to which the Indian title was extinguished at the treaty of Chicago, shall be attached to and compose a part of the county of Lenawee."

The above second section became necessary in order to detach the country there spoken of from the county of Monroe, to which it had previously been attached, and from which it would now be separated by the county of Lenawee; and Lenawee county proper now being organized and itself detached from the county of Monroe, it was necessary that this Indian country also should be detached and become part of the new county.

The name "Lenawee" is said by some to have been taken from a Shawnee word meaning "Indian," but Abel Whitney, a long-time resident of the county, and who gave the subject study, advanced the following theory, which seems a quite plausible one: "Lenawee appears to be a compound of the words Lena and wee, the etymology of Lena being 'a sluggard,' as applied to man; to a stream, small, slow, sluggish, shrunken; and wee, vile, wretched. Therefore, the small, slow, sluggish Raisin, or sluggard men who inhabited the region embraced within the limits of Lenawee county (the Indians); the presumption is that the name was given this region of country by the French from the above reasons, and adopted by the Territorial Council, in giving name to the county."

The original territory of the county, as defined in the proclamation of Governor Cass, Sept. 10, 1822, has never been changed, and the first legislative act in regard to the county was an act approved June 30, 1824, entitled, "An Act to establish the seat of justice in the County of Lenawee." The same was as follows:

"Section. 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative

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Council of the Territory of Michigan: That the seat of justice in the county of Lenawee be, and the same is hereby established on the northwest quarter of section numbered thirty-four, in township five south, range four east, in the said county of Lenawee, on land owned by Messrs. Wing, Evans & Brown, agreeably to the plan of a town or village, situated on the said northwest quarter-section, and recorded in the register's office in the county of Monroe, the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four."

In 1825 county officers, except judicial, had been made elective, and so it may be fairly presumed that an election to fill the various positions was held for the purpose of completing the organization of the county. But the date of this election and the names of the fortunate ones who were the first to don the official garments at the behest of vox populi have been lost, or at least hidden from the eyes of the historian. The burning of the court-house, in 1852, and the destruction of the county records, make it impossible to give an authentic history of the early transactions, and the curtain has fallen upon events that doubtless would be of much value in a historical sense.

The establishment of courts of justice, however, and the installation of public officers were naturally the first work attending the organization of Lenawee county. The seat of justice having been located at Tecumseh, the first requisite in the embryo town was buildings in which to hold court and house the county officials. It of course will be readily inferred that the first county buildings were simple and in keeping with their surroundings.

The increase in the population of the county and the distribution of the same soon made it necessary to divide the large territory into townships to better administer the matters of local government. In one of the sections of an act approved April 12, 1827, entitled, "An Act to divide the several counties in this Territory into townships and for other purposes," provision was made for laying out and organizing the townships of Tecumseh, Logan, Blissfield, and St. Joseph, but this part of that act never took effect, being repealed and superseded by an amendatory act approved the same date, and entitled, "An Act to amend an act entitled, 'An Act to divide the several counties in this Territory into townships, and for other purposes,'" establishing somewhat different boundaries for the three townships in Lenawee county proper, from those first proposed in the original act. The latter or amendatory act was as follows:

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"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan: That all that part of the county of Lenawee south of the base line and east of the principal meridian, containing the surveyed townships numbered five, and the north half of the townships numbered six, in ranges one, two, three, four, and five, be a township by the name of Tecumseh, and that the first township meeting be held at the house of Joseph W. Brown, in said township; that the south half of the surveyed townships numbered six, in ranges one, two, three, four, and five, and township numbered seven, in one, two, and three, in said county, south of the base line and east of the principal meridian, be a township by the name of Logan, and that the first township meeting be held at the house of Darius Comstock, in said township; that the surveyed townships numbered seven, in ranges four and five, and townships numbered eight and nine, in ranges one, two, three, four, and five, in said county, south of the base line and east of the principal meridian, be a township by the name of Blissfield, and the first township meeting be held at the house of Hervey Bliss, in said county; and that all that district of country situated west of said county of Lenawee, and which is attached to said county, and to which the Indian title was extinguished by the treaty of Chicago, be a township by the name of St. Joseph, and that the first township meeting be held at the house of Timothy S. Smith, in said township."

In order to show the final disposition of the country lying west of Lenawee as far as relates to its forming a part of said county, it may be sufficient to state here that by an act of the Legislative Council, approved Oct. 29, 1829, the same was laid off into the counties of Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, and Berrien, with about the same boundaries which those counties still retain. The county of Hillsdale remained attached to Lenawee county until Feb. 11, 1835, when an act was passed for its separate organization.

To return to the further organization of townships in Lenawee county proper, the next one organized, after the first three in 1827, was the township of Franklin, organized under the provisions of an act entitled, "An Act to organize the township of Franklin," being as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan: That all that part of the township of Tecumseh, in the county of Lenawee, comprised in surveyed townships numbered five south, in range one, two, and three, east, be a township by the name of Franklin; and the first township meeting shall be holden at the dwelling house of Hiram Reynolds, in said township.

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"Section 2. That this act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first Monday in April next."

By an act approved March 7, 1834, entitled, "An Act to organize certain townships," provision was made for the organization of five new townships in Lenawee county, and for the alteration of the boundaries of the township of Logan—section one of said act being as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan: That all that part of the county of Lenawee, comprised in surveyed townships eight, nine, and fractional townships ten, south, in ranges one, two, and three, east, be a township by the name of Fairfield, and the first township meeting be held at the now dwelling house of John H. Carpenter, in said township; and all that part comprised in surveyed townships seven south, in ranges one, two, and three east, be a township by the name of Lenawee, and the first township meeting be held at the schoolhouse one mile east of William Edmonds', in said township; and all that part comprised in surveyed township six south, in range four east, be a township by the name of Raisin, and first township meeting to be held at the now dwelling house of Amos Hoag, in said township; and all that part comprised in surveyed townships seven, eight, and nine, and fractional township ten south, in range four east, be a township by the name of Palmyra, and the first township meeting to be held at the now dwelling house of Cassius G. Robinson, in said township; and all that part comprised in surveyed townships five and six south, in range five east, be a township by the name of Macon, and the first township meeting to be held at the now dwelling house of Henry Graves, in said township; and all that part of the township of Tecumseh, comprised in township six south, in ranges one, two, and three east, be attached to and constitute a part of the township of Logan."

The last Territorial law providing for the organization of townships in the county of Lenawee is contained in the first section of an act entitled, "An Act organizing certain Townships," approved March 17, 1835, as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan: That all that part of the county of Lenawee, comprised in surveyed town six south, range one east, be a township by the name of Rollin, and the first township meeting be held at the now dwelling house of Joseph Beal, in said township; and all that part of said county, comprised in surveyed township six south, range two east, be a township by the name of Rome, and the first

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township meeting be holden at the now dwelling house of John B. Schureman, of said township."

After the passage of the act to enable the people of Michigan to form a constitution and state government, which act was approved Jan. 26, 1835, the Legislative Council seemed to almost abdicate their powers and leave all future legislation in respect to Lewanee county, and all other portions of the territory intended to be embraced in the new state, to the state legislature, when organized. And to complete the history of the organization of townships in Lenawee county, it will be sufficient to add here that the state legislature of 1835-36, by an act approved March 23, 1836, provided for organizing the townships of Woodstock, Cambridge, Hudson, and Dover, with the same boundaries as at present, and Seneca, including what is now Seneca and Medina; and also proposed a township to be called Channing, but which never became organized, as almost the whole of it was included in the strip set off to Ohio by Congress; and what was left of it was afterward made part of the township of Ogden. In 1837, provision was made for the organization of the townships of Ogden and Medina, and in 1838 the name of the township of Logan was changed to Adrian, and of Lenawee to Madison. In 1841, that part of the township of Macon in town six south, and the south half of the southern tier of sections in town five south, was formed into the township of Ridgeway. In 1843, town eight and fractional town nine south, of range five east, was organized as Pottsdam, but this was changed in 1844 to Riga. In 1867, out of the southeastern portion of Ridgeway and some of the northeastern portion of Blissfield, there was carved out the township of Deerfield; and in 1869, the old six-mile-square township of Tecumseh was divided into two, the north half being formed into the township of Clinton, and the south half retaining the name of Tecumseh.

The great obstacle to the progress of the Territory of Michigan during the decade from 1820 to 1830 was the want of roads into the interior of the peninsula, and Lenawee county was seriously affected by this handicap. The settlers were too few and too poor to make roads for themselves, and the territory had no means for making them; and so appeal was made to the general government to assist, in the interest of the settlement of the country and the sale of the public lands. As a result, in 1826, the government made provisions for the construction of several "territorial roads;" one of which, from Detroit to Chicago, passed through the northern part of Lenawee county, entering the county at Clinton. This road

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had been commenced and was in process of building, when an act was approved May 31, 1830, "making appropriations for examinations and surveys, and also for certain works of internal improvement." Among the items in this act we find one: For continuing the road from Detroit to Chicago, $8,000. An act of Congress, interesting in an historical sense and in showing the early spelling of familiar names, is "An act to establish certain post roads and to alter and to discontinue others," approved April 3, 1832. "In Michigan territory * * * from Detroit to Tecumseé, by way of Ypsilanti, Sabine and Clinton. From Pontiac to Sagana; from Ypsilanti to the mouth of the River St. Joseph, on the territorial road, by way of Ann Arbor and Jacksonburg." On July 4, 1832, an act was passed for a survey of a road from La Plaisance Bay (mouth of River Raisin) to intersect the Chicago road, and this also opened a highway into Lenawee county.

In January, 1833, provision was made for a new land office, the new district to embrace the lands east of the principal meridian, and ranges one, two, three, four, five, and six south. This included Lenawee county, the office was located at Monroe, and the pressure for better roads continued unabated. On March 2, 1833, there was an appropriation, "For continuing road from Detroit toward Chicago, in the territory of Michigan, $8,000;" which probably means that the money was to be expended in the Territory of Michigan. Also this appropriation: "For paying the balance due the commissioners for surveying and marking the road from La Plaisance Bay to intersect the road to Chicago, within the territory of Michigan, $608.76. For making the said road, $15,000. On June 30, 1834, the president approved "an act to aid in the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Michigan," and among other things it appropriated $10,000 for a road from Port Lawrence (Toledo) to Adrian, and $10,000 for a road from Clinton, on the Chicago road, through Jackson county to the rapids of the Grand.

The extent to which settlement was penetrating the interior of Lenawee county and other portions of southern Michigan is indicated not only by the building of these new roads, and the establishment of post-routes, but also by the demand for the organization of new townships. The great Chicago road by Ypsilanti, Saline, Tecumseh, Jonesville, Bronson, Sturgis, White Pigeon and Niles was leading daily caravans of immigrants to all parts of the surveyed portion of the future state of Michigan and Lenawee county, by the superior natural inducements which she offered, was receiving her share of the great influx of population. With the in-

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crease of immigration came the "land fever," which grew and increased with that it fed upon, until by the end of 1835 it had become a veritable mania. Miss Harriet Martineau, previous to writing her "Society in America," traveled through Michigan from Detroit to Chicago over "the Chicago road" in June, 1836, and at Detroit she found it almost impossible to secure entertainment at the hotels, on account of the crowd of land speculators. She describes the roads, until they reached the oak openings and prairies of southwestern Michigan, as well-nigh impassable. When the Black Hawk war was in progress a company of dragoons under Capt. Charles Jackson, together with General Williams and staff, traveled over this road from Detroit to Chicago.

In the act authorizing the election of delegates to a convention to form the first state constitution, which assembled at Detroit on the second Monday of May, 1835, there were assigned to Lenawee county eight delegates, the population of the county, according to a census taken in September, 1834, being 7,911, including the county of Hillsdale. It is said of this first constitutional convention that it was one of the ablest bodies of men ever assembled in Michigan. The delegates from Lenawee county were the following: Ross Wilkins, Selleck C. Boughton, John Hutchens, John J. Adam, Joseph Howell, Joseph H. Patterson, Darius Comstock, and John Whitney, but the seat of the last named was contested by Alexander R. Tiffany, and after sitting with the august body five days Mr. Whitney was declared not entitled to the position and Mr. Tiffany was seated, participating in the subsequent deliberations.

Judge Ross Wilkins was born at Pittsburg, Pa., in February, 1799, and was the son of John Wilkins, who served in the wars of the Revolution and 1812, and became a quartermaster-general in the United States army. Judge Wilkins graduated at Dickinson college, Pennsylvania, in 1818, studied law, and was prosecuting attorney at Pittsburg in 1820. He was appointed judge of Michigan territory by Jackson, and opened his court June 17, 1832. In 1836 he became United States district judge, and held that position until December, 1869, when he resigned, never having been absent a term in thirty-two years. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1835, and of the two conventions of assent in 1836. He died May 17, 1872. He was an able judge. In politics he was a Democrat, in religion a Methodist, but he died in the Catholic faith.

Selleck C. Boughton was born in West Stockbridge, Mass., June 30, 1796. He followed farming and milling until 1822, when he went to Pennsylvania and settled in Sidney, Delaware county, on the Susquehanna river, engaging in the mercantile business.

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He finally entered into a co-partnership with Levi Baxter, and in 1831 they came to Tecumseh and opened a store under the firm name of Baxter & Boughton. They had a large stock of goods and intended to go to Jackson when they left Pennsylvania, but the runners at Detroit told them that Jackson was a very sickly place and that Tecumseh was a very healthy point and a much more desirable one to go to. General Brown also happened to be in Detroit at the time, and he finally convinced them that Tecumseh was just the place to locate in, and they finally decided that that place instead of Jackson should be their destination. There were very few buildings in Tecumseh then and they could find no place in which to store their goods, but they finally unloaded them in a small building on the hill on the east side of the river, in Brownville. The fleas were so thick that boys who were employed to watch the goods at night were driven out several times while on duty, and the goods were finally moved across the road into a building later known as the "General Brown House," which was then a hotel kept by William Hoag, and where they opened their store. Baxter & Boughton purchased of General Brown the old "Red Mill," the first grist mill built in the county, and run it in connection with their other business for several years. In 1835 they dissolved partnership, Baxter continuing the business. Mr. Boughton then formed a co-partnership with Stephen Fargo and went to Manchester, Washtenaw county, where they opened a store and built a grist mill, but, after three years, Mr. Boughton disposed of his interest to Mr. Fargo. He was postmaster of Tecumseh for several years previous to 1840; he was for many years a justice of the peace, and was a civil engineer, doing a large amount of surveying for the settlers and land owners. He was also township assessor for many years, and was one of the most prominent and reliable men of the village and township of Tecumseh. He died May 22, 1856.

John Hutchens was born Sept. 26, 1792, in the town of Schuyler, Herkimer county, New York, to which his father had recently removed from Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He had scarcely finished his apprenticeship to a blacksmith when he volunteered to go with a company of men from his native town to keep the British out of Sackett's Harbor, and when discharged at that place, in November, 1812, he went to Spafford, Onondaga county, New York, and established himself at his trade. In 1822 he settled in the village of Rushville, near Canandaigua, N. Y., still continuing to work at blacksmithing, but in 1825 he moved upon a farm in Orleans

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county, and from Medina, in that county, he emigrated, in September, 1831, to Adrian. His log house that stood near where Mrs. A. L. Millard now resides was the welcome home for relatives and friends, who followed him from the state of New York; and it was also the only meeting-house the Baptist church had until he fitted up an upper room for the church near the corner of Maumee and Broad streets, where the office of Dr. M. R. Mordern is now located, and in this room was kept the first select school in Adrian, and probably in the county. Mr. Hutchens built for a few Presbyterians, led by Asahel Finch, what was presumably the first meeting-house erected in the county, setting it away out yonder, among the stumps on Church street. Upon the organization of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company, in 1834, Mr. Hutchens was selected to begin the work, though he had never seen even as much pertaining to a railroad as a car link, and at that time Schenectady was the nearest point at which a railroad could be viewed. It was long, hard work, and Mr. Hutchens devoted himself to his duties with untiring energy, and at last a passenger car— a large coach drawn by two horses—came into Adrian a little before dark on Nov. 10, 1836. Mr. Hutchens lived in and near Adrian until 1849, when he moved to Norwalk, Ohio, to give the younger members of his family the advantage of an academy, in which one of his sons was teaching. In 1852, he settled in the town of Sharon, Walworth county, Wisconsin, and after a short illness died on Jan. 8, 1855. He was a member of the convention to organize a state government, and all the offices to which his fellow-citizens called him were discharged with fidelity and sound judgment. In company with A. J. Comstock and others, he did efficient work in making Adrian the county seat.

Dr. Joseph Howell was a native of the state of New York, and was of English extraction. He moved with his family to Lenawee county in 1831, and located upon a farm in the township of Macon, where he settled and began the improvements of the farm, and at the same time and for many years thereafter, practiced his profession among the people of that part of the county. As has been stated he was one of the members representing Lenawee county in the convention of 1835, which framed the first constitution of the state of Michigan. He was born in 1803 and lived to an advanced age.

The admission of Michigan into the union of states stands alone as regards its peculiar features, for it was accomplished without enabling act or sanction of Congress first being obtained. The con-

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stitutional convention adjourned on June 24, after having made an "appeal to the people of the United States," and the constitution was adopted by the people at an election held in the following October. Secretary and acting governor, Stevens T. Mason, was elected first governor under the new constitution and a full complement of state officers was provided for, and on Nov. 2, 1835, the state legislature met and organized. It remained in session until Nov. 14, and among its acts was the election of two United States senators who in due time presented themselves at Washington to assume their official duties. This brought the question of statehood for Michigan before Congress and a long and at some times bitter contest ensued. The southern boundary of the new state was the bone of contention, and the final result in Congress was the passage of an act of admission, establishing the present boundary, and providing for the admission of Michigan to the Union on an equal footing with the original states, on the condition that Michigan should by a convention of delegates elected for that express purpose, give her assent to the boundary as established by that bill. In response to this act of Congress the legislature of the state met at Detroit on July 11, 1836, and on the twenty-fifth passed the act calling the first "Convention of Assent" to meet at Ann Arbor on Sept. 26. The members of this convention from Lenawee county were Darius Comstock, Joseph Rickey, Ross Wilkins, and John Hutchens. The convention by a decisive vote refused its assent to the proposed conditional admission with the boundaries as established by Congress. The people of Michigan were heartily and almost unanimously in favor of statehood, but they despised the manner in which, as they thought, the state had been robbed of a big piece of her territory on the south. But it was arranged by the act of Congress providing for admission that the senators and representatives from the new state could take their seats only when the assent to the boundary was given, and this having been refused by the convention a peculiar dilemma presented itself. The governor declined to call another convention, but he intimated that a convention, originating with the people, "in their primary capacity," might be regarded at Washington as sufficient. On Oct. 29, 1836, the Democrats of Wayne county held a convention and resolved in favor of a second "Convention of Assent." Washtenaw county followed with a similar convention and similar action, and thereupon a Democratic conference selected a "Committee of the People," consisting of David C. McKinstry and John O'Donnell, of Wayne; Ross Wilkins (who had been nominated for United States

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District Judge), of Lenawee; and Charles W. Whipple and Marshall J. Bacon, to call a second convention. They issued a call for a convention of the people by delegates to meet at Ann Arbor, Dec. 14. The opponents of the movement regarded it as wholly illegal and took part no part, so that as a rule only those favorable to assent were chosen delegates. The convention met on Dec. 14, and adjourned on the following day, having by resolution assented to the boundary as provided by Congress. This ended the long and bitter fight, and as soon as the news could be conveyed to Washington, President Jackson issued his proclamation which made Michigan a state of the American Union. The Lenawee county delegates to this second "Convention of Assent" were John Hutchens, Jeremiah D. Thompson, Joseph Rickey, Addison J. Comstock, Peter Morey, John J. Adam, Oliver Miller, and Darius C. Jackson.

Lenawee county does not appear to have had a representative in the Legislative Council of the territory until the session of 1830. The county was attached to Monroe county, which was more densely populated and naturally controlled in matters political. But in the election of members for the Fourth Legislative Council one of the three members to which Lenawee and Monroe were jointly entitled was given to Lenawee, and Laurent Durocher was the man selected for the position. At least he is so accredited in the annals of the different sessions of the legislative council in which he served. But a sketch of his career would seem to place doubt upon the propriety of accrediting him to Lenawee county. He was born at Genevieve Mission, Mo., in 1786. He received a collegiate education at Montreal, Canada, and settled at Frenchtown, Mich., in 1805. In the war of 1812 he served in the army of General Hull, and after the surrender of Detroit rendered important services to the government. He was made county clerk on the organization of Monroe county in 1818, and held that office many years. He was a member of all the territorial councils, except the first, serving from 1826 to 1835. He was also a member of the first constitutional convention in 1835; state senator in 1835 and 1836; and representative in 1839. He also held the offices of justice of the peace, probate judge, circuit clerk, and clerk of the city of Monroe, where he died Sept. 21, 1861. He was an accomplished gentleman and the great legal authority among the French population on the River Raisin.

The immigration during the summers of the years from the time of the first settlement in 1824 until the close of the succeeding decade was largely peopled from the state of New York, while

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Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other Eastern states furnished their full quota. Many trekked overland, with their teams inspanned, with wide-strap harness and broad-gauge wagons; some with a bell cow, chickens, a dog, and usually a large family of children. While their belongings were scanty, they had hearts of oak and muscles used to toil; therefore the heavy timber land of the Raisin and Bean Creek valleys and the higher land adjacent invited them to locate. They built at first temporary homes of logs, chinked and daubed with mortar, roofed with shakes, with a huge fireplace and a chimney of wood on the outside of the house. Many of the early homes had looms, spinning and quill wheels, where the industrious mother, in addition to the house work and family cares, toiled on until the midnight hour, carding wool, spinning, weaving, dyeing, and fabricating cloth for the family; also supplying the family with the mother-knit stockings. The forest was dense, consisting of maple, oak, elm, bass-wood, and cherry trees. Gradually the clearings grew larger and neighbors were closer by. Sugar-making was an active spring industry, and the sale of maple sugar was an important item in "bridging" over till the marketing of winter wheat and the annual sale of swine. Nature did much to help during those hard times. Deer roamed in the forest, grouse drummed on the branches, and quails came near the log barns; crab apples, thorn-apples, wild plums, cherries, and gooseberries were in abundance and supplied the luxuries, while the animals roaming in the forest helped to keep the family in necessities. The forest also afforded much luxury in supplying hickory nuts, walnuts, and butternuts. A rifle usually hung over the door, and in many families a violin supplied music. The dancers often made merry all night, in the crowded one-room house, and when the country became more settled the bowery dance was the favorite amusement on all public occasions. In the winter time the people were often snow-bound, and during the long evenings the families assembled around the fire-places, where the back-logs were blazing, and before them were the pictured coals.

Speaking of the county in its entirety, it may be said that the early settlers were Americans, but no matter where they came from, mutual desires and interests made them all akin, and by a silent process of "benevolent assimilation" they were converted into a Lenawee county family. Among them there existed very little distinction in worldly circumstances and modes of life—the disparity in conditions that we now observe having been developed gradually with the country, and emphasized by the frowns and

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smiles of that giddy dame, Fortune. It was neither the indolent nor the opulent, as a general fact, who sought homes in this region, for none but industrious men of moderate means would care to endure the preliminary privations and encounter the dangers that they knew would attend them while building homes in the almost unbroken wilderness. They came to better their conditions in life; to become land-owners instead of tenants; to rid themselves of a species of landlordism which prevailed in the Eastern states, and to emancipate themselves from a condition of semi-vassalage which threatened a doom of servitude for themselves and children.

As showing the growth and the standing of the several townships in the county at the time of taking the first state census in October, 1837, the following statistics are taken from a table prepared by the late John J. Adam from the results of that census, showing the population, the number of saw mills, of grist mills, of merchants, etc., in each township, thus indicating the relative progress up to that time of the several portions of the county in population and business. It will be remembered that Ridgeway was then, and until 1841, included in the township of Macon; Riga (first called Pottsdam) was still a part of Blissfield; and Deerfield, when organized as a separate township in 1867, was formed, in part, from Blissfield, and in part from Ridgeway; and Clinton, then and until 1869, was part of the township of Tecumseh. Blissfield, organized in 1827, had a population of 559, and contained two saw mills, one grist mill, and three merchants; Logan (now Adrian), organized in 1827, had a population of 1,962, and contained six saw mills, three grist mills, and twenty-eight merchants; Tecumseh, organized in 1827, had a population of 2,462, and contained seven saw mills, three grist mills, and twenty-four merchants; Franklin, organized in 1833, had a population of 989, and supported two saw mills; Fairfield, organized in 1834, had a population of 203; Macon, organized in 1834, had a population of 1,111, and supported one grist mill and four merchants; Madison, organized in 1834, had a population of 1,151, and supported three saw mills and two merchants; Palmyra, organized in 1834, had a population of 898, and contained two saw mills, one grist mill and two merchants; Raisin, organized in 1834, had a population of 1,076; Rollin, organized in 1835, had a population of 508, and contained two saw mills, one grist mill, and two merchants; Rome, organized in 1835, had a population of 826; Woodstock, organized in 1836, had a population of 541, and contained one grist mill; Cambridge, organized in 1836, had a population of 523, and contained three saw mills, one grist

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mill, and one merchant; Dover, organized in 1836, had a population of 680; Hudson, organized in 1836, had a population of 333, and contained two saw mills, one grist mill, and one merchant; Seneca, organized in 1836, had a population of 431, and was supplied with one merchant; Medina, organized in 1837, had a population of 420, and contained three saw mills, two grist mills, and three merchants; and Ogden, organized in 1837, had a population of 198. In the village of Adrian at that time there were a cabinet factory, a pottery, a tannery, and an iron foundry; in Tecumseh there were two carding machines, one cloth dressing shop, and a distillery; and there was an iron foundry at Clinton.

Thus far specific mention has been made of only the first three settlements in Lenawee county, and the pioneer incidents of other portions have been reserved for another chapter. Before proceeding, however, it will be well to give some account of the man who has the distinction of being the first to claim a home within the county limits. We are indebted to a historical sketch written by John J. Adam for the following account of Musgrove Evans:

"By consulting a history of Jefferson county, New York, the county from which Musgrove Evans, J. W. Brown, and so many others of the first settlers of Lenawee county came, I find that Musgrove Evans had been employed in 1811, or earlier, as a surveyor, by a Mr. LeRay, a French nobleman, who owned a large tract of land in Jefferson county; and that in 1818 Mr. Evans was also acting as land agent for Mons. LeRay, and was the means of bringing on quite a number of Quaker families from Philadelphia or vicinity. He also acted as one of three commissioners, appointed by the legislature of New York, under an act authorizing "James LeRay de Chaumont to build a turnpike from Cape Vincent to Perch river, at or near where the State road crosses the same, in the town of Brownville." He was also acting as postmaster at Chaumont, in Jefferson county, in 1823, when he came to Michigan with a view to engage in the survey of the public lands then being made in the Territory, or to look out a location, where to found a settlement. At Detroit or Monroe, he met Austin E. Wing, then a resident of the latter place, and who was connected with Mr. Evans and the Brown family by marriage, and was advised by him as to where he could find the best water power in southern Michigan. This led him to explore the country along the upper waters of the River Raisin, and to select lands embracing the mill sites now occupied by the Brownville and the Globe Mills at Tecumseh. After this selection he and Mr. Wing found the necessity of looking around

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for some active, out-door business manager to embark with them in the enterprise of building up a village, and erecting saw mills and grist mills, and making other improvements needed for the accommodation of a new settlement in the wilderness. They finally pitched upon their relative and friend, Joseph W. Brown, if they could induce him to go in with them. And certainly no better pioneer for such a purpose could well have been found. After going through the hardships and privations necessarily attendant on such an enterprise, he has long survived both his partners—Mr. Wing having died at Cleveland, Ohio, in August, 1869; and Mr. Evans, after the death of his wife, at Tecumseh, went to Texas, where he soon caught a fever which carried him off. His two sons, both seeming to be imbued with the spirit of adventure of their father, had previously gone to the Republic of Texas, and were both killed at the battle of the Alamo, bravely fighting for the liberty and independence of their adopted country."

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CHAPTER IV.

OTHER SETTLEMENTS AND INCIDENTS.

Before proceeding to note some incidents concerning the early settlement of other parts of the county, it will perhaps be well, at the risk of repetition, to mention some facts connected with the three settlements described in the previous chapter. And in the beginning of this chapter we wish to acknowledge our indebtedness for the information it contains to the writings of John J. Adam and James J. Hogaboam, the latter of whom, in a little volume entitled "The Bean Creek Valley," has placed in enduring form a great deal that is of interest concerning the early settlement of Lenawee county. The first settlement of the present township of Raisin was in the west or main part and was included in the settlement of Darius Comstock and his associate Friends. The eastern part of the town did not begin to be settled until 1830. In the spring of that year Robert Boyd and some three or four others, started from Tecumseh, with General Brown as a guide, to explore that part of the town; and Mr. Boyd soon afterward located the land on section 10, which was his home for many years, and another young man of the party took up some land adjoining him. The nearest settlement to them on the south was at the village of Blissfield, distance about ten or twelve miles, through heavily timbered land. In 1831 quite a tide of immigration set in to this part of the township, mostly families of the Congregational or Presbyterian persuasions, being thus distinguished from the older or west part of town, which was mainly settled by the members of the Society of Friends.

Robert Boyd was born in Dungal, County Antrim, Ireland, October 20, 1806. His father was a linen weaver, and carried on a farm in Dungal until 1818, when he came to America with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, Robert being the oldest. He settled in Livingston county, New York, and purchased a farm in the town of Groveland, where he died about the

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year 1820. Robert Boyd was reared a farmer, and after the death of his father, when he was fourteen years old, he, with his younger brother, James, carried on the farm for nearly ten years. In the fall of 1828 Robert went to Ireland and remained until the following summer, when he returned, and in the spring of 1830 he came to Michigan, arriving in Tecumseh about the first of May in company with Fulton Jack. Boyd located 320 acres of land on section 10, in Raisin, and not only lived to see a better country, but he was instrumental in making it what it is. He participated in all movements, enterprises, and endeavors, to bring about the present high state of moral and religious civilization, and he assisted largely in proving to the world that Lenawee county is one of the most productive and beautiful counties in the United States. Mr. Boyd cleared off about 150 acres of land, erected a good frame house, with large barns, sheds, etc., and resided there until 1879, when he moved into the village of Tecumseh.

On May 3, 1824, William Kedzie, of Delhi, N. Y., purchased of the United States government a tract of land in the township of Blissfield, but he did not settle on it until October, 1826. Mr. Kedzie was born in Roxboro, Scotland, where he lived until the age of fourteen, when he immigrated to America with his brothers and sisters, landing in New York. He went to Washington county, New York, and settled in Salem, but soon afterward moved to Stamford, Delaware county, about the year 1810. He resided there about ten years, when he removed to Delhi, in the same county, and purchased a second farm, where he resided for six years, clearing up about 100 acres of land in the meantime. In the spring of 1824, as stated above, he came to Michigan and purchased 304 acres of land in what was then a part of the township of Blissfield, now Deerfield, it being the first land entered in the township. He then returned to Delhi and remained there until the spring of 1826, when he sold his farm and emigrated to Michigan territory. He took passage on a canal boat at Utica and came to Buffalo, where he remained four days waiting for a steamboat —the old "Superior"—which was the only one at that time running between Buffalo and Detroit. At Detroit he transferred his goods to the steamer "Chippewa," which brought his family to Monroe, landing there May 13, 1826. There he rented some land and stayed until the fall of that year, when he moved upon his farm in Blissfield into a new and unfinished log house, without doors or windows. During the winter of 1826-7 he let a job to Benjamin and Nathan Tibbets of chopping thirty acres, a portion

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of which was cleared and planted to corn and potatoes in the spring of 1827. On August 5, 1828, Mr. Kedzie died, which was the first death and burial in the township.

For the first two or three years the early settlers of Blissfield township had to go to Monroe to market, to mill, to post-office, for blacksmithing, and for a doctor. It is related that in the spring of 1825 Mr. Bliss lost one of his oxen, and had no means to buy another, but his new neighbor, a Mr. Harrison, being about to return to Massachusetts for his wife, loaned him a pair of young steers. With these he managed to log and drag a small field for spring crops. He had to go to Monroe to mill, but had no team he could drive on the road. He drove his remaining ox to the township of Raisin, yoked him with a borrowed ox, hitched the pair to a borrowed cart, returned to his residence, took in sixteen bushels of corn, and drove to Monroe. The grist ground, the whole distance had to be again traveled over in reverse order, and to get that grist ground it cost him eight days' time and 140 miles' travel. He found this milling so expensive that he burned a hollow in the top of a stump, of sufficient size to contain a half bushel of grain, and with a pestle attached to a spring hole, he pounded his corn for bread until he was enabled to procure another team.

With the opening of the spring of 1825 busy scenes recurred, and before autumn large accessions had been made to the population of Lenawee county. In that year the people of the Tecumseh settlement were principally engaged in making sure the progress of the preceding eventful year, in preparing dwellings for those on the ground and those arriving, and in clearing off ground for cultivation. Mr. Brown built a frame building and opened it as a public house, the first and then the only public house west of the village of Monroe. Jesse Osborn, in the fall of that year, sowed the first wheat in Lenawee county, on the ground a little north of the place where Judge Stacy long resided, and James Knoggs built and opened a store.

In the spring of 1826 Wing, Evans & Brown built a grist mill at Tecumseh, the settlers having agreed to pay $200 toward the cost of its erection. Turner Stetson was the builder. The dam was ready built, the building and water-wheel easily constructed, but it was extremely difficult to provide the mill-stones. A pair of French burr stones would cost a large sum at the East, and then it would have been difficult, not to say impossible, to transport them over Michigan mud, through Michigan forests, to the metropolis of Lenawee county. It has been said that "necessity is

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the mother of invention," and these pioneer mill builders were not to be discouraged by difficulties. A granite rock was found lying on the ground about two miles from the mill building. It had been broken into two pieces by the falling of a tree across it. The services of Sylvester Blackmar, a practical miller, were called into requisition and the pieces prepared, the larger for the upper and the smaller for the nether mill-stone, and with them for several years the grain of Lenawee county and surrounding country was ground. The mill was twenty feet wide and twenty-five feet long, two and one-half stories high—the first story thirteen feet high, the second eight feet in the clear, and from the top of the upper floor to the top of the plate, four feet—the first story built separate from the upper and of timber twelve inches square, braced in the strongest manner. Each story was of four bents and the whole building was boarded with inch boards, over which the sides and ends were clapboarded, and the roof was shingled with oak shingles. The whole of the timber used in the erection of the mill and flume was sound oak. The foundation was dug deep enough to receive the mill, which rested on three mud-sills. As will be seen the mill was on a small scale, but with regard to milling, as well as other matters, it was the day of small things, but adapted to the wants of an infant settlement, and toward which almost every one in the community gladly contributed. After the erection of other and larger mills it was known as the "old pocket mill." The second grist mill of the county was the red mill of Comstock & Dean, at the village of Adrian, built in 1829.

The mill at Tecumseh was completed in the early summer of 1826. The people had determined to celebrate Independence day that year and great preparation was made for the first Fourth of July celebration in Lenawee county. The mill was ready for business, the wheat sowed by Jesse Osborn the fall before had ripened, been harvested and threshed, and on this auspicious Fourth of July morning Jesse Osborn carried some wheat to the mill, Sylvester Blackmar ground it into flour, and Mrs. Brown made the cake and biscuit for the celebration of that day.

That the county had settled rapidly since the advent of its first family, in 1824, may be seen by the following extract from a letter, written by Mr. Brown, under date of January 14, 1827: "The Legislative Council have organized three new counties this winter, and in none of them was there a white inhabitant in the year 1823, and in ours not till June, 1824. This is the youngest and smallest of the three, and we have more than 600 inhabitants."

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The surveyed towns nearest to the villages of Adrian and Tecumseh were naturally the first to attract immigration and to become settled. The town now called Madison, and of which a portion near the northeast corner was included in the village and is now a part of the city of Adrian, began to be settled in 1827, Nelson and Curran Bradish being the first settlers. Nelson built the first log house, and his wife was the first white woman to settle in the township. Their son, Myron, born in April, 1830, was the first white child born in the town. Calvin Bradish built the first saw-mill.

Nelson Bradish was a native of Wayne county, New York, and was born in 1803. Upon coming to Lenawee county he took up a quarter section of land in Madison township, and in 1828 put up a log house on section 16. After establishing himself and his young wife comfortably, he proceeded with the cultivation of the land, and remained there until the spring of 1860, when he retired from active labor and repaired to a snug home near the outskirts of Adrian, where he spent his declining years. He died there on May 6, 1875.

One of the first settlers in the township of Macon, and who is said to have entered the first land in the town, was John Pennington, who moved there from the township of Raisin in 1831, but Peter Sones is said to have made the first actual settlement and improvement.

John Pennington was born in Stafford, Monmouth county, New Jersey, August 25, 1778, and there he lived until he was twenty years old, when he went to Monroe county, New York, where he was a pioneer. He purchased wild land there, improved it and lived upon it until he sold out and came to Michigan. He was a brother-in-law of Darius Comstock, and in 1828 he came to Michigan and located land in Raisin, near the land entered by the latter. When Mr. Pennington brought his family hither in the following year, he came from Detroit by the way of Ypsilanti and Saline, and while passing through the present town of Macon he was very much pleased with the appearance of the country and the land in certain portions. So after getting his family settled in Raisin he came back along the "trail," as it was then called, and took up 160 acres on sections 5 and 8, this being the first land located in the township, and Mr. Pennington was then the first and only settler between Tecumseh and Saline, a distance of about twelve miles. In September a part of his family moved into a shanty he erected, and during that winter he chopped off twenty-

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three acres. In the following spring, 1830, he plowed and planted a portion of it, this being the first ground plowed and the first crops planted in the township. In 1830 he took up 160 acres of land adjoining his first purchase, and he afterward took up 160 acres more. Mr. Pennington died in Macon, March 26, 1860.

Among the most prominent of the early settlers of Macon were Israel Pennington, who was the first postmaster, and Dr. Joseph Howell, who built the first frame house in the township.

Israel Pennington was born in Perinton, Monroe county, New York, November 17, 1808, and was the oldest child in the family of John Pennington, who has been heretofore mentioned. He came to Michigan with his parents in 1829, and resided in Macon during the remainder of his life. In 1830 he located 240 acres of land in the present township of Dover, but he soon afterward sold this claim, which was said to be the first land taken up in that township. Mr. Pennington was always an active man and performed his full share of hard labor in developing and subduing the township of Macon from a wilderness. He held the plow to break up the first piece of land plowed in the township, which event took place in the spring of 1830. In 1832 he returned to his old home in Monroe county, New York, taking passage at Detroit on the steamboat "Washington." In the fall of 1835 he again went East, and during that winter made a tour of all the large eastern cities. Early in the spring of 1836 he spent some time in Washington and daily visited both houses of Congress. There he saw Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, James K. Polk, President Andrew Jackson, and all the great and noted men of those days. He also visited Mount Vernon. During his residence in Macon he greatly assisted early settlers in examining, locating, and exploring the country, making extended trips into Clinton, Ionia and Ingham counties. In 1837 he was appointed the first postmaster at Macon, and held the office twenty-five years. In 1848 he was a delegate to the first Free Soil convention held at Adrian, and also a delegate to the first Republican convention, held at Tecumseh, at the organization of the party in this county, in 1854. He was a delegate to the Republican state convention in 1878, which nominated Governor and state officers, and in 1880 he was a delegate to the state convention which nominated state officers. He was ever a staunch temperance man, and was a member of the first temperance society organized in the county in the winter of 1829-30. He started the first nursery in the county, and during a period of forty years sold large numbers of fruit trees.

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For many years he was an active worker in the county agricultural society, and was a director of the same for nearly fifteen years. In 1879 he was a delegate to the American Pomological convention at Rochester, N. Y., being appointed by the Michigan Pomological society, and he was present during the entire meeting.

Jonathan Hall may be considered as one of the first settlers of the town of Ridgeway, as he commenced to clear up a farm in the spring of 1828. Mr. Hall was born in Lyme, New London county, Connecticut, April 7, 1801. He was brought up a farmer and received a common school education. He lived at home until he was about twenty-five, and in the fall of 1826 went to North Carolina, and during that winter he taught school near Wilmington. In the spring of 1827 he came to Michigan to "look land," but went back east as far as Huron county, Ohio, where he taught school during the winter. In the spring of 1828 he returned to Connecticut, got some money from his father, and came back to Michigan the same fall. He located 240 acres of land in Lenawee county, the same being the east half of the west quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 6, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 5, all in Ridgeway—a part of the village of Ridgeway standing on this property. He cleared off and cultivated 130 acres of the land himself, until he had a fine and highly productive farm, with a large brick house, good barns, etc. In 1830 he returned to Connecticut on foot, being about two weeks making the trip. It was in the month of March that he made the journey, going from Tecumseh to Detroit, and then through Canada to Niagara Falls, where he crossed and went on to Troy. His greatest concern during the trip was a package of $500 in money which he was carrying to Troy for Judge Blanchard, of Tecumseh; but he delivered it safely. At one place in Canada the ice was thin, the water was over his boots, and he pulled them off and waded the water and ice barefoot for fifty or sixty rods. A few years afterward he made the same trip again on foot, but this time he went through Ohio to Buffalo.

The townships of Woodstock, Rollin, Hudson, Medina and Seneca are frequently referred to as the "Bean Creek Country," because they are drained by Bean creek and its tributaries, and the bginning of the year 1833 found all this part of the county an unbroken wilderness. Nine years had elapsed since the first settlement was made within the county limits, and although considerable encroachments had been made on the dense forests, yet comparatively but little had been done. From Tecumseh, as a

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center, settlers had made their way through the township of Franklin and some settlements had been made in Cambridge. But the principal part of the settlers were in the region of country between the two principal points, Tecumseh and Adrian. From Adrian settlers had ventured as far west in Dover as Robert and Bart White's, who lived on either side of the road where the Raisin crosses the line between sections 2 and 11. Settlers had occupied the most eligible lots in Madison, and commenced on the two northerly tiers of sections in Fairfield, but the southern part of Dover, the townships of Seneca, Medina, Hudson and Rollin were yet untouched by the pioneer hand, and but one or two families had settled in Woodstock. The government military road had been surveyed in 1825 and built in the succeeding years, probably before 1830, but for years it was but little better than a quagmire. The road followed the old Indian trail along the highest lands, but a single belt six rods in width, through interminable forests, afforded the sun but little opportunity to dry the soil, and it required but little travel to make the newly plowed road almost impassable. In 1832 the general government surveyed another military road, from La Plaisance Bay to the Chicago road, uniting with the latter in the township of Cambridge. This road was not finished until 1835, but its completion afforded a valuable route to the westward bound emigrant. In 1828 the Legislative Council appointed commissioners to lay out a territorial road "from Port Lawrence (Toledo) in the county of Monroe, running in the most direct and eligible route through Blissfield and Logan, and also through the village of Adrian, to intersect the Chicago road on the most direct and eligible route." This road was surveyed soon afterward to pass through the townships of Rome and Woodstock, just touching the corner of Rollin, but the westerly portion of it was not completed until 1835. This road passed to the northeastward of Devil's Lake.

Thus matters stood in 1833. The valley of the Raisin had been sparsely settled, while beyond to the westward, half of Lenawee was an interminable forest. On June 4, 1831, Ira Alma, of Seneca county, New York, had entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section 20 in the township of Rollin, and on May 10, 1832, Addison J. Comstock entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 32, in the same township, but nothing was done toward effecting a settlement in either of those years. Hiram Kidder settled in "the valley" in 1831, and early in the year 1833 visited the Bean Creek country, on February 6th entering the

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southwest quarter and west half of the southeast quarter of section 6 and the northwest fractional quarter of section 7, town 7 south, range 1 east, now the township of Hudson. This land he entered in the names of Daniel Hudson, Nathan B. Kidder and William Young, all of Ontario county, New York.

About the first day of April, 1833, Joseph Beal and his son William, equipped for a land hunt, departed from the village of Adrian, and taking a southwesterly course, reached Bean creek in the vicinity where Morenci now stands. They then proceeded up the creek until they reached the bend in the southerly part of town 7 south (Hudson), and then taking their bearings by the aid of a pocket compass, they proceeded through the wilderness on a straight line as near as possible for Devil's Lake, the headwaters of the Bean. They came out on the banks of Round Lake. After considerable explorations thereabouts they returned to Adrian through town 6 south, range 2 east (Rome). Several other exploring parties visited the region of the lakes during that month, and the result of such explorations was that on May 1 David Steer entered seven or eight lots, and on May 3 William Beal and Erastus Aldrich entered their land, all in the township of Rollin as now constituted. During the early part of May the Hon. Orson Green visited Devil's Lake and slept under the blue vault of heaven on the land he afterward entered. At that time there were no inhabitants save Indians in all this country from the Chicago road to and into the states of Ohio and Indiana.

On June 16, Hiram Kidder entered the east half of the southeast quarter, and the west half of the north part of the northwest fractional quarter of section 8, town 7 south, range 1 east (Hudson), in the name of his brother, Nathan B. Kidder, and on July 27 he entered the west half of the northeast quarter of section 7, same town, in the name of Hudson, Kidder and Young.

On June 1, 1833, Stephen Lapham bought land on section 4, in town 6 south, 1 east (Rollin), and immediately built a shanty and moved a man into it. The man's name was Levi Thompson, and to him must be accorded the fame of being the first settler in the valley of the Bean. Erastus Aldrich settled on section 9 in August, and in the month of October Joseph Beal and his son Porter settled on sections 15 and 10.

Porter Beal was born in Perinton, Monroe county, New York, April 6, 1809. His father, Joseph Beal, son of Seth Beal, was born in Cummington, Mass., April 15, 1778, and resided there until he was seventeen. In the year 1795 he went to Macedon, Wayne

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county, New York, where his brother, Bernard, then lived and owned a farm. He lived with his brother until he was twenty-one, and assisted him in clearing up a new farm. About the year 1800 he purchased a new farm in Perinton, which farm he cleared up and resided upon until he came to Michigan in the spring of 1830. He came to this county because his oldest son, William, had settled in Adrian township. In 1833 Joseph Beal located forty acres on section 15, in Rollin, and ever afterward resided in the township. He died in Rollin on January 22, 1877. Porter came to Michigan with his parents in 1830, and arrived in Adrian on June 1. In 1833 he located land on section 10, in Rollin, and made a home there. He afterward removed to section 15, in the same town, and there erected a very large brick house upon the land his father first located. He served the township as supervisor during the years 1861-2. For many years he was a member of the Rollin Methodist Episcopal church, and was very active and energetic in the erection of the fine brick church at Rollin Center. He gave liberally towards its construction and was trustee for years after its completion. He devoted considerable time and attention to fruit culture and was one of the most successful growers in the county, during one season marketing 1,000 bushels of peaches. In politics he was always liberal, having first voted for James G. Birney, but on the organization of the Republican party he adopted its principles. During the later years of his life he was an ardent Prohibitionist, and in 1880 was a candidate for Commissioner of the State Land Office on the Prohibition ticket.

Samuel Gregg, then of Adrian, piloted a party of mill men into the Bean Creek country in search of water power. They left Adrian on July 4, 1833, going by the way of Mudge's Corners and Samuel Jordan's, the latter place being near the south bend of the Raisin, which was on the "very verge of civilization in that direction." They followed an old Indian trail until they reached the creek on what is now the site of the village of Canandaigua. It was dark when they arrived and they passed the night in an old Indian wigwam. In the morning they took their bearings and found they were at the southeast corner of section 1, town 8 south, range 1 east. They resumed their journey and followed Bean creek to a little stream just below where the village of Morenci now stands, since called Silver creek. They did not find water power to suit and returned to Adrian. Gregg was so pleased with the country that he wrote a glowing description of it to his brother-in-law, William Cavender. The latter visited

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Michigan in August of that year and selected lands on section 6 in town 8 south, range 2 east, and on section 1, town 8 south, range 1 east, comprising the site of the village of Canandaigua and lands adjoining. The land was entered at the land office on September 2d, the Seneca lands in his own name, the Medina land in the name of Samuel Jordan. But the latter tract was afterward deeded to Cavender, according, no doubt, to an agreement entered into at the time the land was taken up.

On August 14, 1833, Hiram Kidder took with him from the Valley George Lester and Henry C. Western, proceeded with them to his Bean creek purchase, and rolled up the body of a log house and put a roof on it. This, the first log house within the limits of Hudson, was twenty-five feet square, and in the fall it was finished off in the height of style, with chinked and mudded cracks, stick chimney and puncheon floor. But these finishing touches were not put upon this mansion in the wilderness until after the house was occupied. In October Mr. Kidder moved his family from the Valley to their new home, arriving on the evening of Tuesday, the 29th. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Kidder, their five children, and two men who assisted them in moving. The house was yet unfinished, as it had no floors, doors or windows. To the eastward it was twelve miles to the nearest abode of civilized man. Near the shores of Devil's Lake there was a solitary cabin, and there were a few houses along the Chicago road from fifteen to twenty miles distant, but all to the westward and southward was one vast wilderness.

On November 9, 1833, Francis H. Hagaman and Gershom Bennett purchased of the United States lands on section 31, in Dover, and section 6, in Seneca, and the same months erected a log house near the northwest corner of the township of Seneca. Samuel Gregg, desirous of opening a road to his brother-in-law's new purchase, induced the highway commissioners of the township of Blissfield to lay out the angling road leading northeasterly from Canandaigua. The surveying party went to Cavender's purchase in the month of November to commence the survey of the road. They found Hagaman and Bennett there, having arrived the day previous and commenced building a house. The surveying party encamped on the ground that night. The next morning there were several inches of snow on the ground and the survey was postponed for a while, but it was executed and the road established during the winter of 1833 and '34.

The Kidder settlement was the nucleus not only of the future

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city of Hudson, but of the region known as the Bean Creek Valley as well. Hiram Kidder, the chief moving spirit in this settlement, had previously, in 1831, been a settler in the township of Raisin, and he helped to pioneer the first settlers to the western part of the county. Winter had fairly settled down soon after the completion of the house which served as a home for a considerable family and a haven of refuge for wandering land-lookers during a period of several months. The house is said to have accommodated at one time twenty-six persons, by their sleeping on the floor in two rows. Mrs. C. R. Beach, a daughter of Mr. Kidder, wrote in later years of the scenes of that winter as follows:

"The excitement of this first winter was an ever-changing drama; the land-lookers, the wolf-trappers, and deer-hunters. I remember a manner of sleeping in those days that would hardly do in these modern times. It was a sort of general bed that covered the entire floor of the house. I have seen Mrs. Kidder picking her way over the heads and toes of this pavement of sleeping men, women and children, early in the morning, to get things started for breakfast that she might be able to supply the demands of all for breakfast. And every night brought a new set of lodgers.

"An adventurer (one of the kid-gloved kind), dressed in broadcloth, with beaver hat and calf boots, anxious to become a land speculator, started on foot from Adrian to the Bean Creek country. In the evening one of the children reported to Mrs. Kidder that something white out in the bushes kept flopping its wings. Observing it for a moment, the object left the brush and came to the door. Mrs. Kidder was much surprised to find it a man. Our would-be speculator had been thrown down so many times by his long-toed boots that, fearing his fine clothes would be spoiled, he had changed his habit by putting his white cotton-flannel underclothes on over his broadcloth, and thus became the white fowl that flopped its wings to the terror of the children.

"Mr. Kidder was awakened one night by the squealing of some hogs in an enclosure near by. A bear had entered the enclosure, killed one hog, and, seating himself on the carcass, proceeded to hold the other hog in fond embrace until it, too, was dead. One night Mr. Kidder was absent, having gone out that morning with some land-lookers. Mrs. Kidder put the children in bed and laid down too, hoping at least to get a little rest. She thought of wolves, bears and Indians, until she fell asleep. Soon afterward she was awakened by a noise like the gnawing and

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crunching of bones. She arose in terror to see which of her darlings had become a prey to the beasts. She went quickly to the fireplace, and taking a fire brand, turned toward the door. She found a horse in the doorway; the blanket which had served as a door now served as a head-dress for the horse. The horse was neither in the house nor out of doors. There was no floor on that side of the house, and as he rested across the log that served as a door-sill his feet could not reach the ground. He could neither advance nor retreat. In this dilemma he had seized a tin pan and was biting it, which made the peculiar noise that had alarmed Mrs. Kidder."

The following description of Mrs. Kidder, then a young wife and mother, as she appeared amidst the scenes of the October evening when she first gazed on a sunset from her pioneer cabin door, is quoted from a paper prepared by Mrs. C. R. Beach, and from which the foregoing extracts are taken. It is a daughter's fond recollection of her mother's early loveliness, but it will be none the less interesting on that account: "A log cabin on the brow of a hill; at its base a little stream whose ripple could be heard at its summit. It was sunset. From the aperture left for a doorway the view is obstructed by dense forests. Before us, on the right hand, on the left hand, all around us on every side, were deep, dark forests. The departing sun gilded for a while the beautiful canopy of brown, crimson and yellow leaves, and then the shades of night drew on and all were wrapped in impenetrable gloom. At this moment another home, with its vacant places beside the cheerful fireside, the school and college days, with well-remembered classmates, all came back on memory's wings to add intensely to homesick feelings, which, despite strong endeavor, came over the spirit of that young wife and mother as, standing there with head uncovered but wreathed in golden curls, she views her future home. Those golden locks are silvered now; those strong arms are palsied by the lapse of years; but her heart seems as young and blithe as ever."

The following story is told as illustrative of Mrs. Kidder's kindness of heart: "She had one child—a daughter—in delicate health. One day a party of twenty-six persons arrived at her house. They had been lost in the woods and were very hungry. The last provisions had been cooked, Mr. Kidder had gone for a supply, and it was hoped these would last the family until his return. It took several days to go to market then, and the day of return was by no means certain; but Mrs. Kidder could not resist the

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appeals of hungry fellow-beings. Her entire store was placed before the hungry crowd. Still they were not satisfied, and one woman bemoaned her fate in bitter terms. Soon one of the boys came in and said: 'Mamma, is there not something Maria can eat?' 'No,' said Mrs. Kidder. Soon he came again. 'Ain't there some potatoes that Maria can have? Was not some dropped around the hole whence they were taken?' 'No, my son, there are none.' Soon after, Maria fainted. 'Why! how long is it since that child has had anything to eat?' asked the lady who was making such a fuss. 'None since morning,' said Mrs. Kidder. 'God bless the child!' went up the chorus from twenty-six voices. 'Why!' said the lady, I have just had something to eat, and I am repining while the child is starving.' Just then the signal gun announced the arrival of Mr. Kidder on the hill, east of the creek, and summoning aid to descend the dangerous declivity. It was ten o'clock when the wagon reached the door that night, but supper had to be prepared for the family and the guests before sleep was thought of."

Besides the exciting scenes incident to land explorations, it became necessary for the settlers to become acquainted with their Indian neighbors. The Indians here were the Pottawattamies who had been crowded by the settlement of the eastern portion of the state into this then unbroken forest. The principal Indian trail extended from Detroit to Chicago, nearly where the Chicago road was located. A trail left this in the northeastern part of the county and led off, through the townships of Dover and Medina, to Defiance. Another left the main trail near Silver Lake, skirted Devil's Lake, passed near the Kidder settlement, to Squawfield in the present limits of Hillsdale county. Another connected the Indian villages; and still another, leaving the main trail at Jonesville, Hillsdale county, passed through Squawfield, Medina and Morenci, and terminated at the rapids of the Maumee. These were the Indian thoroughfares, and into them came and from them went many lesser trails, all as well known to an Indian as our roads are to the present denizens of the land.

In March, 1834, Reuben Davis located the middle sub-division of the southwest fractional quarter of section 18, town 7 south, range 1 east (Hudson) and commenced building a log house. That lot of land now forms a part of the city of Hudson, it being that portion lying north of Main street and between Church and High streets. The house he commenced stood in the vicinity of Market street, between Main street and the Lake Shore railroad. In

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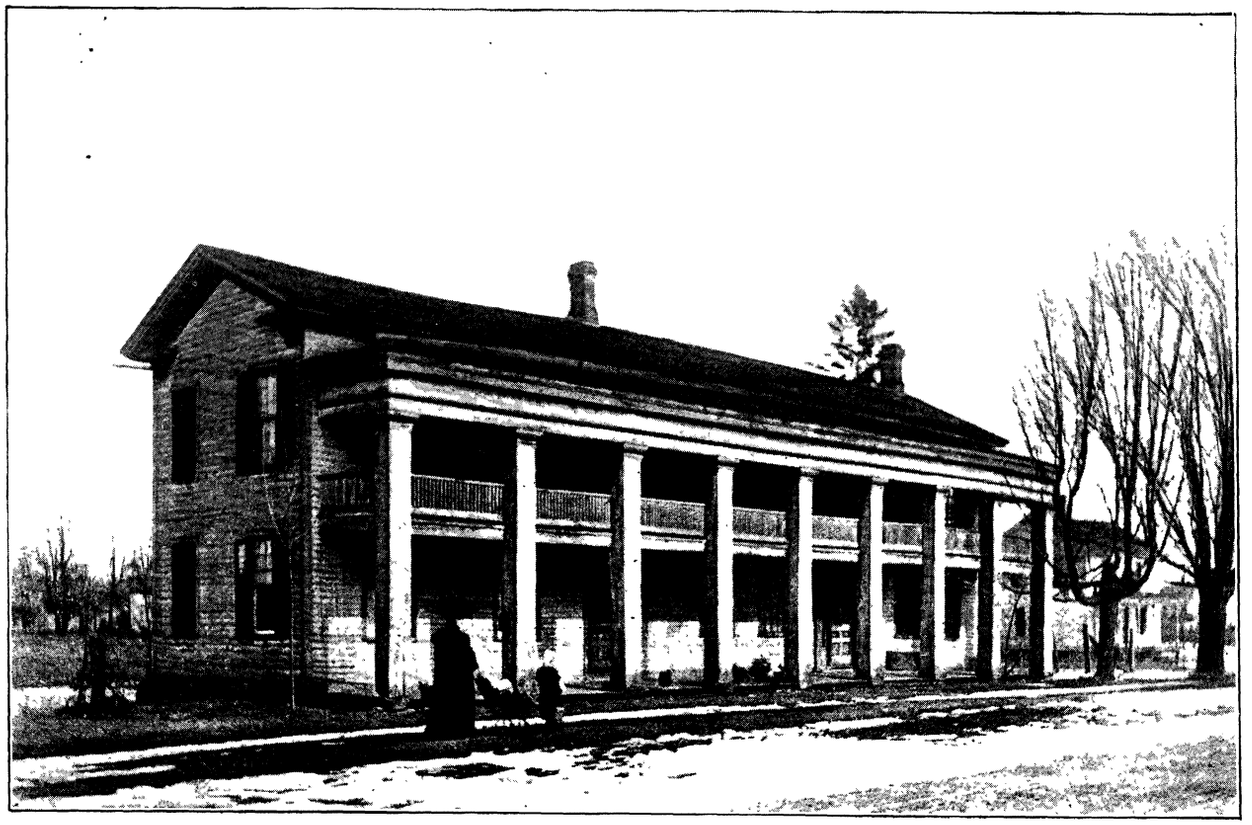

OLD STAGE HOUSE, CLINTON

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the month of May Beriah H. Lane and his brother, Erastus, came to the Bean Creek country. Beriah selected the first sub-division of the northwest fractional quarter of section 19. Upon going to the land office he found it had already been entered by Harvey Cobb. He returned to the Bean Creek and selected the west and middle sub-divisions of the southwest fractional quarter of section 19, which he afterward entered. Almost immediately afterward he traded the south part of the tract to Reuben Davis for his land, and sold the north half to Sylvester Kenyon. The land he bought of Davis had a log house partly finished and about one and a half acres chopped. Mr. Lane also purchased of Jesse Kimball the south half of the west sub-division of the southwest fractional quarter of section 18, or that part of the city of Hudson north of Main street and west of Church street.

Beriah H. Lane was born in 1800, in Enfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and was reared in his native town, where he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. This trade he pursued until the spring of 1834, when he came to this county and entered a tract of land from the government, the same being located one mile south of the present city of Hudson. He soon exchanged 160 acres of it for eighty acres now included in the city, lying north of Main street. After erecting a sawmill, the first in the vicinity, he returned to Massachusetts for his family, coming back with his wife and two children in the fall of the same year. On their way they staid for a short time at Elyria, Ohio, and from there journeyed to Hudson with an ox-team, and upon their arrival at once took possession of the log cabin—the only dwelling where the city of Hudson now stands—and commenced clearing the land. The father of Hudson, as Beriah H. Lane may be justly termed, witnessed during his half century's residence here its development from a wilderness, with his rude log house as a nucleus, to a thriving city of 3,000 inhabitants. In this wondrous change he took a prominent part, always aiding financially or otherwise anything that would add to its advancement. The first election in Hudson was held in his house, and at that time he was elected justice of the peace. When a postoffice was established here it was named Lanesville in his honor, and he was appointed postmaster, an office which he held a number of years. He died at Hudson in November, 1887.

The settlement of Francis H. Hagaman and Gershom Bennett in the northwest corner of town 8 south, 2 east (Seneca), in No-

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vember, 1833, has already been noticed; also the purchase by Cavender of several parcels of land in the fall of the same year. Besides these, Ebenezer S. Carpenter, John F. Packard, Archibald Brown, and Levi Sherman entered land in 1833; but aside from these purchases the township was government property in the beginning of 1834. On February 1, 1834, Roswell J. Hayward purchased of the United States land on section 13, and settled on it immediately afterward. Mr. Hayward had first come to Michigan in 1831, locating in Livingston county, where, in 1832, he enlisted in the Black Hawk war. After the "war" he returned to New York and reported so favorably of Michigan that others were induced to come to the territory with him. Jacob Baker entered land on section 30, on March 10, and soon afterward came with his family and commenced a settlement. Horace Garlick and Arnold H. Coomer accompanied Mr. Baker to the wilderness. They proceeded at once to build a log house. Coomer had the bark to peel for the roof, and he pressed the Indians into service to assist him. The house was the usual log cabin of the early settler—puncheon floor, bark roof and gables, small window holes, and panelled doors. The doors were of the kind called batten doors, but the batten was a piece of timber a little longer than the width of the door and larger at one end than the other; the large end projected beyond the door and was bored to serve as part of the hinge. The boards were fastened to the battens by wooden pins or by nails, as the necessity or convenience of the builder required. Arnold H. Coomer entered his land on section 31, town 8 south, on May 8, 1834. In the early part of the same month Simon D. Wilson and four other gentlemen came to the township, looking land, and Mr. Wilson selected tracts on section 30, in town 8 south, and on sections 6, 7 and 8, town 9 south.

Simon D. Wilson was born in Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut, November 7, 1804. He lived with his parents until he was ten years old, when he went to live with an aunt, Mrs. Lydia Ford, of Berkshire, Mass. He lived in Berkshire until he was twenty-one years old, and only received a limited common school education. At the age of twenty-one he returned to Thompson, Conn., where he worked on a farm and taught school until 1834, when he came to Michigan and settled in the township of Seneca, this county, taking up from the government the northwest quarter of section 30. He lived on this farm and cleared it up from a dense wilderness, building a good house, barns, etc., until 1866, when he moved into the village of Morenci, where he spent

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the remainder of his days. He was elected the first clerk of the township, in 1836, and was again elected to the same position several years afterward. He was also elected the first school inspector and held the office for fifteen years.

Upon his arrival in the new country Mr. Wilson immediately commenced operations on his land by building the inevitable log cabin, but he had not yet got settled when Dennis Wakefield came into the township, prospecting for land. The latter made his selection—a tract of 420 acres—on Bean creek, and he entered the same on June 14th, after which he returned to Connecticut, but again came to his new home with his family in the month of August.

Dennis Wakefield was born in Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut, in November, 1809. After receiving a common school education, and working out for about three years, he came to Michigan in 1834 and entered the land mentioned above, the original homestead being on section 2, town 9, Medina, this county. He afterward entered additional land until he owned over four hundred acres in Medina. He died in Morenci, June 1, 1886. He did his share in making all improvements and in helping to make a new country a pleasant abiding place.

On September 29, 1834, Alvah Holt entered his land in the township of Seneca and immediately commenced to build upon it. This gentleman was born in the town of Hollis, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on March 17, 1803. He graduated in the old log school-house and in the shop of his father. For eleven years he cut stone in Onondaga, N. Y. He came to Seneca in 1834 and took up 160 acres of land, two and a half miles north of what is now Morenci. At Maumee he took an Indian trail, following it to Bean creek, bridging his way over logs and swales through the dense forests of Michigan. At nightfall he gathered the family around him and, taking the chart that guides the traveler through the wilderness of this life, he read, and, kneeling on nature's wild, yet sacred soil, committed to God his earthly interests.

On May 21, 1834, Dexter Smith, George W. Moore, Nathaniel Upton, and a Mr. Pierce started from Dean's tavern, Adrian, to locate land in the Bean Creek country. Their outfit consisted of an axe, a rifle, ten pounds of crackers and an Ohio ham. They traveled on foot and that day reached the house of Gershom Bennett, in the northwest corner of town 8 south, 2 east, now known as Seneca. The next day they viewed lands on sections 3 and 4 in town 8 south, and on sections 34 and 35 in town 7 south, 1 east.

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The land suited them, and the following day they started on their return to Adrian by the Indian trail running from Defiance to Detroit. The trail crossed the Kidder road about three miles west of Adrian. Here they fell in with a man named Corey, who was also traveling Adrianwards. They learned from his talk that he intended to locate 160 acres of the land their party had selected. A consultation was held in Dean's barn that night, and Moore and Smith were detailed to go on to Monroe in haste and locate the land before Corey could reach there. It was raining, but they at once set out and reached Blissfield, eleven miles distant, at 1 o'clock a. m. Here they laid themselves down on the bar-room floor and rested until daylight, then pursued their journey, reached Monroe that afternoon and entered their land. Corey arrived the next morning. Smith and Upton returned at once to commence the new settlement. They arrived at the creek on May 28. They built a log cabin—or three sides of it were logs, the other being open—and before it they built their fire. The roof was of elm bark. The bedstead was a fixture of the house. When the house was laid up, notches were cut in the logs at the proper height and poles laid in; the outer corners were supported by stakes or posts made of a section of young trees. Beech withes were woven across in place of cords, and on these elm bark was laid. It was called a Michigan bedstead, and was probably the first spring bed on record. In this cabin Smith and Upton lived during the summer, but in the fall they built themselves a comfortable log house, in which they kept bachelors' hall until the winter of 1836. The cabin and house occupied by these men were in the township now called Medina, but as Smith's land was situated in the township now called Hudson, Nathaniel W. Upton has been considered the first settler in Medina.

On April 8, 1834, Cook Hotchkiss and John Knapp purchased the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 2. They brought their families to Adrian on June 2. On June 3d William Walworth purchased the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1, and on June 6, John R. Foster purchased the northeast quarter of section 6. Knapp, Walworth and Foster each built houses and settled their families during the month of June, but Foster's family preceded the others a few days, and Mrs. Foster was therefore the first white woman resident of that township. Mr. Foster's house was built near the northeast corner of his farm, and was built after the model of the early log houses, only this had no chamber. The floor was of split

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and hewed basswood, the roof of bark, two small windows, and a stick and mud chimney. John Knapp built a somewhat better house—infact, it smacked a little of aristocracy. It was 20x26 feet, one and a half stories high, the floors were of split and hewn basswood, and the roof was covered with shakes. Shakes were rived out of oak timber; they were about thirty inches long, all the way of a thickness, and as wide as could be made out of the quarter of an oak log. The shakes, therefore, varied in width according as they were split out of a large or small tree, or was the first or last riven out of the bolt. The shakes were laid on poles flattened to the rafters and held in place by other poles, the poles, underneath and top, being fastened together with hickory or blue beech withes. But, notwithstanding these aristocratic notions, Mr. Knapp was compelled to have a stick and mud chimney, because there were neither brick nor stone to be had. The land bought by William W. Walworth was that on which the Canandaigua mills afterward stood, and he built a house a little northwest of where the old saw mill was afterward built.

Deacon Cook Hotchkiss was born in Cheshire, Conn., September 14, 1797, and went to Delaware county, New York, with his parents before he was twenty years old. He experienced religion in Homer, N. Y., when he was twenty, and subsequently united with the Baptist church in Medina, N. Y., where he served in the office of deacon. He was a blacksmith by trade, and carried on a shop in the village of Medina for several years, until the spring of 1834, when he came to Michigan in company with John Knapp. They traveled the entire distance on foot, in the month of March, and located together 320 acres of land on section 2, in Medina township, where the village of Medina now stands. After locating their land they immediately returned to New York, traveling on foot as far as Buffalo. About May 1 they again started for Michigan, with their families and all their effects, coming by their own teams and arriving in Adrian on June 2d. Mr. Hotchkiss remained in Adrian, working for Gabriel Todd until January 1, 1835, when he moved on his land in Medina, the purchase which he and Mr. Knapp made there having then been equally divided. Mr. Hotchkiss at once put up a blacksmith shop, making a frame of poles, which he covered with shakes, it being the first shop in the township. The village was subsequently platted upon the land of Hotchkiss and Knapp, principally upon that belonging to Knapp, and was named by them. During Mr. Hotchkiss' residence in Adrian he united with the Baptist church and was one of

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the organizers of the Baptist church at Medina village in 1836, serving as a deacon until his death. He was the first justice of the peace in Medina. He was well known by every early settler of the Bean Creek Valley, his house being a meeting-house, almshouse, and resting place for all, and no man was ever more sincerely mourned by an entire community than was he at the time of his death, August 28, 1839, after an illness of only one week.

John Knapp was born in Mamaroneck, Westchester county, New York, August 22, 1785. He was reared a farmer and first began his independent career in Onondaga county, but finally went to Ridgeway, in Orleans county, and purchased a farm. He resided there until May, 1834, when he came to Michigan, bringing his family of a wife and three children, and all his possessions with his own horse team, and he finally settled on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 2, in Medina, this county. As has previously been stated, he came in company with Cook Hotchkiss, his brother-in-law, and together they took up the northeast quarter of section 2. Mr. Knapp cleared up his farm and lived there until 1841, when he sold out to the Medina Milling Company and removed to Fairfield, purchasing 200 acres on sections 19 and 20, where the village of Weston now stands. He resided there until 1870, when he became feeble in health and went to Adrian to reside with his son, John I. Knapp, and there he died January 17, 1874.

The present township of Palmyra began to be settled along the river as early as 1826. The first saw-mill in Palmyra was built in 1834; and a large flouring mill, with four run of stones, was built in 1836-37, costing about $60,000 and mostly furnished by Toledo capitalists. It was burned in 1870 and never rebuilt. In the south and southwest part of the county, the first land entered in Fairfield was in 1830, and the first house was built in 1831. The settlements in Seneca and Medina have already been mentioned. In the southeast part of the county the town of Ogden began to be actively settled in 1836, though some scattering settlements were made several years earlier. There were some settlers moving into the south part of Riga in 1836, but the north part was but little settled until Roswell W. Knight and others moved into it in 1839.

Roswell W. Knight was born in Canaan, Conn., April 11, 1792. He lived on a farm with his parents until he was about eighteen years old, at which time he went to Hornellsville, N. Y., where he worked in a store until 1812, and then enlisted as a

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drummer boy and served through the second war with Great Britain. At the close of the war he returned to Hornellsville and established himself in the mercantile business, conducted a grocery and provision store, carried on a saw-mill, and did an extensive shipping business for many years. In 1837 he came to Michigan and settled in Blissfield. Shortly afterward he took up forty acres of land on section 4 in Riga, on the north side of the Cottonwood swamp, on the old State road, between Toledo and Adrian. He built a log house, the first building erected in that part of the township (this was in 1839) and kept a hotel for several years. During this time he took the contract of rebuilding the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad between Sylvania and "Crane's Curve," west of the village of Palmyra. In 1853 he founded Knight's Station (now Riga) and Wood Station, three miles east. At Knight's Station he erected the first house and established the first store, making his son, A. J. Knight, a partner. At Wood Station he built side-tracks and erected large sheds, which he donated to the railroad company. He afterward furnished thousands of cords of wood to the company. He gave the ground for all the churches and school-houses in the village, and donated seven acres to Bradbury & Wilkinson for the purpose of erecting a saw-mill. He also gave seven acres of land to the railroad company for station purposes. At different times he owned 657 acres of cottonwood swamp land, and was the instigator of the "big ditch," which made the land tillable. He was the first justice of the peace and the first postmaster at Riga, and he resided there until his death, which occurred on March 12, 1860.

It will be seen by the foregoing pages that at the time the territorial days had ended and Michigan assumed the dignity of statehood, every portion of Lenawee county had been invaded and settlements were quite generally planted throughout the domain. Those who came first had the first choice in making their selections, but in due time there was intense rivalry. Often ludicrous situations were presented, and a certain tract of land would be the prize for the winner of an exciting race to Monroe, where the government land office was located. We will close this chapter by giving one of these incidents, a good story on Levi Goss and Orville Woodworth, early settlers of Medina township. Our authority is John J. Hogaboam in his little volume entitled, "The Bean Creek Valley."

Messrs. Goss and Woodworth were strangers to each other, but came to Baker's settlement land-looking at the same time.

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Arnold H. Coomer was detailed to guide Goss, and Horace Garlick performed that service for Woodworth. They carried on their explorations separately, and pretty thoroughly scoured the country. Coomer and Goss, having finished, came in late one afternoon and found that Woodworth had preceded them. Mr. Goss was already somewhat advanced in age and was considerably fatigued. He had written the description of land selected on a slip of paper thus: "S. E. half sec. 3, T. 9 S., 1 E.," etc., and placed the slip in his hat, which on coming in he sat on the floor. Woodworth sat where he could see into the hat, and was observed to be earnestly looking in that direction. All at once Woodworth started up and inquired, "How far is it to Hagaman's?" "Five miles," was the reply. "Then," said Woodworth, addressing two fellow travelers, "we have time to reach there before dark; let's go." And immediately they started. Their sudden departure was a cause of wonderment to Mr. Baker, his household and guests. Goss sat demurely contemplating the movement, when his eyes resting on the slip of paper in his hat, he exclaimed: "He has gone to enter my land." After a moment's further thought, he asked: "Is there no way of reaching Adrian tonight? He will go no further than Hagaman's tonight, and if I can reach Adrian I may save my land yet." Baker told him there was no way, unless he could make some arrangement with Coomer. Said he, "I have two horses in the barn; maybe you can make arrangements with Comer to bring them back." The hint was acted on and without waiting for supper, the horses were mounted, and away went the adventurers toward Hagaman's, through thick woods, with nothing but a bridal path to follow. It was dark early in the forest, but Coomer had provided himself with a tin lantern and candle, which lighted, enabled them to pursue their journey with tolerable speed. When they reached Hagaman's it was dark in the clearing, but beyond the house were some log heaps burning. To prevent discovery the candle in the lantern was put out and the house passed as noiselessly as possible. At the most remote log heap the candle was relighted and the journey pursued. They now had a wagon track to follow and they traveled more expeditiously, and reached Jordan's somewhat past midnight. Mr. Jordan was aroused to get the travelers something to eat. It was here arranged that Coomer should go no farther, but that Jordan should take Goss on as soon as light appeared. Jordan was to remain up to insure an early start, but so great was Goss' anxiety he could not sleep, so the two were up the entire night. With the

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appearance of light they were off for Adrian, and from there to Blissfield.

It will no doubt occur to the reader that via Adrian was not the shortest route from Jordan's to Blissfield, but on the more direct route there was no road through the wilderness. At Blissfield, Goss hired a man to take him to Monroe in a wagon (the journey had so far been made on horseback), but it was stipulated that the driver was to let no man pass him, and away they went towards Monroe. Coomer, sharing none of Goss' anxiety, slept soundly at the house of Jordan until long after the departure of the others, but at last awakened, and breakfast procured, he set out on his return to Baker's. A little way out he met Woodworth on foot, who recognized him and at once asked, "Where's the old man?" Boylike, Coomer desiring to worry him, sang out, "He's in Monroe by this time." Woodworth probably suspected that that could not be true, but Goss was ahead, and something must be done. He traveled on at as quick a pace as possible until, somewhere eastward of Jordan's, he found a man plowing in his field. Woodworth walked up to the team and commenced unharnessing one of the horses. While unfastening the harness he told his story, and as he sprang upon the horse's back, he said, "I have no intention of stealing this horse. If you want him, follow me." The other horse was stripped and mounted, and away the pair went over the road traveled by the other party in the gray of the morning. At Blissfield the horses were changed, and Woodworth and his new companion proceeded towards Monroe. Expecting to pass Goss on the road, Woodworth attempted a sort of disguise by changing hats and coats with his companion. Toward evening, as Goss and his driver were jogging along near the end of their journey, two men appeared riding along in the distance. One of the men appeared to be better mounted than the other, as he neared the wagon much more rapidly. "Are you afraid of that man?" said the driver. "No," said Goss, "he lives hereabouts, I think," and the man rode by. Woodworth, for it was he, rode rapidly forward, while his companion jogged leisurely along, some way behind the wagon, seemingly in no hurry. Riding up to the door of the land office, and thrusting his hand into his pocket, Woodworth called out, "I want to enter —" but alas! his memorandum was in the pocket of his own coat on the other man's back. Giving rein and whip to his horse he dashed away, met and passed the wagon, rushed up to his companion, secured his paper, and turned again towards the land office. The driver of the team,

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seeing the same man coming again, apparently very anxious to pass, said, "There is some deviltry there," and put whip to his horses. Woodworth passed, however, and as he passed, Goss recognized him. Away they went towards the land office, where they arrived almost at the same instant. "I want to enter —" said Woodworth. "I want to enter —" cried Goss, at the same time jumping, but his foot caught on the wheel and he fell heavily to the ground, knocking the breath from his body. When Goss recovered consciousness, Woodworth had entered his land and was quietly chewing his quid, chuckling over the success of his scheme.

Goss cared little for his bodily injuries, but mourned pitifully over the loss of his land. The receiver tried to comfort him by suggesting that perhaps some other land in the immediate neighborhood would answer as well. "Let me see your description," said Miller. The paper was produced, when lo! it appeared that Goss' land was not the Woodworth land at all. Woodworth had selected and entered the southwest quarter of section 3, and Goss had selected and now was but too glad to enter the southeast quarter of the same section. And thus it come about that after an exciting race, each man had secured his own land, and neither man had any intention of getting the other's land. Looking with suspicious eyes at the slip in Goss' hat, Woodworth had confused the southeast with the southwest, and hence the race. The two men settled on their land, where they lived and died, respecting each other, and each enjoying the respect and esteem of their neighbors.

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CHAPTER V.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

IMPORTANCE OF THE QUESTION—THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY—MITCHELL & BRADLEY'S MAP—EXCEPTION CLAUSE IN OHIO STATE CONSTITUTION—THE HARRIS LINE—THE FULTON LINE—ATTACK UPON SURVEYING PARTY—MAJOR STICKNEY AND HIS CONNECTIONS WITH THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE—ACTIVITY OF GOVERNOR MASON—DISPUTE FINALLY SETTLED BY CONGRESS—LEGAL PHASES OF THE QUESTION.

The history of the trouble which arose over the matter of establishing a permanent boundary line between the present states of Michigan and Ohio should be of special interest to the people of Lenawee county, because of the fact that upon the decision and adjustment of the difficulty depended the question, whether the territory now embraced in the townships of Gorham, Chesterfield, Royalton, and Amboy, and the northern parts of Franklin, Dover, Pike, and Fulton, now in Fulton county, Ohio, should be a part and parcel of the Wolverine State, and form a part of Lenawee county, or the inhabitants thereof should be numbered among the Buckeyes. At one time the trouble threatened to assume the magnitude of civil war between the sovereign State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan, supported, as the latter would unquestionably have been, by the military arm of the United States. The interest manifested was not confined to this locality, by any means, for leading members of Congress—notably John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts—took a hand in the fray, and it formed a subject for heated debate between giants of the political arena. Years have passed since the amicable settlement of this dispute, but time should not efface the record of historical events. Reasoning thus, and believing (with no desire to be invidious) that many people are not familiar with the history of the difficulty, the writer has consulted various authorities and decided to devote a chapter in this work to what is sometimes called "The Toledo War."

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The question of boundary between Michigan and Ohio antedated the admission of the latter into the Union, and had its birth in the Congress that framed and adopted the "Ordinance of 1787" —an instrument providing for the civil government of the Northwest Territory, then lately ceded to the United States. And it would be within the bounds of truth to say that this controversy, which for a time seriously threatened the peace of the country, was conceived through a blunder committed by a well-meaning though misguided Herodotus, prior to the action of the legislative body that convened under the Articles of Confederation. By the "Ordinance of 1787," Congress divided the Northwest Territory into three parts, the western to include all the present states of Illinois, Wisconsin, and a portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; the middle to include the present state of Indiana, and north to the British line; the eastern to include the territory bounded by Indiana, Canada, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio river, "Provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three (prospective) states shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan."

The latest map in use at that time, which purported to give a representation of this portion of the earth's surface, was one published by Mitchell & Bradley in 1780, and, being decidedly inaccurate, it showed the southern extremity of the lake to be thirty miles north of where it really is. Congress, however, with only that map as a guide, thought that the "east and west line" would intersect the Detroit river, and hence really intended that the future state of Ohio should extend a considerable distance further north than it does. In fact it was plainly the purpose of the framers of the "Ordinance" that the southern boundary of Michigan should be near the forty-second parallel of north latitude. Judge Burnet, in his "Notes on the Northwest Territory," thus explains the origin of the difficulty:

"The question of boundary, though not expressly referred to the Convention, was one of greater importance than would appear at first view. It is generally known to those who have consulted the maps of the western country extant at the time the Ordinance of 1787 was passed, that Lake Michigan was represented as being very far north of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. On a map in the Department of State, which was be-

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fore the Committee of Congress who framed the Ordinance for the Government of the Territory, the southern boundary of that lake was laid down as being near the forty-second degree of north latitude, and there was a pencil line passing through the southern bend of the lake to the Canada line, which intersected the strait between the River Raisin and the town of Detroit. That line was manifestly intended by the committee and by Congress to be the northern boundary of this state (Ohio) and, on the principles on which courts of chancery construe contracts, accompanied with plats, that map, and the line marked on it, should have been taken as conclusive evidence of the boundary, without reference to the actual position of the southern extreme of the lake."

If Judge Burnet is correct in his conclusions, and if this boundary line had been established, it will be seen that all of Lenawee county, with the exception of the northern tier of townships, would have become a part of the state of Ohio. But Judge Burnet argues from the standpoint of equity, while the champions of the Michigan side of the controversy hold strictly to the legal phase of the question. They maintain that the provision in the Ordinance of 1787 was an article of "compact between the original states and the people and the states in said territory," and by the express terms of the Ordinance was to "forever remain unalterable unless by common consent," and it never by common consent had been abrogated or changed. To quote the words of Judge Cooley, in his "Michigan," "The people of Michigan had, therefore, two rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the Ordinance, neither of which could be taken from them without their consent. These were first to have a line drawn due east from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan for their southern boundary and, second, to be admitted into the Union as a state on reaching a population of 60,000."

When the act was passed, enabling Ohio to take the necessary steps toward statehood, Congress, under the same misapprehension, bounded the future state on the north "by an east and west line drawn through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, running east until it shall intersect Lake Erie on the Territorial (British) line, and thence on the same through to the Pennsylvania line." Again it is clearly proven that Congress intended the boundary line to be further north, for the Fulton line, so-called (the boundary claimed by Michigan), if extended east would not intersect the British line at any point whatever. When the convention that framed the Ohio state constitution was in session, in 1802, it was

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still the prevailing understanding that the old maps were correct, and that the line, as defined in the Ordinance and enabling act, would terminate at some point on the Detroit river, far above the Maumee bay. But, while that subject was under discussion, a strolling hunter, who had for many years plied his vocation in the vicinity of Lake Michigan, and was well acquainted with its position, happened to be in Chillicothe, and, in conversation with some of the members, mentioned to them that the lake extended much farther south than was generally supposed, and that a map which he had seen placed its southern bend many miles north of its true position. His statement produced some apprehension and excitement on the subject, and induced the convention to change the line prescribed in the act of Congress so far as to provide that, "if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect the said Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Miami river of the Lake (Maumee) then, and in that case, with the assent of the Congress of the United States, the northern boundary of this state shall be established by, and extended to, a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami (Maumee) bay," etc. The object of this proviso was to save to the state of Ohio the valuable port and harbors on the Maumee river and bay, as was clearly intended by Congress, and which were the prizes contended for in the threatened resort to arms. Congress accepted this constitution, but without expressly giving assent to the alternate boundary, and as the assent was not expressly given it was claimed by the adherents of Michigan that in the face of the compact of 1787 such assent could not be implied. In 1805 Michigan territory was created with the southern boundary as originally specified—the old erroneous map being used as a guide—and without any reference to the Ohio amendment.

Upon this technicality arose the boundary difficulties, and the location of the line was considered very uncertain, even by the Ohio legislature, for at different sessions, in 1807, 1809, and 1811, resolutions were passed, requesting that commissioners be appointed to establish definite boundaries on the north and west. Soon after the admission of Ohio into the Union an attempt was made to secure the assent of Congress to Ohio's boundary, but on December 6, 1803, this provision was stricken out in the Senate, and from that time until the close of the war of 1812, the question seems not to have been again raised in Congress.

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In the meantime, however, not only had Michigan's claim to the southern boundary existed de jure, but the asserted right had been exercised de facto, and had been recognized repeatedly and constantly by both the United States and the Territorial government. The United States government had attached the lands north of the falls of the Maumee to the Monroe (Michigan) land district; it had recognized the boundary of Michigan as at the Rapids of the Maumee in the survey and building of the Ohio-Michigan road from the Connecticut Reserve to the lower falls of the Miami of Lake Erie; it had located the Michigan University lands on the Maumee river; it had recognized the same boundary in the building of the road from the Rapids of the Miami to Detroit. On the other hand the territorial government of Michigan had, without let or hindrance, exercised all the usual acts of jurisdiction to the line running due east from the southern bend of Lake Michigan. It had organized counties, townships and districts to that line, had extended the jurisdiction of its courts and its judicial process to the same boundary; in short, in every way that the case admitted, it was fixed as the boundary between Ohio and Michigan.

But by assuming authority in the Maumee country the Michigan officials soon excited the jealousy and resentment upon the part of the settlers in the disputed strip who professed allegiance to Ohio. On January 23, 1812, Amos Spafford, Collector of the Port at Miami Rapids, addressed a letter to Governor Meigs, in which he stated it "to be the general wish of the people in this settlement (which consists of about fifty families) to have the laws of the state of Ohio extended over them." He informed the governor that the people, with few exceptions, considered themselves clearly within the limits of Ohio—the exceptions being those who held office under the governor of Michigan, whose orders they were endeavoring to enforce. Collector Spafford stated that if no adjustment should be made, he feared the contention would, ere long become serious. This letter of Mr. Spafford, it will be observed, was written during the period when the population of the western frontiers was excited by the unfriendly relations existing between England and the United States, and which resulted in a declaration of war made by the latter in June of the same year. On May 20, 1812, an act was passed authorizing the president to ascertain and designate certain boundaries, but the great issue of a foreign war, threatening a common danger, united all the people of the frontier, including those of the disputed jurisdiction, in support of the general welfare, and national patriotism subdued for a time the promptings of local and selfish interests.

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In the act of May 20, 1812, Congress, heeding the petitions of Ohio's legislative assembly, and recognizing the seriousness of the boundary dispute and the importance of its early settlement, authorized and instructed the surveyor-general of the United States, under the direction of the President, and as soon as the consent of the Indians could be obtained, "to cause to be surveyed marked and designated, so much of the western and northern boundaries of the state of Ohio, which have not already been ascertained, as divides said state from the territories of Indiana and Michigan, agreeably to the boundaries as established by the (enabling) act" of 1802. As will be observed, the framers of this act had in mind the line as originally stipulated (due east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan), but they evidently recognized the mistake made in such designation, for they instructed the surveyor-general "to cause to be made a plat or plan of so much of the boundary line as runs from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, particularly noting the place where said line intersects the margin of said lake, and to return the same when made to Congress." But, as before stated, the war of 1812 came on, and this, with ensuing difficulties, served to defer the making of the survey as directed.

The matter remained in statu quo for several years, but on August 22, 1816, the commissioner of the general land office directed the surveyor-general to "engage a faithful and skillful deputy to mark said northern boundary agreeable to the act of May 20, 1812." In 1817 peaceful treaties having been made with the Indians, Edward Tiffin, surveyor-general of the United States, in pursuance of said instructions and the Act of Congress mentioned above, employed William Harris, a skillful surveyor, to run a portion of the western and all of the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio. Indiana had been erected into a state in 1816, and its northern boundary, as defined by act of Congress, included "a strip of land, ten miles wide, off the southern portion of Michigan territory." This was another recognition of the old line which had been established through a mistaken idea of the geography of the country, but by extending Indiana ten miles further north, Congress showed its disregard for the instructions given in the Ordinance of 1787, and gave to the Ohio claimants a precedent decidedly in their favor. Harris found that a due east line from the head of Lake Michigan would intersect Lake Erie seven miles south of the most northerly cape of Maumee bay, his survey in this matter agreeing perfectly with that afterward made by Fulton. He accordingly, in

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conformity with the proviso in the constitution of Ohio, ran another line from the lower extremity of Lake Michigan to the northerly cape of Maumee bay. It was claimed by the Michigan adherents that this act of the deputy surveyor was without authority of law or instructions from the department. In fact, the commissioner of the general land office, in a letter to the secretary of the treasury, June 5, 1818, said, "Having never heard of the proviso in the constitution of the state of Ohio relative to its northern boundary, I had uniformly supposed it to be an east and west line drawn from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan." This line established the northwest corner of Ohio at a point on the Indiana line, five miles, twenty-four chains, and sixty-four links north of where the due east and west line located the same. Or, in other words, the difference in the lines at this place was the distance between the northwest corner and southwest corner of Northwest township in Williams county, Ohio.

Gen. Lewis Cass was at that time (1817) governor of the Territory of Michigan, and, after investigating the boundary question, claimed the line to be the one established by the Ordinance of 1787, and accordingly claimed the disputed territory. The running of the second or Harris line brought out a protest from him to Edward Tiffin, then surveyor-general. This Edward Tiffin was the same who, in 1816, had made the famous report on the military bounty lands in Michigan, in which he described the lands of Lenawee county as unfit for cultivation. He was an Ohio man; had been first governor of the state as well as a member of the constitutional convention that framed the constitution and the proviso, and it may be not unfairly inferred that he had something to do with the running of the "Harris line" in accordance with said proviso, instead of with the law. Governor Cass wrote (Detroit, November 1, 1817):

"Report says that the line which has been recently run purporting to be the line between the state of Ohio and this territory, was not run a due east course from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, but a course somewhat to the north of this, although how much I am unable to ascertain. The act of Congress organizing this territory makes its southern boundary a due east line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and this act is in strict conformity with the fifth of the articles of compact, in the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory; these are declared to be unalterable except by mutual consent."

A lengthy correspondence followed between Governor Cass

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and the surveyor-general, and the matter was taken up by the Ohio legislature in January, 1818, strong resolutions being passed, affirming the Harris line as the true one and holding that Congress so decided in approving the organization of that state. On January 3, 1818, the governor and judges of the Territory of Michigan addressed to the Congress of the United States a formal and solemn memorial undoubtedly drawn up by Governor Cass, in which they recite the entire history of the boundary dispute to that date. The memorial is ably and clearly drawn, and is signed by Lewis Cass, governor; A. B. Woodward, John Griffin, and J. Witherell, judges. After reciting the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, the enabling act of April 30, 1802, the seventh article of the constitution of Ohio, containing the alternative boundary to which Congress had never given its assent, and the act of January 11, 1805, in which the due east and west line through the southern extreme of Lake Michigan was expressly made the southern boundary of the Territory of Michigan, thus definitely excluding it from the state of Ohio, the memorial then proceeds:

"Your memorialists beg leave to state that during the past summer a line was run, under the direction of the surveyor-general, intended to be the boundary between this territory and the state of Ohio. This line instead of being on an east and west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, agreeably to the acts of Congress before mentioned, was run on a course north 87 degrees 42 minutes east, and strikes Lake Erie at the northern cape of Miami bay, taking from the southern boundary of this territory, seven miles and forty-nine chains and adding it to the state of Ohio. The legislative power of this territory is by law vested in your memorialists, and they conceive they would fail to discharge the duties of their station were they not to submit this subject to the consideration of the national Legislature."

In conclusion the memorialists pray:

"The undersigned respectfully submit the subject of this memorial to the consideration of Congress, and pray that the boundary line between this territory and the state of Ohio may be run and established agreeably to the provisions of the Ordinance of Congress of 1787, and of the several acts of Congress heretofore passed upon the subject."

This memorial produced the desired effect, and on June 24, 1818, W. H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, directed the commissioner of the land office "to have the northern boundary of Ohio run and marked in conformity with the act of May 20, 1812," that

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is, on the due east and west line. John A. Fulton was employed to make the survey, and the result of course agreed exactly with the first line run by Mr. Harris. It became known from that time as the "Fulton line"—said line being the present boundary between the northern and middle tiers of townships in Williams county, Ohio, extending thence east through Fulton, and leaving a good portion of the city of Toledo in the present state of Michigan. But even the Fulton survey proved very unsatisfactory and inadequate. He did not establish the latitude of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, nor did he determine the latitude where the east line intersected the Maumee river, nor where it reached Lake Erie. These were all left unsettled questions. As a starting point he accepted the intersection of Harris' line east from Lake Michigan with the north and south line between Ohio and Indiana. His plat showed a variation in latitude on different portions of the line. However, the United States' surveys for subdividing the lands purchased from the Indians into townships and sections were completed a few years thereafter, and as they were closed in Ohio and later in Michigan upon the Fulton line, it seemed that the government had decided favorably to that boundary.

Ohio, however, claimed to the Harris line and proceeded, wherever the population was sufficient, to organize townships, etc., accordingly. Wordy discussions followed and civil officers were appointed by each claimant. Nothing serious occurred for several years, but, "a disputed jurisdiction," as Lewis Cass wrote to Edward Tiffin, "is one of the greatest evils than can happen to a country." Claims which involve vast sums of money fail to provoke strifes as acrimonious as those relating to contested land boundaries. The anxiety of the inhabitants of the infant settlements, occupying the disputed tract, can be easily imagined, and almost any decision would have been welcomed by them if it ended the strife and established an undisputed jurisdiction.

Duplicate copies of both surveys were forwarded to the secretary of the treasury on March 7, 1820, and on the 8th transmitted by the President to Congress. Here the matter rested until March 18, 1828, when the committee on territories of the house of representatives made a report recommending that the correct latitude of the several points be accurately ascertained.

During John Quincy Adams' administration arose the question of internal improvements all over the country, and the project of uniting the waters of Lake Erie and the Wabash river by a canal was considered. As is well known, Gen. Andrew Jackson, who

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succeeded Adams as president, did not favor internal improvements by the aid of the general government, but the state of Indiana obtained an appropriation by Congress of each alternate section of land, five miles wide, on each side of the proposed canal, and extending its entire length, including the portion through Ohio. Indiana conveyed to Ohio the portion within the latter state upon the conditions of the original grant. Thus Ohio became interested, and in March, 1834, the legislature authorized Governor Lucas to appoint three commissioners to locate the canal through the state. During the same year a survey of the proposed canal was made and it was found necessary to locate the eastern terminus at a point on the Maumee river, north of the Fulton line, in order to reach navigable water. This re-opened the mooted boundary question and brought the partisans of the rival claimants to a frenzied state of excitement.

On December 26, 1834, the territorial council of Michigan had passed an act providing for the appointment of three commissioners to negotiate and settle all disputes in regard to the southern boundary of the territory. To this conciliatory movement Gov. Robert Lucas, of Ohio, responded by a special message to the legislature of that state, under date of February 6, 1835, in which he said:

"I have received from the acting governor of the Territory of Michigan a communication enclosing a copy of an act passed by the legislative council of the territory, providing for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the boundary," etc. "In the present case we cannot admit that the legislative council of the Territory of Michigan had any right to authorize a negotiation on the subject of a boundary, or that any arrangement entered into with commissioners appointed under their authority would be binding even on Michigan herself, after she might become an independent state." He then recommends "the passage of a declaratory act, declaring that all counties bordering on the northern boundary of the state of Ohio shall extend to and be bounded on the north by the line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northern cape of Maumee bay * * * and that the county and township officers within these counties and townships be directed to exercise jurisdiction within their respective counties and townships thus extended."

The Michigan Territorial Council, on February 12, 1835, made a response to this action of the governor and legislature of Ohio by the passage of "An act to prevent the exercise of a foreign jurisdiction within the limits of the Territory of Michigan," punishing

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by heavy fines and imprisonment any person who should "exercise or attempt to exercise any official functions" within the limits of the territory or any county thereof "by virtue of any commission or authority not derived from this territory," or from the United States, and punishing in like manner any person residing within the limits of the territory who should accept any office from any authority other than the Territory of Michigan or of the United States. The legislature of Ohio promptly passed the act as recommended by Governor Lucas, thus forcibly extending jurisdiction over a strip of land about seven miles wide, along the southern border of Michigan territory, over which the latter had exercised unquestioned jurisdiction for thirty years.

The fight was now on in earnest. The commissioners of Williams county, Ohio, met on March 30, 1835, and in accordance with the legislative enactment extended the county jurisdiction to the Harris line, notifying all citizens of such extension. Wood and Henry counties likewise extended. A further provision of the act of the legislature (passed February 23, 1835) provided for the appointment of three commissioners to run and re-mark the Harris line, and the 1st of April was named as the time to commence the survey. Governor Mason, of Michigan, keenly watching the Buckeye movements, ordered Gen. Joseph W. Brown, of Tecumseh, who commanded a division of the territorial militia, to be prepared to meet the impending crisis and to "use every exertion to obtain the earliest information of the military movements of our adversary." On March 31, Governor Lucas, accompanied by his staff and the boundary commissioners, arrived at Perrysburg on their way to run and re-mark the Harris line in compliance with the act "in such case made and provided." Gen. John Bell, in command of the Seventeenth division of the Ohio militia, arrived about the same time with his staff and mustered into service a volunteer force of about 600 men, fully armed and equipped. The force went into camp at old Fort Miami and awaited the orders of the chief executive. Governor Mason, with General Brown, arrived at Toledo with a force under the immediate command of the latter, variously estimated at from 800 to 1,200 men, and went into camp, ready to resist any advance of the Ohio authorities upon the disputed territory to run the boundary line or any other movement inconsistent with Michigan's claim of jurisdiction over it. As a distinguished lawyer has put it, "the two governors, having made up an issue by legislative enactments, found themselves confronted by a military force that had been called out to enforce their respective

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legislative pleadings. Governor Mason, representing the tenant in possession, was content to rest at his ease. Governor Lucas, representing the plaintiff, had to open the trial."

The whole country in the meantime became wild with excitement, and Governor Lucas had determined to order General Bell with his force to Toledo as soon as he could make the necessary preparations, and risk the consequences. No doubt such action on his part would have resulted in a serious military engagement and possibly menaced the peace of the entire country, but before he had got his preparations made, two eminent citizens—Hon. Richard Rush, of Philadelphia; and Col. Benjamin C. Howard, of Baltimore, arrived from Washington as commissioners from the President of the United States, to use their personal influence to stop all warlike demonstrations. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, accompanied the commissioners as a voluntary peace-maker. The commissioners and Mr. Whittlesey had several conferences with both governors, and finally, on April 7, submitted the following propositions for their assent:

"1. That the Harris line should be run and re-marked pursuant to the act of the last session of the Legislature of Ohio, without interruption.

"2. The civil elections under the laws of Ohio having taken place throughout the disputed territory, that the people residing upon it should be left to their own government, obeying the one jurisdiction or the other, as they may prefer, without molestation from the authorities of Ohio or Michigan until the close of the next session of Congress."

Governor Lucas, on the urgent request of the commissioners and Mr. Whittlesey, agreed, reluctantly, to accept the proposition as a peaceable settlement until after "the close of the next session of Congress." Governor Mason, on the other hand, after conference with his advisors, promptly rejected the compromise, but referred it to the territorial council, which he called in special session, August 17, 1835. A committee of the council, of which James Duane Doty was chairman, reported on August 19, sustaining the governor. In its report the committee said: "We are not, therefore, disposed to regard these propositions as emanating from the President, but rather as the suggestions of two eminent individuals which were promptly and properly rejected by the executive of Michigan. * * * Your committee does not deem it advisable to investigate the merits of this arrangement, as they are of the opinion that it is entirely incompetent for this council to enter into any arrangement

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to permit the exercise of a foreign jurisdiction within the limits of Michigan established by the ordinance and acts of Congress." On the next day, August 20, 1835, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Governor Lucas, however, assented to the agreement as proposed by the commissioners, professing to regard the governor of a territory as a subaltern, subject to the control of the President. He looked upon the agreement as one made with the President, through Messrs. Rush and Howard as that official's representatives, and hence disbanded the military force he had collected. Governor Mason partially did likewise, but still continued to make preparations for any emergency that might arise, and stationed a military force at Adrian under the command of General Brown to keep a close watch upon events.

In 1832 new observations of latitude were made, under an act of Congress previously mentioned, by Captain Talcott, assisted by Lieut. Robert E. Lee, then a recent graduate from West Point, but afterward the famous military chieftain of the Confederate forces, and the idol of all loyal Southerners. These observations showed that the originally proposed line, if extended due east from the southern point of Lake Michigan, would not touch the international boundary in the middle of Lake Erie, but would pass several miles south of it, and coming to land again would throw into the territory of Michigan a considerable part of Northeastern Ohio. This absurdity was so apparent that it was confidently expected by the Ohio partisans that the alternative line, which was provided for in their state constitution, would be confirmed—especially so, when the fact was considered that Congress, as they claimed, by admitting Ohio to statehood, had constructively approved it. On March 7, 1835, President Jackson referred the papers relating to the boundary question to the attorney-general of the United States, then B. F. Butler, of New York, a distinguished lawyer, and on March 21 he rendered his opinion that the assent of Congress had not been given to "the actual and present extension of the northern boundary," and "thirdly, that until this last mentioned assent shall have been given by Congress, the tract in dispute must be considered as forming, legally, a part of the territory of Michigan." There is little doubt of the correctness of his view of the legal phase of the question, and with that tenacity which is a characteristic of lawyers he adhered to the letter of the law. He softened a little, however, by saying that no harm could come from the resurvey of the Harris line, as proposed by the Ohio authorities.

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Accordingly, notwithstanding the determined attitude of Governor Mason, Governor Lucas directed the commissioners to proceed to run the Harris line, commencing at the western end. Engineer S. Dodge, who was engaged in the construction of the Ohio canal, was employed as surveyor, and together with the commissioners and a considerable party, came up the Maumee river to Defiance, and then started across the country to the northwest corner of the state to commence the survey. They arrived at the Fulton line on April 19th, but as the "border" was infested with Michigan scouts, the party decided not to advance without further advice from Governor Lucas. The governor instructed them to run the line at all hazards, and they proceeded to what is now the extreme corner of Northwest township, Williams county, Ohio, where they found the corner of the state as described in the field notes of Surveyor Harris. General Brown kept a line of scouts in the woods along the line to report the progress of the surveying party. The commissioners and party proceeded eastwardly along the line, finding it with little or no difficulty, and re-marking it as directed, until they reached a point near the present village of Lyons, in Fulton county, Ohio, on April 25. This point is near the present southern boundary of Fairfield township, and as soon as the party came within the limits of Lenawee county the under-sheriff, armed with a warrant from a justice of the peace, and accompanied by a posse comitatus, went to arrest them. At the point mentioned the party left the line and retired about a mile to the south, where they expected to spend the following day, Sunday. The Michigan force started on Sunday morning. The infantry, about one-half of the total number, was carried in wagons about ten miles out from Tecumseh, and from that point they had to march about ten miles. The force arrived a little after noon, the mounted men considerably in advance. The surveying party was occupying two cabins. As soon as the mounted men arrived, General Brown, who accompanied the expedition, assumed command and ordered the surveyors to surrender, which they promptly refused to do. But when the infantry arrived, the occupants of one of the cabins, including the commissioners, became alarmed and broke for the woods, hastened by a volley of musketry. They dashed into Maumee nearly disrobed by the briars and thorns that beset their path through the wilderness. The occupants of the other cabin, including the engineer corps, were arrested by the officers and taken in triumph to the Lenawee county jail at Tecumseh. The civil authorities concluded to hold Colonel Fletcher, the chief of the engineer corps, in nominal imprisonment to test by law the validity of the arrest.

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The others were permitted to return to their homes in Ohio. Colonel Fletcher was allowed to be his own jailor. When he desired exercise he would carefully lock the door, and putting the key in his pocket would stroll through the village or drive out with the village belles.

In addition to this "outrage" upon the official surveying party there were numerous flagrant assaults upon individuals—some of the events being ludicrous, but all of them doubtless having a serious aspect to the victims. Among the latter was Major Stickney, one of the most interesting and famous characters who were figuring on the Maumee in those early days. It will add a humorous interest to the dry details of this boundary dispute if we digress here and devote a little space to this eccentric individual. Major Stickney had been appointed by President Jefferson as Indian Agent, and as such had long resided in the western country—first at Upper Sandusky, and then at Fort Wayne. He was a man of some intelligence, and assumed to be a scholar and philosopher. His wife was a highly respectable lady—in every way amiable, and a daughter of General Stark of Revolutionary fame. But his wife's accomplishments did not prevent Major Stickney from resorting to all kinds of eccentricities. A part of this was to be as much as possible like nobody else. This he carried out in the naming of his children—not after any names found in either Christian or profane history, but the boys were to represent the numerals and the girls the states—as far as their numbers would go. The boys, therefore, were named One, and Two, etc., and though he condescended to name his eldest daughter, from respect to Mrs. Stickney, Mary, the rest of his daughters were named after the states, Indiana, Michigan, etc. This eccentricity produced some of the most ridiculous anecdotes, among which is the following: Soon after the family moved to the Maumee Valley, and while living in a house erected near the landing at the mouth of Swan creek, Mrs. Stickney one morning came to the piazza in front of the house, where a vessel lay at anchor, and calling to her sons, said: "Two, call One to breakfast." A sailor, aboard the vessel, looked up and said: "Is this Maumee? It is a terribly hard country if it takes two to call one to breakfast."

In the spring of 1821 Major Stickney was a ruling spirit in what was already a thriving settlement in the neighborhood of Swan creek. Up to this time the little colony had been without a question within the jurisdiction of Ohio. Writs had been issued from Maumee in Wood county, to the settlers, as witnesses, jurors

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and suitors, and they, until then, had answered as such without a question as to jurisdiction. But other views had entered into Major Stickney's policy and philosophy. He called a public meeting of the citizens, and to them when thus assembled he represented that the citizens of the incipient city had very seriously mistaken their interest as to the question—where the true northern line of the state of Ohio was. He did not care as to what the constitution of the state of Ohio said on the subject—the true line was the one run due east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, which run considerably south of the settlement and would leave them in the Territory of Michigan, instead of the state of Ohio, and therefore they were Wolverines instead of Buckeyes. He averred that it was greatly to their interest to be so, that while they were citizens of the Territory they would be cherished and protected under the auspices and guardianship of the United States, while in Ohio they could not expect anything except to be taxed. He said he was well acquainted with General Cass, the governor of Michigan at that time, and would go to him and get a commission as justice of the peace for Michigan in the settlement, in case the citizens there would sustain him. The motion carried—the secession was complete. Major Stickney procured his commission and proceeded to exercise the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace of Michigan over the seceded territory. Soon after these things had matured Gen. J. E. Hunt, of Maumee, had some official business to transact in that vicinity as an officer of Wood county. The citizens threw every obstacle in his way to prevent the discharge of his duties and to convince him that they had really seceded. General Hunt returned with just complaint of the conduct of the citizens there. A meeting of the commissioners of the county was called and the question was, what shall be done with the seceding rebels—shall they be prosecuted and hung? Perhaps so, if justice were done them. But mild and discreet measures and counsels were adopted. It was considered that Congress and the State of Ohio would in due time settle the question, and in the meantime it was neither discreet nor prudent to get up a war which could be avoided. This policy prevailed and Major Stickney and his followers were let "alone in their glory."

But about this time the canal question became an absorbing theme to the people of the Maumee valley. When fully acquainted with the project Major Stickney called another meeting of the citizens of Swan Creek, and to them he now represented that they had committed a great error in seceding from Ohio and going over

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to Michigan; that while they belonged to Michigan they could not expect that the state of Ohio would construct the canal to Swan Creek, they must go back to Ohio; they must secede from Michigan and go back to Ohio again, they must undo their former secession and rebellion or they could not expect to secure the canal. Thereupon all sorts of resolutions were adopted to the effect that they were, and of right ought to be, a part and parcel of the state of Ohio; that Ohio was a great and glorious state, and that they would maintain their position, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet. These measures succeeded in arousing Michigan to a demonstration of war. Militia soldiers were sent from Detroit by land and water to Swan Creek, to whip the rebels into subjection to their legitimate authority. They went in martial array and took possession of the territory where the proud city of Toledo now stands, making the citizens succumb to the power and jurisdiction of Michigan. They returned to Detroit in the most jubilant triumph, drinking all sorts of toasts to the glory of Michigan, and to the anathematization of Major Stickney in Ohio, one of which was, "Here is to Major Stickney's potatoes and onions—we draft their tops and their bottoms volunteer!" This, however, was all to the wishes of the sycophantical Major, and in accordance with his policy, he went immediately to Columbus and represented to the governor and the people of Ohio the intolerable barbarity of the Wolverines—how they had desecrated the just authority of Ohio and trampled under foot the loyal citizens of the state. In the meantime the people of Monroe county, Michigan, were kept busy assisting the sheriff in executing processes of the Monroe county courts in the disputed territory. Every inhabitant of the district was a spy for one or the other of the contestants, as inclination dictated, and was busily employed in reporting the movements of Monroe county or Wood county officials, as the case might be. The Ohio parties, when arrested, were incarcerated in the Monroe county jail. Among the individuals arrested by the Michigan authorities during the troublous times of 1835 was Major Stickney, the arrest being made after a violent resistance by himself and family. He refused to mount a horse. He was put on by force, but would not sit there. For a long distance two men, one on each side, held him on. At last, wearied by his resistance, they tied his feet under the horse, in which way they at last reached Monroe. The Major was confined in jail at the latter place for some time, as he described it, "peeping through the grates of a loathsome prison for the monstrous crime of having acted as the judge of an

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election within the state of Ohio." He was finally released, however, but it is doubtful if ever, in either ancient or modern history, there has been an instance of secession and rebellion so successful, or a hero of one so clearly entitled to the distinction as Major Stickney.

Other citizens of the disputed strip, who claimed allegiance to Ohio, were arrested and harshly treated, among whom were Messrs. N. Goodsell and George McKay, of Toledo, and feeling was aroused to a high pitch. The commissioners appointed to re-mark the Harris line reported the attack upon them to Governor Lucas, and he, in turn, reported the facts to President Jackson. The President sent a copy of the report to Governor Mason, and directed him to send a statement "by the officers engaged in the transaction complained of." William McNair, under-sheriff of Lenawee county, and the officer who made the arrests, replied, denying that the commissioners' posse was fired upon. Great excitement prevailed throughout Ohio. The press spread the news with such comments as corresponded with their views. Most of the papers advocated the cause of the Governor, and severely condemned the conduct of Michigan, but some few of the Whig papers, or those anti-Democratic in politics, took an opposite view and severely berated the conduct of Governor Lucas and those who sided with him. They treated the proceedings on the part of the authorities of Ohio as ridiculous and calculated to bring the state into disgrace. But these papers that spoke freely against the course pursued by the state were very few. Governor Lucas, finding it impracticable to run the line or enforce jurisdiction over the disputed territory, called an extra session of the legislature to meet on June 8th. That body passed an act "to prevent the forcible abduction of the citizens of Ohio." The act was intended of course to prevent, if possible, a repetition of offenses heretofore mentioned—and also had reference to counteracting the previous acts of the legislative council of Michigan—and made such offenses punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than three nor more than seven years. An act was also passed at this special session creating the county of Lucas out of the north part of Wood and Henry counties. This new Ohio county extended from the east line of Williams to Lake Erie, the greater part of the new division lying between the rival boundary lines. An act was also passed levying appropriations to carry into effect all laws in regard to the northern boundary. Three hundred thousand dollars were appropriated out of the treasury and the Governor was authorized to

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borrow $300,000 more on the credit of the state. The determination to run and re-mark the Harris line was still in evidence, and a resolution was adopted inviting the President to appoint a commissioner to go with the Ohians when they again attempted to make the survey.

The issue was now changed, and to quote again from a legal chronicler of events, "The United States now became defendant as claimant of title in fee." The determined attitude of Michigan to prevent Ohio from exercising any authority over the disputed strip aroused a feeling of state pride that could not well brook the idea that the thinly populated Territory of Michigan, with her stripling Governor, should successfully defy Governor Lucas and a state of a "million" inhabitants. Governor Lucas investigated the military strength of the state and found that at least 12,000 men were ready to respond to a hurry-up call. The authorities of Michigan became exasperated. They dared the Ohio "million" to enter the disputed ground and "welcomed them to hospitable graves." Prosecutions for the crime of holding office under the laws of Ohio were conducted with greater vigor than ever, and the people of Monroe county, Michigan, were busy in acting as a sheriff's posse to make arrests of the recalcitrant Buckeyes. The partisans of Ohio being thus continually harassed by the authorities of Michigan and attempting frequently to retaliate in kind, the disputed strip was not an attractive point for the home-seeker during the greater part of the summer of 1835.

But such a state of affairs could not permanently exist and was certain ere long to reach its culmination. The frequent arrests and imprisonments of reputable men tended to keep the matter at a fever heat, and in a few instances homicide was narrowly averted on the part of the infuriated citizens. On July 15, 1835, an attempt was made to arrest Two Stickney, second son of the doughty Major, and to re-arrest George McKay. The accused were found at a tavern, "in the village of Toledo," by officers Lyman Hurd and Joseph Wood, of Monroe county, Michigan; but Stickney and McKay resisted the efforts to arrest them, and in the melee that followed Officer Wood was severely wounded by a dirk knife, in the hands of Stickney, who escaped and fled to Ohio. He was indicted by the the grand jury of Monroe county, and a requisition was made on Governor Lucas for his surrender. The Governor refused to surrender the fugitive, and this and other similar proceedings were reported by Governor Mason to President Jackson, who was becoming strongly impressed with the necessity of interposing some check to the evident tendency toward serious trouble.

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Some time previous to this Governor Lucas, perceiving considerable uneasiness at Washington for the peace of the country, had sent to the Federal City, Noah H. Swayne, William Allen, and David T. Disney, to confer with the President on the subject of the boundary difficulties. The result of this mission was the urgent appeal of the President for "the mutual suspension until after the next session of Congress," of all action that would possibly produce collision, and the assurance that an earnest recommendation would be immediately sent to the acting Governor of Michigan and the other authorities of the Territory, whom he could rightfully advise in the performance of their duty, "that no obstruction shall be interposed to the re-marking of the Harris line; that all proceedings already begun under the act of February 12, 1835, shall be immediately discontinued, that no prosecution shall be commenced for any subsequent violations of that act, until after the next session of Congress, and that all questions about the disputed jurisdiction shall be carefully avoided, and if occurring inevitably, their discussion shall be postponed until the same period."

This arrangement was made with Messrs. Swayne, Allen, and Disney, on July 3, 1835, and the provisions defined the base of operations for Ohio. The state now had the direct promise of the President that he would advise that "no obstruction shall be interposed to the re-marking of the Harris line, etc." This "recommendation" was promptly conveyed to Governor Mason, but it had no effect on his action. Prosecutions went on as before. This aroused the President to action; he at once removed Governor Mason, and appointed Charles Shaler, of Pennsylvania, his successor. He also advised Governor Lucas to refrain from any act of jurisdiction over the disputed territory pending the action of Congress. Mr. Shaler never entered upon the duties of the office, and soon afterward John S. Horner, of Virginia, was appointed secretary and acting governor, but he did not enter upon the duties of his office until September 21, and in the meanwhile Mason continued as acting governor.

Governor Lucas now felt sure that Old Hickory was aroused, and that he would tolerate no more show of force on his part, but he also felt it necessary to perform some act of jurisdiction, so it would not be said he had backed down. The act of the Ohio legislature, erecting the new county of Lucas, also provided "that the said county of Lucas, when organized, shall be attached to the second judicial circuit, and the court of common pleas in said county shall be holden on the first Monday of September next.' Accordingly

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preparations were made for the holding of court at Toledo upon the date mentioned. Governor Mason was aware of the fact, and was on hand with General Brown and the militia to prevent the consummation of the order. To actually hold this court in defiance of Governor Mason and his military force, and also in defiance of the President's recommendation, looked to Governor Lucas like a grand achievement, one that would burnish his tarnished honor, and maintain the dignity of the gubernatorial office of the great state of Ohio. He, through his adjutant-general, ordered out a regiment of troops to escort the judges to Toledo, and protect them in the performance of their duty. They were to march from Maumee on the morning of the day of September 7, but the evening previous a report was circulated that General Brown was in Toledo with 1,200 men, ready for any emergency. The report was untrue, but it served to test the valor of the judges; they hesitated and trembled at the prospect. The Colonel in command provided a forlorn hope, and taking the judges in charge, marched them into Toledo at 3 o'clock Monday morning, September 7, 1835, proceeded to a school house, held court less than five minutes, and then hastily returned to Maumee. How easily was Ohio honor vindicated. Not a soul over whom they came to assert jurisdiction knew of their coming, doings, or retreat.

There might have been further trouble had not President Jackson removed the fiery Mason from his position as acting governor of Michigan and placed the affairs of the Territory in the hands of one whose disposition was less excitable and whose acts were governed more by careful consideration. John S. Horner, his successor, immediately entered into an amicable correspondence with Governor Lucas, the effect of which was to allay all excitement and restore peaceful relations, leaving the final settlement of the question with Congress at its session the following winter. This, however, merely changed the scene of the conflict and the personnel of the combatants, for when the matter was taken up in Congress, the advocates on each side displayed a feeling in the matter no less intense than that exhibited by the partisans on the Ohio frontier. John Quincy Adams championed the cause of Michigan, and declared in an impassioned address that never before in his life had he known "a controversy in which all the right was so clearly on one side and all the power so overwhelmingly on the other." He had able assistants in the debate, but Ohio also was represented by men who were abundantly equipped with ability to do battle for the other side of the contention. Thomas Ewing, in the Senate,

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and Samuel F. Vinton, in the House, were the Buckeye knights, and in the following June, 1836, Ohio won the day and the disputed strip—Congress holding that the state constitution, having been solemnly accepted, authorized Ohio to annex the territory in question. In the main, this action of Congress was more in the nature of a compromise than a clear-cut decision upon the merits of the controversy. Congress is not a court of equity, and the members thereof are sometimes actuated by motives other than a desire to give force and effect to the letter and spirit of existing law. What a chancery tribunal would have done, had a proper issue been joined and brought before it for adjustment, is of course problematical, but with the facts fully stated (as the writer has endeavored to give them in this chapter) and with the intent of the framers of the Ordinance of 1787, so apparent, it seems that exact justice would have placed the boundary line considerably further north than it is. But following the strict letter of the Ordinance, and the ensuing acts of Congress, a judge of the law would doubtless have named the Fulton line as the southern boundary of Michigan. In fact the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of Daniels vs. Stevens, lessee, reported in the Nineteenth Ohio Reports, Chief Justice Hitchcock delivering the opinion, affirms that Michigan had jurisdiction to the Fulton line until the act of Congress was passed, in June, 1836, which established the Harris line as the true boundary. And the United States Circuit Court, in a case of considerable interest (Piatt vs. Oliver et al., reported in 2 McLean, 267), in which the question of state jurisdiction became important, decided the right of jurisdiction to be in Michigan until the boundary line was changed by Congress, in 1836. The latter case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there the jurisdiction over the disputed territory was again treated as rightfully and clearly in Michigan.—3 Howard's R. 333.

But those were days of compromises in American politics, as is evidenced by the act of Congress admitting Missouri, the tariff law of 1833, etc., and in the settlement of this disputed boundary line, the handiwork of a skilled peace-maker is also apparent. Michigan had applied for admission to the sisterhood of states, and to secure such recognition could be easily induced to surrender her claims to a narrow strip of land, averaging about eight miles wide. As additional salve for her wounded pride, however, she was given as a part of her domain the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, now so well known for its rich deposits of copper and other minerals. If "the jingle of the

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guinea helps the hurt that honor feels," when speaking of men, the same is doubtless true of states, and Michigan was abundantly compensated in mineral wealth for whatever damage was done to her escutcheon. The chief value to Ohio of the territory contended for was the harbor at Toledo, formed by the mouth of the Maumee—essential, as her public men believed, to enable her to reap the benefit of the commerce made by her canals to Cincinnati and Indiana. Results have shown that they judged correctly, for Toledo has proved to be the true point for the meeting of the lake and canal commerce.

Thus the angry strife, resulting from a geographical error, was happily settled through the ascendancy of conciliatory statesmanship, and the citizens of the two commonwealths, once on the verge of open warfare, became united in a common interest, and nothing but tranquil and fraternal relations have since prevailed between them.

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CHAPTER VI.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

From the time of the first laying out and platting of the village of Adrian, there grew up quite a strife between it and Tecumseh for the final location of the county seat. Tecumseh had the start of Adrian by about two years, and had obtained the advantage of having had the county seat first established there by the Territorial legislature, and thus kept rather ahead of Adrian in population and improvements for the first ten or twelve years of their growth. By the state census of 1837, the township of Tecumseh had a population of 2,462, whilst Logan township (afterward changed to Adrian), including the village of Adrian, had 1,962, and Raisin township, lying between them, had about 1,076, about equally divided in interest as between the two villages, but leaning strongly toward Adrian on account of the influence of Darius Comstock being thrown actively and powerfully in favor of his son's interests as the founder of that then thriving village. The late W. A. Whitney stated that he well remembered a conversation between General Brown and Darius Comstock, when the latter inquired, "Does thee really think, Joseph, that thee has a better place at Tecumseh for the county seat than we have at Adrian?" "No," said the General, "but we have a much better water power and will keep the county seat also, if we can." But the geographical position of Adrian, being so much nearer the center of the county, and the then near completion of the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, from Toledo to Adrian, and which was being built largely by means of capital furnished by Adrian and vicinity, decided the question in favor of that place, and the old feeling of rivalry between the two places has long since ceased to exist, or to show any evidence of even being much remembered.

The removal of the seat of justice of the county from Tecumseh to Adrian was provided for by an act of the first state legislature, approved March 21, 1836, to take effect from and after the

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first Monday of November, 1838. The first section of the act declared the present seat of justice at Tecumseh vacated, and then proceeding it declared that from and after Nov. 1, 1838, "the seat of justice of Lenawee county shall be, and the same is hereby established at the village of Adrian, in said county, upon lands heretofore conveyed to said county by Addison J. Comstock, or upon such other lands in said village as may be hereafter conveyed to said county for that purpose, and accepted by the board of supervisors of said county, and said board of supervisors are hereby authorized and empowered, from and after the first Monday of May, next, to designate and fix the site for erection of the county buildings for said county, in the village of Adrian aforesaid." The next section of this enactment authorized the board of supervisors to borrow $10,000 for a term not exceeding ten years, and at an interest not exceeding seven per cent., to be redeemable in not less than five annual installments, for the purpose of obtaining site for and the erection of buildings. A subsequent section provided, "that said board shall compensate the owners of the buildings now used for county purposes in such sum or sums as they shall deem just and equitable for the use of said buildings for the nine years they have been used, or may hereafter be used for purposes aforesaid."

The seat of justice having thus been located at Adrian, the first requisite in the embryo city was buildings in which to hold court and house the county officials. As may readily be inferred, these first county buildings were simple and in keeping with their surroundings. The court house was built in the years 1836-7; it was built on the land donated by Addison J. Comstock, extending from Clinton street east to Locust and north to Front street. The building stood on the lot fronting on First street and occupied the spot where the Gilliland homestead now stands. It was a brick structure, two stories high. The court and jury rooms were on the upper floor, while the offices for the county officials were below. A hallway extended through the center and at the back end a stairway led to the court room above. It was a large, commodious and airy building, presenting a very good appearance, and on the roof in front was a belfry. This building served as the official residence of the county officers and the place for holding the courts of the county until March 14, 1852, when the court-house was destroyed by fire, and with it a great many of the county records and other valuable articles in the various offices. Soon thereafter the county purchased the present court-house site and on it erected an office building, one story high, of brick. This building was

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solely for the use of the county officials, and for court purposes various expedients were resorted to. Court was held at different times in the old Odd Fellows' hall, on Maumee street, a vacant room on the third floor of the Underwood block, and at other places until 1863, when Dean's opera house, which had formerly been the place of worship for the First Methodist Episcopal Church was secured, and it was the building in which courts were held until the erection of the present structure in 1884.

The delay in building a new court house was long and exasperating, occasioned by the opposition manifested by residents in other parts of the county, but in 1881 a movement was started that was finally successful and the new court house was built. It came about in this way: Jesse Warren, chairman of the board of supervisors, appointed Shepherd, of Dover; Manning, of Deerfield, and Howell, of Macon, as a committee on public buildings. At that time, as already stated, the courts were held in Dean's opera house, and there the board of supervisors met, and the county office building was inadequate for the purposes for which it was used. The need of the county for better conveniences was very great. The question of an appropriation for a new court house had several times been submitted to the voters of the county, and they had always voted it down. The board of supervisors had little or no faith in submitting the question to the people again. The committee carefully examined every project that promised relief, but no suggested plan was practicable, and the final report of the committee was made up without recommendations. The report of the committee was completed and signed in the little hallway leading from the court room to the supervisor's room in Dean's opera house. Before the committee left the building Mr. Howell said to Mr. Shepherd: "My town sent me here to represent their interests, and I believe their interests demand greater security for the records, and better conveniences for the courts. When our report has been adopted, I will offer a resolution to again submit to the voters the question of an appropriation to build a new court house." "I will stand by you and second the motion," said Shepherd. The report of the committee was made and adopted Wednesday morning, March 22, 1882. At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Howell offered the resolution to submit to the voters the question again. Mr. Dewey moved that the resolution be made the special order for 9 a. m. of the following day. At 9 a. m., March 23, the resolution was taken up for consideration. The amount named in the resolution was $75,000, Mr. Dewey moved to strike out $75,-

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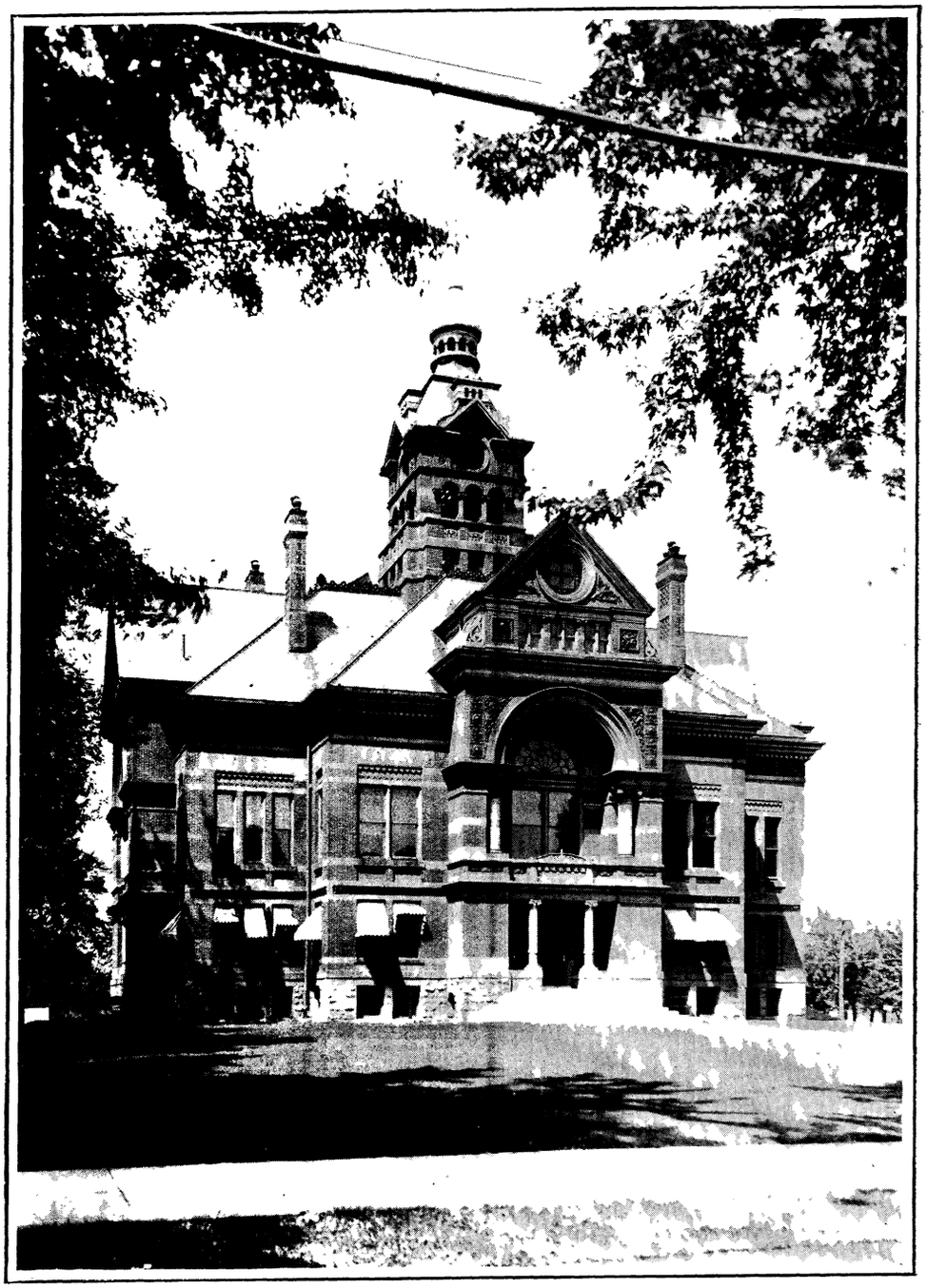

LENAWEE COUNTY COURT HOUSE *Foto by Metler, Adrian*

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000 and insert $50,000. Mr. Shepherd moved to amend Mr. Dewey's amendment and make it $60,000. Mr. Shepherd's amendment was lost, yeas 9, nays 14. The question then came up on Mr. Dewey's amendment, which was lost, yeas 10, nays 14. D. A. Bixby then moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Dewey's amendment was lost. This was carried. After much discussion the resolution as introduced by Mr. Howell, and as amended by Mr. Dewey, was carried, yeas 18, nays 6; two-thirds of the supervisors-elect being necessary to submit. The question was submitted to the people, Nov. 7, 1882, and carried.

As a site for the new court house the tract of land bounded by Maple evenue, Main, Front and Winter streets was purchased. A sale of the contract for building was advertised and held, and the lowest responsible bidder was Messers. Allen & Van Tassel, of Ionia, and the contract was awarded to them, their bid being $47,460. The contract for the construction was made on April 3, 1884, and the building was first used for court purposes in the early part of the year 1886. The structure is of brick, two stories high, with a tower and belfry, and faces on Main street, although there are also entrances from Maple avenue and Front street. It is a very substantial building, the interior being admirably arranged for the accommodation of the county officials and others having business therein. The total cost to the county of the building, including all extra work, amounted to $49,944, although this does not represent the entire cost of the structure. The original contractors, realizing that they had "counted without their host" in estimating the cost of the work, made an assignment before its completion, the assignees being their bondsmen, Messrs. Knapp & Avery. These gentlemen carried out the contract to the letter, but found at the end that they were the losers in a sum that amounted to more than $8,000. Several efforts were made by members of the board of supervisors to reimburse these gentlemen for at least a portion of their loss, but nothing was done in that direction. The building committee appointed by the board of supervisors, and who superintended the work from its inception to its completion, was Ira Swaney, Thomas M. Hunter, A. James, H. Holdridge, and Wm. M. Corbet.

William M. Corbet, who officiated as a member of this committee, is deserving of more than a passing mention, and it is with no desire to be invidious that the writer takes this opportunity to give a short sketch of his career. During life he was one of the most popular men of Blissfield township, as was evidenced upon

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several occasions, particularly in his repeated elections to the office of supervisor by the people, notwithstanding the fact that the party with which he affiliated was in the minority in the township by at least one hundred votes. Mr. Corbet was born in Villanova, Chautauqua county, New York, on May 22, 1826. In 1830 the family emigrated to Michigan, arriving at Detroit on July 4, on a schooner after a week's sail from Buffalo. At Detroit the father secured ox-teams and removed his family to Adrian, arriving there about the middle of the month. He afterward took up eighty acres on section 26 in Palmyra township, where the family lived most of the time until 1859. William M. Corbet lived at home until the death of his mother, in 1840, when he went to Monroe and lived with W. G. Powers for several years, spending a part of three or four years in school during this time. On January 9, 1843, when he was seventeen years old, he commenced as a locomotive fireman on the Michigan Southern railroad, on a locomotive called the "Hillsdale," of which Edwin Reese was enginer. He acted as fireman about two years, when Thomas G. Coe, then superintendent, promoted him, and he at once became a full-fledged engineer of the old locomotive "Ypsilanti," the first that ever ran on the Michigan Southern road; it had previously been used on the Michigan Central, but was shipped to Detroit from Monroe by vessel. He ran on the Michigan Southern for about six years, then went into the employ of the Michigan Central, and remained nearly a year, after which he returned to the Michigan Southern and ran a locomotive until 1853, after which time he followed that occupation but little. During the ten years of his services as fireman and engineer he was in several accidents, including two collisions. In 1853 he went to Toledo, and there clerked for W. G. Powers until 1854, when he purchased the Pratt farm near the village of Blissfield, but sold it to W. G. Powers in 1860 and purchased the Fitch Dewey farm about two miles northeast of Blissfield, where he afterward resided. He was a Democrat in politics, and was first elected to the office of supervisor in 1883. During that and the following two years he served as a member of the committee which superintended the building of the court house, and he was annually re-elected as supervisor for a number of years. At one time he was a candidate of his party for a seat in the legislature, but party lines were so closely drawn that he was defeated by a small majority. In the board of supervisors he also served upon several small committees, the most important of which was upon equalization, and at one time he was the candidate of his party for chairman of the board.

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The first county jail in Adrian was built at about the same time as the court house, in 1836-7, and the building was located near the old court house at about the spot where the barn on the Gilliland homestead now stands. This served as the place of confinement for offenders until 1877, when, the building having become dilapidated and out-of-date, it became necessary to erect a new one. The question of an appropriation for the purpose of building a new jail was submitted to the voters of the county at the April election in 1876, and was carried by a comfortable majority. A site for the new building was selected just south across the street from the present court house. The contract for the building was let on August 31, 1876, to James Donough, of Adrian, the contract price being $17,-784. The building was completed in the following year, and is in all respects a model county jail, both in point of security and arrangement. The total cost was $19,914.45, thus keeping well within the amount of the appropriation, which was $20,000.

ROADS.

The first thought taken by early settlers, when a few homes are once established, is of facilities for communicating with a modest section of the outer world, and the realization of this desire becomes a business and social necessity. Afterward, when the limits of a village are expanded into a city, comes the thought of general means of communication and transportation, not only within the bounds of the corporation, but far beyond into the distant districts of the state and nation. The first roadways leading into and out of Lenawee county were not public highways. They were adopted by accident, belonged to nobody in particular, and extended across the country without regard to the cardinal points of the compass, but as irregular as a cow-path. When the white men first visited the present site of Tecumseh they found the remains of one of the great camping grounds of the Pottawattamie Indians, from which diverged four principal Indian trails; one for Detroit, one for Monroe, one south, and one for Chicago. The wagons of the pioneers usually followed these and other minor trails; and as they were found to be the best routes, the principal roads of pioneer days were established on nearly the same courses.

But these roads were mere openings through the timber, with logs laid across some of the streams—and varied occasionally by stumps and hollows. Still the tide of immigration passed through these channels with an unceasing flow, and spread out over the

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rich country to the west. As the population increased, however, the demand for more and better highways became constant and imperative. In the fall of 1826 Musgrove Evans was employed by the United States government to superintend the construction of the Chicago road from Detroit to Clinton, in Lenawee county. This road had been surveyed by the United States in 1825, and established as a military road between Detroit and Chicago. It was 254 miles long, extended from Detroit through Ypsilanti and Saline, entered Lenawee county a little to the northeast of Clinton village, passed through the village of Clinton and along the northern boundary of Lenawee county, through Hillsdale, Branch, and St. Joseph counties, and crossed the corner of Berrien into the state of Indiana. It was the thoroughfare to other states along which immigrants flocked in almost countless numbers. Blois' Gazetteer of the state of Michigan, published in 1838, speaking of the Chicago road, said: "The travel on this road is immense, equal to, if not more, than on any other in the United States of the same length." In June, 1828, the Legislative Council, in response to a general demand, laid out a Territorial road from "Port Lawrence" (Toledo), "in the county of Monroe," through "Blissfield and Logan, and also through the village of Adrian, in the county of Lenawee, to intersect the Chicago road on the most direct and eligible route; and Anthony McKey, of said county of Lenawee, and Eli Hubbard and Seneca Allen, of the county of Monroe, are hereby appointed commissioners to lay out said road." The act was approved June 23, 1828. Only the west portion of this road was ever completed. The first public roads in the vicinity of Adrian were laid out, fourteen in number, by Noah Norton and Warren Aylesworth, road commissioners, from November 26, 1827, to December 11, 1828. These roads opened up the country surrounding the future county seat and proved an impetus to the speedy settlement of that region. In the winter of 1831-2 Congress made an appropriation to build a turnpike road from La Plaisance Bay to the Chicago road, through Tecumseh, and in the fall of 1832 Musgrove Evans, of Tecumseh, was employed to survey the route. The jobs were let in the spring of 1833, and the road was completed during the summer of 1835.

These were some of the early roads in Lenawee county and others are mentioned in different chapters of this work. It is not possible to give in detail the development of highways, and an effort is only made to mention a sufficient number to convey to the reader some idea of early days and pioneer conditions. As

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has been noted in a previous chapter, Congress appropriated money at different times to construct military roads in the Territory of Michigan, and some of these, notably the Chicago road, were a great convenience to the early settlers of Lenawee county. These matters at that early day were regarded as of great local importance. The business of road construction soon became systematized to some extent and gradually the county of Lenawee became threaded with public highways. Upon them the settlers had to depend as routes of travel into the interior, for as yet the railroads and their advantages had not become to be realized.

Although the subject of railroads had begun to occupy the thoughts of the more sanguine and far seeing, plank wagon-roads were regarded as more practicable and better adapted to the wants of the community in reaching a market for their agricultural products, of which at that time wheat was the principal. In the legislative assembly of 1837 a charter was passed incorporating a company with authority to construct a road or turnpike from Adrian to the village of Coldwater, in Branch county. The incorporation was styled "The Adrian and Coldwater Turnpike Company," and Addison J. Comstock, E. Conant Winter, Henry Wood, George Crane, Samuel Comstock, Rockwell Manning, and Hiram Cowles were named as commissioners to receive and solicit subscriptions for stock therein. The books were to be opened at the inn of E. C. Winter in the village of Adrian, and the capital stock was $50,000, consisting of 1,000 shares of $50 each. A state road from the Ohio line north to the village of Hudson was provided for by act of the legislature of March 31, 1841. Franklin Goodell, T. C. Sawyer and E. R. Parmelee were appointed commissioners to lay out and construct the road from a point where the line between Lenawee and Hillsdale counties intersects the line between the states of Ohio and Michigan.

It seems that the project of a turnpike from Adrian to Coldwater came to naught, for on March 16, 1847, the state legislature passed an act incorporating the "Adrian and Coldwater Plank Road Company." The incorporators were Richard Kent, Elisha P. Champlin, and Henry Lockwood, and these gentlemen were to serve as a board of commissioners to solicit and receive subscriptions for stock. The capital stock was placed at $250,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of $25 each. The company was empowered to survey and construct a road from Adrian to Coldwater, passing through the villages of Harrison and Jonesville, and the same was to be built of plank not less than eight feet long and three inches

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in thickness. As soon as five miles of said road was completed the directors were to be allowed to appoint toll collectors and erect toll stations. The following rates of toll were established: Meat cattle, six cents for every score; wagons drawn by two animals, twelve and one-half cents; for every additional animal, 4 cents; coaches, pleasure wagons, or carriages, drawn by two animals, twelve and one-half cents; each additional animal, four cents; for single vehicles, 10 cents; every horse or mule driven or led over, without vehicle, four cents; horse or mule, with rider, six cents.

Following these enactments, numerous applications were made to the legislature for charters authorizing the construction of other plank and turnpike roads. At the session of the state legislature of 1848, on April 3, of that year, six acts of incorporation were passed, giving to companies authority to construct plank roads and collect tolls in Lenawee county. "The Adrian and Union City Plank Road Company" was chartered to construct a road from Union City, in Branch county, to Adrian, over the most eligible route, and William L. Greenly, George C. Knight, and Abel Whitney, were appointed commissioners; the capital stock was placed at $100,000, divided into 4,000 shares of $25 each. "The Adrian and Jackson Plank Road Company" was incorporated to construct a road from Adrian to Jackson, and J. H. Cleaveland, Charles Bidwell, S. Walker, A. F. Fitch and J. B. Pierce were appointed commissioners; the capital stock was placed at $100,000, divided into 4,000 shares of $25 each. "The Adrian and White Pigeon Plank Road Company" was incorporated to construct a road from Adrian to White Pigeon, in St. Joseph county, and Henry Hart, John R. Clark, T. D. Billings, Charles Buck and C. B. Stebbins, were appointed commissioners; the capital stock was placed at $75,000, divided into 3,000 shares of $25 each. "The Indiana and Adrian Plank Road Company" was incorporated to construct a road from the Indiana state line in the county of Hillsdale to the southwest corner of Lenawee county, and thence on the most direct and eligible route to Adrian. The commissioners were James Fowle, John King, and Sidney S. Drake, of Hillsdale county, and the capital stock was $50,000, divided into 2,000 shares of $25 each. "The Tecumseh and Jackson Plank Road Company" was incorporated to construct a road from Tecumseh to the village of Jackson, in Jackson county, and G. W. Ketchum, Perley Bills, S. Walker, H. B. Lathrop, and J. C. Wood, were appointed commissioners to receive and solicit subscriptions; the capital stock was placed at $75,000, divided into 3,000 shares of $25 each. And "The Adrian

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and Bean Creek Plank Road Company" was incorporated to construct a road from Adrian to such point on Bean Creek in Rollin township as might be thought to be advisable. George C. Knight, E. C. Winter, C. D. Smith, W. Corey, and Nathaniel Cooper, were appointed commissioners, and the capital stock was placed at $75,000, divided into 3,000 shares of $25 each.

It would be interesting if we were able to give the history of these various projects, but we are unable to do so, and it is probable that the great expectations of the incorporators were never fully realized. It would seem that some of them were rival concerns, and if so they probably met with an early demise. But the company last named enjoyed a lease of life and realized a measure of success. It was organized on May 4, 1848, with a capital stock of $75,000, divided into 3,000 shares, as stated above. The original charter was from Adrian to Bean Creek, but an extension was granted, and the road was built as far as Gambleville, in Hillsdale county, where it intersected with the Chicago turnpike. During the year the survey was made, the right of way purchased and the contracts let for lumber and construction. The first plank of the road was laid in Adrian in the spring of 1849. Commencing on Front street, opposite where the court house now stands, planks were laid up Main street to Maumee, and on Maumee street west to the village of Addison, etc. A. J. Comstock was the first president of the company, Henry Jones was the secretary, and E. L. Clark was treasurer. This plank road was one of the principal highways of Lenawee county for a number of years, but in due time it had served its period of usefulness. By an act of the legislature, approved February 16, 1857, "The Adrian and Bean Creek Plank Road Company" was empowered, by a majority vote of stockholders at a regular meeting thereof, to "discontinue any part of their road and remove planks therefrom and may by like vote discontinue their branch of said road and remove planks therefrom, and also gravel any part of their said plank road or branch thereof." It was also provided that the company should record with the register of deeds a description of any part of the road which might be discontinued, within sixty days after such discontinuance, but that no part of the road which should be properly graveled should be deemed to have been discontinued.

But this road and all others of like description have long since passed away, having performed their part in the development of the country, and it must be borne in mind that the growth of Lenawee county and surrounding territory was by successive if not

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rapid, steps of progress. None of these steps was of more importance than the locating and building of public roads, and it is the duty of the historian to mention these numerous steps, even though they do not possess for the present generation the interest which inspired them. Where, in 1826, the only evidences of human occupancy were a few scattered Indian trails, and where the only travel by white persons had been by land-surveying parties, or perhaps an occasional Indian trader, we now find every mile or so, well traveled roads, interpersed every few miles with school houses and churches, and all other evidences of a thickly settled, rich and prosperous community. Such has been the transformation in Lenawee county during a period of but little more than eighty years.

RAILROADS.

Perhaps one of the greatest events in the history of Lenawee county occurred on November 2, 1836, the same being the completion of the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad from Toledo to Adrian. It was through the enterprise and untiring efforts of Addison J. Comstock, his father, Darius Comstock, George Crane, Joseph Gibbons, and Dr. C. N. Ormsby, of Adrian, together with some gentlemen in Toledo, that the work was done. The Erie & Kalamazoo was the first railroad built in the United States, west of Schenectady, N. Y., and the company was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature of Michigan, in April, 1833, to construct a railroad from Lake Erie (Port Lawrence, now Toledo) to the headwaters of the Kalamazoo river, hence the name, "Erie & Kalamazoo." At that time the entire road was supposed to be in Michigan, but on the final adjustment of the boundary question, after the celebrated "Toledo War," about one-third of the road—eleven miles—was found to be in the state of Ohio. This road was laid with a thin iron ribbon, on oak stringers, and was opened in 1836. Until January, 1837, the motive power consisted of horses. The notice of the arrival of locomotive No. 1, the first one in the tier of states bordered by the Great Lakes, and the advertisement of the road, in 1837, is here given, copied from the Toledo Weekly Blade, of January 20, 1837:

"It affords us pleasure to announce the arrival of the long expected locomotive for the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad. The business of our place has been embarrassed for want of it; goods have accumulated at our wharves faster than we could transport them into the interior on cars drawn by horses, and as a natural conse-

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quence several of our warehouses are now crowded to their utmost capacity. It is expected that the engine will be in operation in a few days, and then, we trust, goods and merchandise will be forwarded as fast as they arrive. A little allowance, however, must be made for the time necessary to disencumber our warehouses of the large stock already on hand."

In the advertising columns the following appeared:

"To Emigrants and Travelers:

"The Erie & Kalamazoo railroad is now in full operation between

Toledo and Adrian.

"During the ensuing season trains of cars will run daily to Adrian, there connecting with a line of stages for the West, Michigan City, Chicago, and Wisconsin Territory.

"Emigrants and others destined for Indiana, Illinois, and the western part of Michigan

WILL SAVE TWO DAYS

"And the corresponding expense, by taking this route in preference to the more lengthened, tedious and expensive route heretofore traveled.

"All baggage at the risk of the owners."

This advertisement was signed by Edward Bissell, W. P. Daniels, and George Crane, as commissioners of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company, and A. Hughes is named as superintendent of the Western Stage Company. It will be observed that no time is given for the departure of trains. The Board of Directors adopted the following tariff in 1836:

"Resolved, That the fare in the 'Pleasure Car' (a two-story, top heavy affair that was always jumping the track) shall be as follows: Passengers, Toledo to Adrian, twelve shillings, fifty pounds of baggage free. Freight, Toledo to Adrian, four shillings per hundred pounds; salt, $1 per barrel."

For ten years this road had a stormy and troublous existence, its affairs being managed sometimes by a Commissioner, acting for the Board of Directors, sometimes by trustees, appointed by order of the court, and part of the time by a receiver at the Toledo end, and a commissioner at the Adrian end, recalling the familiar anecdote of the retort of the mate of a vessel to the captain, "My

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end of this craft has come to anchor." In 1848 the road was sold out under accumulated judgments; Hon. Washington Hunt, of Lockport, N. Y., and George Bliss, of Massachusetts, were the purchasers. On August 1, 1849, they leased the road in perpetuity to its rival, the Michigan Southern, which was then in operation from Monroe to Hillsdale, and, although it now forms a part of the main line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern from Toledo westward, the Erie & Kalamazoo company still exists, drawing and dividing its rental of $30,000 per year.

The Palmyra & Jacksonburg railroad (now the Jackson branch of the Lake Shore) was started by the owners of the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, and was opened to Tecumseh, which place was its terminus for nearly twenty years, with a celebration on August 9, 1838. This road became involved and was sold to the state of Michigan in 1844 for the amount of the state's loan and interest, $22,000. The state united it with the Southern road, after the construction of the latter, as the "Tecumseh branch," stipulating in the sale of the Southern road, in 1846, that this branch should be extended to Jackson, which, after a delay of ten years, was done. We find that on March 12, 1849, an act was passed by the state legislature, providing that the "state auditors settle and compromise the balance due the state from the Palmyra & Jacksonburg Railroad Company."

In January, 1837, the legislature of the state passed the Internal Improvement Act, providing for a loan of $5,000,000 (an enormous sum at that time) for the improvement of rivers, construction of canals, and for three lines of railroad across the state—a Southern, a Central, and a Northern railroad. The Southern road was to start at Monroe, on Lake Erie, traverse the southern tier of counties, and terminate at New Buffalo, on Lake Michigan. Chicago was a mere Indian trading post, with a fort (Dearborn) in an apparently irreclaimable quagmire. In pursuance of that act commissioners were appointed to locate the routes. Of course the people of Lenawee county were greatly interested, for upon the successful completion of the road depended, in a great measure, their future welfare. The commissioners at once determined the principal points of the route, viz: Adrian, Hillsdale Center, as it was then called, Coldwater, Constantine, etc. As we shall not have occasion to refer to this matter again, it may as well be remarked in passing that Constantine was not finally made a point on the road, in consequence of the road being turned into Northern Indiana. The direct route between Adrian and Hillsdale Center lay

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through or near the village of Rollin. The inhabitants of the twin villages, Lenawee and Keene, desired to deflect the road two miles from a straight line to accommodate them, and the inhabitants of Lanesville (now Hudson) desired to deflect it three miles to accommodate them. Of the three proposed routes the Lanesville route was the most unlikely to be adopted. The Lenawee and Keene folks had a better route to offer in place of the shorter Rollin route, but the Lanesville route was the longest and most difficult of the three, and if a company had been locating the road it would have taken a mint of eagles to buy it from its proper course. The result proved the correctness of the old saw, "Where there is a will there is a way." In the person of Augustus Finney, Lanesville possessed a valuable agent for the accomplishment of her purposes. Gentlemanly in appearance and pleasant in address, and having an eloquent and persuasive tongue, he was just the man to make "the worst appear the better reason." Mr. Finney also possessed a personal interest in the location of the road. He had purchased a half interest in a saw mill, located in what is now the city of Hudson, and five acres of land with a frontage extending from Market to Church street. In the spring of 1837, a few weeks after the appointment of the commissioners—Levi S. Humphrey, of Monroe, being one—Mr. Finney appeared at Monroe to advocate the claims of the Lanesville route. A public meeting was convened in the court house to listen to the statements and arguments of the Lanesville orator. It did not take much to arouse the enthusiasm of Monroe city people then. The "Toledo War" was but just closed, and the state but three months admitted under the hated compromise that robbed them of a harbor. The state had just borrowed $5,000,000, and was going to build them a railroad across the state. Monroe was to become the metropolis of Michigan, while the ague-shaken denizens of Toledo would hover over the swamps that environ the place, until their bloodless bodies find a sepulcher in her miry soil. Under such a state of feeling the court house was easily filled with the business men of Monroe. Mr. Finney spoke of the beautiful country around Lanesville, and of the fertility of the soil, but principally of the mammoth water power which he said was about to be created near by, by digging a race across the neck of a bend in Bean Creek, and which power he said would be estimated by the thousand horse power, and the machinery driven would not only equal, but would surpass the greatest manufacturing cities of the world. He dwelt upon this branch of his subject until the audience fancied it saw a great manufacturing town on

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the Bean, only fifty miles away, furnishing the food, the furniture, and the clothing for the hundred thousand inhabitants of the city of Monroe.

Satisfying the people paved the way for labor with the commissioners. The preliminary surveys were made in the autumn of 1837, but the road was not established until the fall of 1838. During all that time the question was open, and argument, persuasion, and more substantial inducements were the order of the day. Whether the inhabitants of the other routes offered any substantial inducements is unknown, but the probability is they relied upon their superior route, and deemed it impossible that the road would be laid on the longest and hardest route, until its location was fixed, and then offers were useless. The inducements operating on the minds of surveyors and commissioners will probably never be known, but that they did locate the Michigan Southern Railroad between Adrian and Hillsdale on the most ineligible route is a fact that can never be obliterated. The state commenced to take conveyances of right of way between Adrian and Hudson in November, 1838, and the road was opened as follows: Monroe to Petersburg, eighteen miles, in 1839; Adrian, thirty-three miles, in 1840; Hudson, fifty miles, in 1843; Hillsdale, sixty-six miles, in 1843. This comprised all the Southern road built by the state. In 1846 the state sold the road to a company, with Edwin C. Litchfield at its head, for $500,000, in ten equal annual installments. The new company did but little the next four years, adding but four miles to the west end to reach Jonesville. During the years 1851-52 the road was constructed very rapidly, reaching Chicago, 243 miles from Toledo, in March, 1852. The lease of the Erie & Kalamazoo, already noticed, August 1, 1849, settled the struggle for supremacy between Monroe and Toledo, in favor of the latter. Following is a copy of a time table printed in the Watchtower office, Adrian, May 6, 1844, sixty-five years ago:

"Michigan Southern Railroad.

"Spring Arrangements for 1844.

"(Road owned and operated by the State of Michigan.)

"From Monroe to Adrian, Hudson and Hillsdale.

"This road is now in operation from Monroe to Hillsdale, a distance of sixty-six miles, and being well provided with Locomotives, Freight and Passenger Cars, is prepared to transport

"Freight and Passengers

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"Expeditiously and at low rates. This road is the cheapest and most direct for Passengers going to Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, South and Western parts of Michigan.

"Stages leave Hillsdale for Jonesville, Coldwater, Marshall, Kalamazoo, White Pigeon, Constantine, Niles, Mishawaukie, South Bend.

"Mouth of St. Joseph River, and all the important Western Villages and Cities. Passengers will find it for their interest to leave the Lake at Monroe, to avoid delay, as the Cars on this Road pass Adrian for the West before they can reach Adrian from Toledo; and also to avoid the expense and trouble of transhipment.

"The Train for Passengers Leaves Monroe Daily,
"Sundays Excepted, at Six o'clock A. M.,
"And Adrian at Nine o'clock A. M., and arrives at Hillsdale at Half Past Eleven o'clock A. M.

"Leaves Hillsdale at half past 12 o'clock P. M., and Adrian at 3 o'clock P. M., and arrives at Monroe at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare Through, $2. To intermediate places in proportion.

Table of Distance.

	Miles		Miles
Monroe to Adrian	34	Mottville to Edwardsburgh	21
Adrian to Hudson	17	Edwardsburgh to Niles	11
Hudson to Hillsdale	17	Niles to Michigan City	36
Hillsdale to Jonesville	5	Michigan City to Chicago (steamboat)	60
Jonesville to Coldwater	18	Boat runs through daily.	
Coldwater to Bronson Prairie	13	Niles to mouth St. Joseph river	25
Bronson to Sturges' Prairie	14		
Sturges to White Pigeon	12		

"Boat leaves St. Joseph daily for Chicago."

This time table and advertisement was dated May 6, 1844, and was signed by J. H. Cleveland, superintendent.

It is interesting to make comparison between the service then and that which is given the people today. Now, one of the least powerful of the many locomotives, which almost hourly pass over

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the several railroads that thread the county, would draw with ease a train consisting of at least three times the tonnage of all the rolling stock in use on the Michigan Southern in 1844. Fourteen passenger trains and two fast mail pass or leave the Adrian station of the Lake Shore road daily; and on an average eight local freights, with a capacity of 40,000 to 80,000 pounds per car. The Wabash railroad approaches the Lake Shore in the magnitude of its passenger traffic and excels it as regards freight, and the other railroads of the county, each have a large and growing business. Two electric railways pass through the county, affording excellent passenger service, and the numerous telegraph and telephone lines have completely annihilated distance in the matter of communication. What marvelous changes in the means of transmitting intelligence have been produced in a period of less than the allotted lifetime of a man! Today, at any railroad station in Lenawee county, connected with which is a telegraph office, one may transmit a message 2,000 miles distant, or even to Europe or the Orient, and receive to it an answer in less space of time than, sixty-five years ago, would be consumed by the speediest mode of travel to make the distance from Macon to Canandaigua and return; and, during the January and June floods that then appeared as regularly as the seasons, to communicate with a neighbor ten miles distant. Imagine a pioneer who, about three months after the presidential election of 1832, had received an Eastern letter or newspaper conveying the intelligence that Andrew Jackson had been re-elected president of the United States in the preceding November. If the settler is a Jackson man, he dons his hunting shirt and coon-skin cap and sallies forth in search of neighbors of his political faith to communicate the glad tidings, and mingle rejoicings. News of the result of a presidential election would now be known in every considerable city and town in the United States and Europe within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls.

In the year 1872, the Chicago & Canada Southern Railway Company completed the construction of its line as far west as Fayette, Ohio, and ran the first train through Morenci on July 4, since which date Fayette has been the terminal point. This road furnishes a good outlet for the produce of the country contiguous to Morenci, and makes that village a good market for all country produce. The construction of the Wabash line, with a station two and one-half miles directly north of the village, also furnishes good shipping facilities, with a healthy competition in Seneca township. The station is called North Morenci. In 1884 the Michigan & Ohio road

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was built through the northern part of the county, with stations at Britton, Ridgeway, Tecumseh, Pentecost, Onsted, Devil's Lake, Addison Junction, and Addison, thus establishing important shipping points at places where they were much needed. After a precarious existence for a number of years this road passed into the hands of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, as did also the Canada Southern line to Fayette, and this gives the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern a net-work of roads in Lenawee county. The Ypsilanti branch of that road also enters the county, passing through the northwest corner of the township of Woodstock and affording a station at the new village called Cement City.

One of the most important events in the history of Lenawee county, and especially its capital city, Adrian, was the construction of the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis railroad, from Detroit to Butler, Ind. In 1880 the movement to construct such a road was completed and was headed by the Hon. James F. Joy and other prominent men in Detroit. It was unquestionably the intent of the prime movers, at its inception, to make this road part of the Wabash system, although its construction was accomplished by an independent company. The importance of the great undertaking has been demonstrated in the highest degree since its completion, as it has become the "main line" of this great thoroughfare between the East and West. There is now no greater or more efficient railroad line between Chicago, St. Louis, and New York, than the Wabash, and Adrian and Lenawee county are benefited proportionately. The Detroit, Butler & St. Louis railroad was built during the years 1880-81, and the first passenger coach came into Adrian from Detroit, a distance of about fifty-seven miles, May 12, 1881. On June 10, of the same year, Jay Gould passed over the entire line from Butler to Detroit. The great financier stopped in Adrian for some two or three hours, and a grand reception was given him. He was driven about the city by the Hon. W. S. Wilcox, the carriage being occupied by Mr. Gould and Ald. W. T. Lawrence, with Mr. Wilcox at the reins. A splendidly served lunch was given at the Lawrence House, when Mr. Gould proposed as a toast, "Prosperity to Adrian," which was heartily responded to by a large number of citizens present. The actual bonus given by the citizens of Adrian to secure this important railroad connection was $36,199. The largest subscription of any Adrian citizen was that of Hon. E. L. Clark, amounting to $10,000. On July 6, 1881, an excursion party of ten carloads, containing Mayor Thompson and prominent and enterprising citizens of Detroit, came to Adrian to rejoice over the completion of the road.

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This was during the administration of Thomas J. Navin. As mayor he made a short speech of welcome, and Mayor Thompson, of Detroit, responded. It was looked upon as a great occasion by both cities. The day was intolerably hot, but all participants were unanimous in their sanguine faith of future results. On July 15, following, the subscribers to the bonus raised by Adrian were invited to Detroit as the guests of that city, in honor of the completion of the road. The number of citizens who took advantage of the occasion was 725, and a great ovation was enjoyed. Col. W. F. Bradley was appointed agent for the company at Adrian, June 15, 1881, and still fills that important position.

Several north and south railway lines through Lenawee county have at different times been contemplated and discussed, and one that was finally constructed in 1887 was originally known as the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw, and now as the Cincinnati Northern. This road, as originally projected, in 1852-53, was to pass, after leaving Cincinnati, through all the county seats of the western range of counties in Ohio, until it struck the Michigan line. After the expenditure of a large amount in grading and making the road bed ready for the ties in Ohio, thousands of which ties were made and delivered on the line, where they rotted on the ground, the panic of 1857 struck the enterprise and placed a rough lock upon its further progress. And in this comatose state the project remained until March 7, 1881, when some energetic men revived it, and after six years more of doubt and uncertainty the road was completed from Cincinnati to Jackson, Mich. In Lenawee county it passes through Hudson, Rollin, Manitou Beach, Abbot, Addison Junction, Cowham and Cement City, crossing an east and west road at Hudson, Addison Junction, and Cement City, and withal it is a source of convenience and profit.

The first train to pass through Lenawee county, over what was then known as the Lima Northern railroad, was on Sunday, July 27, 1896. At that time the track was completed from Lima, Ohio, to the Wabash track in South Adrian, and a temporary traffic arrangement was made with the Wabash company. The work of tracklaying was soon afterward pushed on through Adrian, north to Detroit, and in 1898 trains commenced running between Lima and Detroit. In 1902 the name of the road was changed to the "Detroit Southern," and it is now a very important line, known as the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton. It connects with all the trunk lines running through Ohio, and at its present terminal, Ironton, Ohio, with the Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western roads, making it a very important freight and passenger road.

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The first car to run from Toledo to Adrian on the Toledo & Western electric line arrived in Adrian on Saturday, December 7, 1901. Cars commenced running on the following day on schedule time. The subway, under the Wabash railroad tracks at Adrian, was completed in August, 1903, and the first through car came into Adrian on August 11.

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

As early as 1836, the need of provision for the poor gained official action. The increase in the population in this locality, the same as in nearly every county in the state, the incoming of new families, the infirmities of age and the unfortunate condition of some persons who had become a charge upon the public, led to the establishment of an institution within the county, to be maintained at public expense, called the Infirmary, by which it is commonly known throughout most localities, as a home for aged, decrepit and indigent persons. On March 25, 1836, the board of supervisors purchased of Josiah Sabin the east half of the southwest quarter of section 9, in the township of Madison, the same to be used "for the purpose of establishing a poor-house in said county" of Lenawee. Proper buildings were erected, and this sufficed for the county's needs for about twenty years. On March 14, 1856, the county purchased of Stephen Allen "all that part of the northwest quarter of section No. 9, in township No. 7 south, of range 3 east, lying south of the Michigan Southern railroad, and containing about seventy acres of land." This added to the original purchase makes a farm of something more than 150 acres. The buildings on this farm are elaborate and expensive, and with the grounds surrounding them cover several acres of land. The infirmary proper is a three-story brick structure, with a basement conveniently arranged for heating, with the least possible danger of fire. Inmates who are able to work are employed on the farm, or in caring for stock and "choring" on the premises. Good, wholesome and substantial food is provided in abundance, as is also comfortable and seasonable clothing, and volunteer ministers from the various churches in the county supply the spiritual needs. From the last annual report of the superintendents of the poor the following facts are gleaned: Whole number of inmates supported at the county house during the year, eighty-nine; whole number at close of year, fifty-four; number of deaths during the year, thirteen; current expenses at the county house, $3,174.06; miscellaneous expenses and temporary re-

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lief as paid from poor fund, $1,521.49; temporary relief furnished by supervisors to persons settled in other municipalities, $1,858.48; temporary relief as reported by supervisors, $5,794.53; total expenditures, $12,794.60. The cost per week for each inmate at the county house, aside from what is raised on the farm, is $1.183. The estimated value of stock on hand is $805, and the estimated value of produce raised on the farm is $2,259.

CENSUS REPORTS.

The United States census tells the story of the wonderful progress of Lenawee county during the first half century of its existence. During the past thirty years the population has remained somewhat stationary, due to the fact that every portion of the county had become occupied, and the population being largely rural, the natural increase has been largely offset by removals to the western country, where unoccupied land is plenty and the opportunities for securing homes are more attractive. But the fact that the county has not suffered a decrease in population speaks volumes, for the history of old and well settled counties will show that to be the usual experience after the county has once reached the population limit. The first census, taken in 1830, revealed an enumeration of 1,491, but this was increased very rapidly until in 1837, at the taking of the first state census there were 14,540 residents of the county. Three years later the United States census revealed 17,889, and since that time the population by decades has been reported as follows: 1850, 26,372; 1860, 38,112; 1870, 45,601; 1880, 48,343; 1890, 48,448; 1900, 48,406. And the state census of 1904 gave the population as 49,097. The twentieth century has started with fine prospects for Lenawee county in a material sense. Already well supplied with means of communication with the outside world, other highways of travel and commerce are promised; and with her fertile fields, thriving cities and villages, and excellent people, Lenawee takes a high rank among her sister counties of the Wolverine State.

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CHAPTER VII.

POLITICS AND OFFICIAL HONORS.

Lenawee county received its first white inhabitants the same year (1824) that the remarkable presidential contest occurred between Jackson, Adams, Clay, and Crawford. The administration of Mr. Monroe had been so pacific and conciliatory in its measures that the party lines previously existing had become almost obliterated, and it appeared to be conceded that his policy had established "an era of good feeling." Means of communication with the outer world, inhabited by civilized people, were then so limited, and newspapers and documents so scarce and difficult to obtain that the political excitement among the new settlers was not sufficient to disturb neighborhood tranquility. But when the election, under the forms of the Constitution, was transferred to the House of Representatives, after the meeting of Congress on the first Monday in December, 1824, and when it became known that, by the decision of the House, the popular voice had been disregarded by the choice of John Quincy Adams, and intelligence of the result finally penetrated the fastnesses of the dwellers in the Michigan wilderness, it aroused a feeling that had a tendency to form political classification. But sharp party lines were not drawn for many years, and even when they were they did not embrace candidates for the popular suffrage of a lesser grade than federal and state officers, rarely extending to candidates for merely local positions. In process of time, however, political organizations were formed upon a broader basis, and they contested for possession of the smaller official plums, making the organization of political parties, although occasionally broken, generally more compact.

Until 1834 the party adverse to the Democratic organization had been known as National Republicans and Anti-Masons, but in that year all that were opposed to the Democracy formed a coalition and changed their name to Whig, and under this banner fought their battles until 1854, when a fusion between the Free-Soilers

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and Know-Nothings was made, and both elements combined under the name of Republican. There existed, however, for many years in Lenawee county, a small but brave and earnest body of Abolitionists, who were denounced and persecuted by both Democrats and Whigs, who vied with each other in making assaults upon "the incendiary Abolitionists." But it was only upon this common ground that the two powerful parties would make common warfare. The leaders of the opposition to those who would abolish the institution of slavery called themselves "conservative" men who deemed it their duty to emphasize their dislike of fanatics who advocated freedom for the black man as well as the whites. The "conservative" men of that day decried such agitation, because, they said, "it disturbed business interests." They were the psychological ancestors of those vainglorious men of today who oppose every measure of reform that appears abstruse to their benighted reasoning powers. They seem to think that the Emancipation Proclamation was the culminating achievement of this Christian civilization, and that the enemies of human progress were all slain when the Demon of chattel slavery perished. Reasoning thus, they do not consider it their duty to study proposed reform measures, and in the conflict of opinion their weapons are sneers and vituperation instead of reason and logic.

But this is a digression, and we will return to the proper subject. The first election in the county took place in Tecumseh, in 1825, when only fourteen votes were cast for the Hon. Austin E. Wing, for delegate to Congress. He was twice elected to Congress, and served from 1825 to 1829. Although Mr. Wing was closely connected with the first settlement of Lenawee county, he never became a resident, his home being in Monroe. He had filled the office of private secretary to Governor Cass, with ability, and possessed rare qualities for organization and public service. He took a lively interest in the early growth and development of Lenawee county. He personally entered the land for the firm of Wing, Evans & Brown, upon which the village of Tecumseh now stands. He lived many years and saw the county completely settled and become dotted with beautiful cities and villages, and prosperous and happy farm homes. He died at Cleveland, Ohio, in August, 1869.

About the time that Lenawee county was rapidly increasing her population, during the first years of her existence as a separate division, and as a component part of the new state of Michigan, the country experienced one of those financial panics which so fre-

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quently shake commercial communities to their very center. As this had an important influence upon the political events of that time, it may be well to enter briefly into the details in so far as they relate to political action. In December, 1816, a new United States bank was chartered for a term of twenty years. This institution, located at Philadelphia, became in the course of years the center of business interest. It was the custodian of the moneys of the government, and the government was the owner of a considerable amount of its stock; it could and did control the rates of discount. It could make or break private or state banks by a bestowal or withdrawal of its confidence, and as it controlled the pockets of the nation, so it began to also control its opinions and political action. President Jackson attacked the bank in his first annual message in 1829, and returned to the attack in the annual messages of 1830 and 1831. Notwithstanding the hostility of the President, Congress, in July, 1832, passed an act granting the bank a new charter. This act the President promptly vetoed, but its failure produced no immediate effect, as the old charter did not expire until December, 1836.

The Presidential campaign of 1832 was then in progress. Jackson was nominated for re-election, and the re-chartering of the bank was one of the issues between parties at that election, but Michigan being yet in its territorial stage of existence, the inhabitants of Lenawee county could take no part in the settlement of the vexed controversy. Jackson was re-elected, and with him a House of Representatives sympathizing with his financial views. In his message of that year the President recommended the removal of the deposits and the sale of the bank stock belonging to the United States. So thoroughly entrenched was the bank in the business interests of the country that Congress dare not make the attack. But so soon as Congress had adjourned, the President directed the secretary of the treasury to remove the deposits. The secretary, William J. Duane, hesitated. There were about $10,000,000 of government funds in the bank; the bank loans amounted to $60,000,000, and were so distributed as to effect almost every hamlet in the nation, and the secretary had not sufficient courage to jostle the monster that might easily crush whole parties, and whose destruction, if accomplished, would bring ruin on almost every business house, and whose dying throes would be felt in every household in the land. The President at length made a peremptory order to remove the money, and to deposit it in certain state banks. The secretary promptly refused, and the President as promptly re-

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moved him and appointed Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, to the secretary's office. The business community was startled, and prophecies of widespread disaster freely made, but an iron hand was at the helm of state, and nothing would stay its work or change its purpose. The new secretary commenced the removal in October, 1833; the greater part was removed within four months, and the entire work was completed within nine months. The designated state banks received the deposits, and to relieve the threatened financial disaster, discounted freely. Indeed, the deposit of the national funds among several rival banks stimulated reckless speculation. Each bank was anxious to do more business than its neighbor, and therefore in every possible way made money easily obtainable. They believed the money would remain until needed by the government for ordinary governmental purposes, and therefore treated it as so much capital, and increased their circulation in proportion to the deposit. Money was plenty, and business was unduly stimulated. Internal improvements and all the industrial pursuits were inordinately revived, and reckless speculation, especially in real estate, was largely indulged in, and in 1836 it amounted to a mania. Says Lossing: "A hundred cities and a thousand villages were laid out on broad sheets of paper, and made the basis of vast moneyed transactions."

If Jackson was an enemy of extravagance he also was a firm believer in the doctrine of State Rights, and during his administration the doctrine was strictly and severely enforced. He was not prepared, like Calhoun, to carry it to the length of nullification and secession, but so far as he believed in it, he unrelentingly applied it to the affairs of the general government. By that code all the receipts of the government, in excess of its expenditures on the narrowest basis, belonged to the states, and to them it should go. Accordingly, in January, 1836, Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to divide the money in excess of $5,000,000 among the several states, on the basis of their representation in the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding this portent of the gathering storm, it was unheeded, and reckless speculation continued and increased into madness. In the midst of this widespread financial dissipation (July 11, 1836) the President caused a treasury order to be issued, directing that all duties should be paid in gold and silver coin. A deputation of New York merchants waited on him to secure its rescission. But he was inexorable. He told them hard times were produced by reckless expenditure and speculation, and any measure that would stop the flood-tide of extravagance,

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although productive of present distress, would eventually be of service to the country. It was in times such as these that the state of Michigan first participated in the election of a President of the United States. In Lenawee county Van Buren received 558 votes and Harrison 261.

But to continue the story of the panic of 1837, which latter-day apostles of a certain economic theory delight in attributing to the compromise tariff law of 1833. At length the time fixed by Congress for the distribution of the government funds arrived. More than a year had elapsed since the passage of the act gave notice to the banks and the business community to prepare for the effects of shortened capital, but no preparation had been made. On the contrary, recklessness had increased in proportion as the time for the preparation shortened. In proportion as the currency was converted into coin for payment to the Government, the amount available for business purposes was decreased. Discounts could not be obtained, and therefore business could not be continued. In the months of March and April, 1837, there were failures in the city of New York aggregating more than $100,000,000. A deputation of merchants waited on Mr. VanBuren, then just seated, in the Presidential chair, and asked him to defer the collection of duties on imports, to rescind the treasury order of July 11, 1836, and to call an extra session of Congress. He refused, and on May 10 all the banks of New York suspended payment, and the banks of the entire country followed their example.

Such conditions in the financial and industrial world could not fail to have a great influence in American politics, and 1840 was a year of great political excitement. The opposition to the Jackson Democracy had been out of power for twelve years, and extraordinary efforts were made to regain it. Contrary to expectation, the times had not improved since 1837, but were constantly growing worse. In 1838, and even in 1839, men had been kept at work, and although paid in "wild-cat" money, they were busy, and consequently had no time to grumble. But now nearly the whole working class was out of employment, discontented, and complaining. The Whigs affected to believe the hard times were all chargeable to the destruction of the United States Bank, and seemed to think that with such an institution in the country, extravagance and patent violation of the laws of trade would go unpunished. They had again nominated General Harrison for the Presidency, and adopting coon skins, hard cider, and log cabins as their insignia, and crying "Corruption" at every breath, they made the campaign. On

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their banners was the inscription, "Two dollars a day and roast beef under Harrison, 6¼ cents a day and sheep's pluck under Van-Buren." The campaign, although perhaps greater in the intensity of excitement, was not unlike that of 1896 in some respects. The idle, the dissolute, and the unthinking rushed after the banner that promised so much, and joined in the hue and cry against the party in power. The material for large processions was at hand, for mechanics and laborers had little else to do. Those who could sing were employed in vociferating log-cabin songs, and those who could not sing hallooed themselves hoarse in the praise of hard cider, Tippecanoe and Tyler too. The Adrian Brass Band, which had been organized in 1838, went to Fort Meigs, Ohio, with a large Lenawee county delegation, to attend the great Harrison mass meeting held at that place. Gen. Joseph W. Brown was in command of the Michigan delegation at this great meeting, and held an umbrella over General Harrison while the latter was speaking. The VanBuren administration was literally swept out of existence, and Whig partisans retired to winter quarters to dream of the two dollars a day and roast beef that awaited them under Harrison's administration. Lenawee county voted as follows: VanBuren, 1,865; Harrison, 2,117. Mr. Birney, the Abolition candidate, seems to have received no votes in the county.

In 1844, the Abolitionists had no candidate and the Free-Soil party was not then in existence. For President, Polk received 2,272 votes, and Clay 2,178.

In the Presidential contest of 1848, a convention of Free-Soilers, held at Buffalo, N. Y., placed in nomination a candidate for the Presidency and adopted a chart of principles satisfactory to nearly all the Abolitionists and to many others of the old parties. In Lenawee county the vote stood: Lewis Cass (Dem.), 2,171 votes; Zachary Taylor (Whig), 1,886; Martin VanBuren, (Free-Soil), 795. Majority for Cass over Taylor, 285.

1852—Franklin Pierce (Dem.), 2,857 votes; Winfield Scott (Whig), 2,418; John P. Hale (Free-Soil and Abolition), 640. Majority for Pierce over Scott, 439. Between this and the quadrennial election following the very name and machinery of the Whig party had passed out of existence.

1854—At the State election in Lenawee county, for govenor, Kinsley S. Bingham (Republican) received 3,197 votes, and John S. Barry (Democrat), 2,379 votes. The majority of the Republican ticket was elected, although the plurality for Mr. Bingham was the largest. This was the first instance in the political history of Lena-

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wee county when the regular nominees of the Democrat party were entirely overthrown in a strictly party contest.

1856—James Buchanan (Dem.), 2,779 votes; John C. Fremont (Rep.), 4,499. Majority for Fremont over Buchanan, 1,720. Lenawee county, it will be observed, gave a heavy vote for the Republican ticket, increasing its vote of two years before by more than forty per cent.

1860—This contest terminated the "irrepressible conflict" between the Free and Slave states, as Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward had declared several years previous that it was destined to become, and, so far as law could make it so, placed the former master and slave on the terms of civil equality. Lenawee county sustained her Republican majority, giving to Lincoln (Rep.) a vote of 5,080, to Douglas (Dem.) a vote of 3,510, making the majority for Lincoln over the vote of his chief competitor, 1,570.

1864—Lincoln's (Rep.), vote, 4,780, McClellan's (Dem.), 3,632.

1868—Ulysses S. Grant (Rep.), 6,205 votes, and Horatio Seymour (Dem.), 4,623, resulting in a majority for Grant of 1,582.

1872—At the November election of this year, Grant received a majority of 2,445 votes over Greeley, thus proving conclusively that the latter was not very popular with Lenawee county Democrats. The vote stood: Grant, 5,788; Greeley, 3,343. Indeed the candidacy of Mr. Greeley seems to have effected the vote for governor also, for in 1870 the Republicans had but 782 majority in the county for governor, and in 1872 they had 2,307.

1876—Hayes (Rep.), 6,540; Tilden (Dem.), 4,564.
1880—Garfield (Rep.), 6,451; Hancock (Dem.), 5,246.
1884—Blaine (Rep.), 5,827; Cleveland (Dem.), 5,572.
1888—Harrison (Rep.), 6,475; Cleveland (Dem.), 5,671.
1892—Harrison(Rep.), 5,833; Cleveland (Dem.), 5,592.
1896—McKinley (Rep.), 6,863; Bryan (Dem.), 6,300.
1900—McKinley (Rep.), 6,847; Bryan (Dem.), 5,966.
1904—Roosevelt (Rep.), 7,891; Parker (Dem.), 3,334.
1908—Taft (Rep.), 6,607; Bryan (Dem.), 4,704.

The figures of 1904 represent the largest vote and majority ever given to a political party in Lenawee county. And, though there can be no doubt that the Republicans have a comfortable majority in the county, the presidential election of 1904 is not a fair criterion by which to judge its size. It is but stating a truth in history to say that Mr. Parker was not a popular candidate with the

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"rank and file" of the Democratic party, and especially was this true after he exhibited his weak conception of the coinage question. With such an independent character as Mr. Roosevelt in the field, many Democrats considered it an opportune time to consign Mr. Parker, "irrevocably," to the shades of political oblivion. As a further evidence of this fact, notwithstanding the great majority for Roosevelt, the vote for governor in the same year was as follows: Warner (Rep.), 5,953; Ferris (Dem.), 5,461, a Republican majority of only 492.

It will be seen, in the statistics given, that since 1852 the Republican candidate in Presidential years has carried the county, and that the Democrat vote reached high-water mark in 1896, when it registered at 6,300. In that campaign Mr. Bryan's wonderful personality, magnetic force, and matchless oratory, contending for a platform of principles that was unequivocal in meaning and clear in expression, succeeded in arousing an interest in political affairs to an extent seldom if ever witnessed before. In Lenawee county every district schoolhouse became a political forum, and interest in everything else waned while the "Battle of the Standards" was in progress. The vote given to Mr. Bryan was considered the greatest achievement that has ever been accomplished by the Democrats of Lenawee county.

In local and state affairs, however, an independent spirit has been manifested more or less ever since the close of the Civil war. The voters of the county have been generally given to "scratching" their tickets, and it has been difficult to estimate results, particularly as regards candidates for county offices, until the votes have been officially canvassed, and members of the minority party have frequently been incumbents of official positions. In 1874, the Democratic candidate for governor received a majority of thirty-two votes in the county, and they were also successful in the state elections of 1890, 1898 and 1908. With these exceptions, however, the Republican candidates for governor have carried the county at every election from and including 1854.

The writer has attempted to perfect an official list of Lenawee county, including national, state, and county officers, from the admission of Michigan to statehood to 1909, and also to include with the list, biographical matter concerning some of the gentlemen who have borne the official honors. In some instances the favored ones have passed away, leaving neither "kith nor kin" to preserve their records, while in others, either from indisposition, churlishness, cupidity, ignorance, or some other cause those who could have done

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so have manifested no disposition to furnish the required information. Nothwithstanding these difficulties, considerable information is here presented concerning residents of Lenawee county who have held official honors. For court judges and officers, see chapter on Bench and Bar, and the biographical department of this work also contains additional information.

Governors.—From March 4, 1847, to Jan. 3, 1848, William L. Greenly; 1877 to 1881, Charles M. Croswell.

William L. Greenly was born at Hamilton, Madison county, New York, Sept. 18, 1813. He attended school at Hamilton academy until the age of fourteen, then attended Union college, where he graduated at the age of eighteen. He commenced the study of law with Stower & Gridley, in Hamilton, where he remained three years. He was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in the fall of 1833; he practiced law at Eaton, Madison county, until October, 1836, and then, on October 20th, he came to Adrian and commenced the practice of law. In the fall of 1837 he was nominated for the legislature to fill a vacancy, and was defeated by James Fields. In the year of 1838 he was nominated and elected state senator in the district composed of Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale counties, by a large majority, re-elected in the fall of 1841, and served two years more. In January, 1846, he was elected lieutenant-governor, and served as such until March 4, 1847, when by the resignation of Governor Felch, he became acting governor of the state of Michigan, which position he occupied until Jan. 3, 1848. He was afterward elected three times justice of the peace, and held the office for twelve years. In 1858 he was elected mayor of the city of Adrian for one year.

Charles M. Croswell was born at Newburg, Orange county, New York, October 31, 1825. At the early age of seven years he was orphaned by the death of his father, who was accidently drowned in the Hudson river, at Newburg, and, within three months preceeding that event, his mother and only sister had died—thus leaving him the sole surviving member of the family, without fortune or means. Upon the death of his father he went to live with an uncle, who, in 1837, emigrated with him to Adrian. At sixteen years of age, the future governor commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and worked at it very diligently for four years, maintaining himself, and devoting his spare time to reading and the acquirement of knowledge. In 1846, he began the study of law, and was appointed deputy clerk of Lenawee county. The duties of this office he performed four years, when he was elected register

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of deeds, and was re-elected in 1852. In 1854, he took part in the first movements for the formation of the Republican party, and was a member and secretary of the convention held at Jackson in that year, which convention put in the field the first Republican state ticket in Michigan. In 1855, he formed a law partnership with the late Chief-Justice Cooley, which partnership continued until the removal of Judge Cooley to Ann Arbor. In 1862, Mr. Croswell was appointed city attorney of Adrian. He was also elected mayor of the city in the spring of the same year, and in the fall was chosen to represent Lenawee county in the state senate. He was re-elected to the senate in 1864, and again in 1866. Among various reports made by him, one adverse to the re-establishment of the death penalty, and another against a proposition to pay the salaries of state officers and judges in coin, which then commanded a very large premium, may be mentioned. He also drafted the act ratifying the Thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, for the abolishment of slavery, it being the first amendment to the instrument ratified by Michigan. In 1863, from his seat in the state senate he delivered an elaborate speech in favor of the Proclamation of Emancipation issued by President Lincoln, and of his general policy in the prosecution of the war. In 1867, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and chosen its presiding officer. In 1868, he was chosen an elector on the Republican Presidential ticket, in 1872, was elected a representative to the state legislature from Lenawee county, and was chosen speaker of the house of representatives. At the close of the session of that body his abilities as a parliamentarian, and the fairness of his rulings were freely and formally acknowledged by his associates, and he was presented with a superb collection of their protraits handsomely framed. He was also, for several years, secretary of the state board for the general supervision of the charitable and penal institutions of Michigan, in which position, his propositions for the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate, and the reformation of the criminal classes, signalized the benevolence of his nature and the practical character of his mind. In 1876, the general voice of the Republicans of the state indicated Mr. Croswell as their choice for governor, and, at the state convention of the party in August of the same year, he was put in nomination by acclamation, without the formality of a ballot. At the election in November following, he was chosen to the high position for which he had been nominated, by a very large majority over all opposing candidates. He was renominated by acclamation in 1878 and was re-elected, serving from 1877

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to 1881. He vetoed many bills, none of which was passed over his veto. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian church at Adrian, and enjoyed in private life the respect and esteem of the people of Michigan. He died suddenly at Adrian, December 13, 1886.

Lieutenant-Governor.—From January 5, 1846, to March 4, 1847, William L. Greenly.

State Treasurer.—From January 13, 1842, to 1845, John J. Adam.

John J. Adam, one of the most prominent among the early settlers of Lenawee county, on July 4, 1826, when a youth of eighteen years, set sail from his native Scotland in a brig of less than 150 tons burden, and landed in the city of Baltimore, Md., forty-six days afterward, having been forty-two days out of sight of land. He was born in the city of Paisley, Scotland, October 30, 1807. His father departed this life when John J. was a child of two years, and after that event the mother left Paisley, and returning to her native county—Dumfriesshire—located in Closeburn Parish for the purpose of educating her two sons. They were for some time students at the celebrated Wallace Hall Academy and completed their studies in the University of Glasgow, where they were graduated with honors. The first employment of John J. Adam after his arrival in this country was that of a teacher of languages and mathematics in Meadville Academy, Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Then migrating to Lenawee county, he was soon recognized as a valuable accession to the intelligent and able company of men who had cast their lot among the pioneers. Upon the calling together of the convention for the framing of the state constitution, in 1835, he was elected one of the eight delegates from this county. The succeeding three years he was secretary of the state senate, and gathered more laurels as an indefatigable worker and intelligent and active officer. In 1839 he was elected a member of the Michigan legislature, serving one term in the house, and at its expiration was elected to the senate. In January, 1842, he was elected state treasurer, which position he held more than three years, until his resignation, at the request of Governor Barry, to accept the position of auditor-general to complete the official term of Mr. Hammond, resigned. After serving another term in legislature he again accepted the office of auditor-general, which he held until 1851. He had lived upon his farm during these years and until 1853, when he removed with his family into Tecumseh village. In the last year above mentioned he became connected with the Michigan Southern railroad during the construction of the Jackson branch and the Three Rivers

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road, acting as agent, and was subsequently appointed to the same position for the Air Line, the Detroit, and the Toledo roads, which were being built by the same company. At the completion of these he was appointed auditor of the company, which position he held until his resignation, in 1868. The people during this time had borne in mind his efficient service as a legislator, and in 1871-72 he was again elected to the house of representatives. Upon the establishment of the University of Michigan, in 1837, Mr. Adam was a member of the first board of regents, and was re-appointed the following year. In the meantime he had established a branch of the university at Tecumseh, and resigned his place in the regency in favor of Dr. Patterson, who resided at the place mentioned.

Auditors-General.—From May 24, 1845, to January 28, 1846, and from May 9, 1848, to 1851, John J. Adam; 1861 to 1863, Langford G. Berry; 1867 to 1875, William Humphrey.

Langford G. Berry was born in Berlin, N. Y., June 19, 1812. He settled in Adrain in October, 1835. He was a real-estate dealer, then went into the banking business, and became one of the most prominent private bankers in the state. He was a representative in the state legislature, session of 1857. He was elected auditor-general in 1860 as the Republican candidate. He was appointed collector of the First district of Michigan, with head-quarters at Detroit, prior to the expiration of his term as auditor-general. He held the position some time and resigned. The later years of his life were spent in Arkansas, where he died June 3, 1878.

Gen. William Humphrey was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., June 12, 1828, and came to Michigan with his parents in 1838. He spent his childhood and youth on a farm, and depended for his education on the district schools of Hillsdale county, until 1848, when he went to Geneva, N. Y., where he had the advantage of two school years, afterward attending a commercial institute at Cleveland, Ohio. In the fall of 1857 he came to Adrian and engaged in the mercantile business as a clerk, and here he remained, with the exception of one year, when he taught school at Williamsport, Pa., until the first call for troops in 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil war. On May 25, 1861, he was mustered in at Fort Wayne, Detroit, as captain of Company D, Second Michigan infantry, receiving his commission from Governor Austin Blair, April 25, 1861. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run. In 1862 he served in the peninsular campaign, in Gen. Phil. Kearney's division, and he also engaged in the second battle of Bull Run. In the fall of 1862 he took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, under General Burnside. In

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1863 he accompanied Burnside to Kentucky, and the following May was commissioned as colonel of the Second Michigan infantry. In June he was ordered to Vicksburg, taking part in the siege, and he also took part in Sherman's campaign against Jackson, Miss. He took part in various skirmishes about Knoxville; and at Fort Saunders, where Longstreet was repulsed with fearful loss, he had command of a brigade. In the spring of 1864 his regiment was ordered to the Potomac, and he served in Grant's campaign against Lee, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and all the engagements up to October, when he was discharged on account of expiration of service. During the summer of 1864, a part of the time he had command of a brigade and was brevetted brigadier-general to date from July 30, 1864. After his retirement from the army and return to Michigan, General Humphrey purchased the Daily and Weekly Watchtower of Adrian, taking possession Saturday, September 9, 1865, and on the following Monday, September 11, issued the Daily Times. He continued as one of its editors until 1866, when he was elected auditor-general of Michigan, and upon taking office abandoned all editorial work. He filled the office of auditor-general for four successive terms, and in 1875 was appointed warden of the Michigan state prison at Jackson, occupying this position for eight years. In 1883 he became interested as a partner in the Adrain Brick and Tile Machine Company. In 1890 he was appointed postmaster at Adrain by President Harrison, and held the office for four years. He died at his home in Adrian, Jan. 12, 1898.

Attorneys-General.—From March 21, 1837, to March 4, 1841, Peter Morey; 1905 to 1911, John E. Bird.

Peter Morey was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1798, was educated at Hamilton academy, studied law and was admitted in 1831. He practiced four years in the state of New York, and in 1835 removed to Tecumseh. In 1837 he removed to Detroit, having been appointed attorney-general of the state, which office he held four years. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Tecumseh, where he continued in practice for many years, finally going to Marion, Ohio, to live with his daughter, until his death in the fall of 1881. He was a fine scholar, a courteous old school gentleman, an able and energetic lawyer, in politics a Democrat.

Members of Congress.—From 1861 to 1871, Fernando C. Beaman; 1883 to 1887, Nathaniel B. Eldredge; 1899 to 1903, Henry C. Smith.

Hon. Fernando C. Beaman was born in Chester, Windsor

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county, Vermont, June 28, 1814. He lived at home until the death of his parents which occurred in his fifteenth year. At that time he had received a good common school education, afterward working himself through Franklin Academy, of Malone, N. Y., teaching school seven winters and three summers. He went to Rochester in 1836, and in the following year entered the law office of Haight & Elwood, subsequently reading also with William S. Bishop, a prominent member of the bar of that city. In 1838 he came to Michigan, and early in 1839 was admitted to the bar in Lenawee county, first settling in Manchester, Washtenaw county, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. Later in the same year he moved to Tecumseh, and formed a partnership with Hon. Consider A. Stacy. In 1843 Mr. Beaman was appointed prosecuting attorney of Lenawee county, by Governor Barry, and removed to Adrain, where he resided until his death. He was twice re-appointed to this position, holding it for six years. In this time he formed a law partnership with the Hon. A. R. Tiffany, and later he became a member of the law firm of Beaman, Beecher & Cooley, composed of himself, the late Hon. Robert R. Beecher, and the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, afterwards a justice of the supreme court. Subsequently Judge Cooley dropped out of the firm, the remaining members continuing until after Mr. Beaman's election, in 1856, as judge of probate for Lenawee county, which office he held for one term. In 1871, soon after retiring for the first time to private life, he was appointed judge of probate again, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Beecher, and in 1872 and 1876 was re-elected to the same office. In early life Mr. Beaman was a Democrat of the liberal sort, and afterward, in 1848, became a Free-Soiler, and made a vigorous canvass of Lenawee county in favor of Van-Buren and Adams, the Presidential candidates of the party. In 1854 he attended the Jackson convention, which organized the Republican party in Michigan, and was one of the vice-presidents of that assembly. He was also a delegate to the national convention at Pittsburg, which met for consultation and paved the way for the organization of the Republicans as a national party. The same year he served as one of the presidential electors for this state, casting his vote for Fremont and Dayton. In 1856 he was also a delegate to the Philadelphia convention which nominated Fremont and Dayton. In 1860 Judge Beaman was elected to Congress in the Second district, comprising Monroe, Lenawee, Cass, Hillsdale, Branch, and St. Joseph counties, receiving 19,173 votes against 12,699 cast for the Hon. S. C. Coffinberry, of St. Joseph. For four

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succeeding and consecutive terms he was re-elected. The year 1862 was when the "Union" movement came so near sweeping the Republicans from their footings, and Judge Beaman only won by 192 majority over Hon. E. J. Penniman, of Plymouth. In 1864 he defeated the Hon. David A. Noble, of Monroe, in the same district, by 2,314 majority, in 1866 he was elected over the Hon. J. Logan Chipman by 3,876 majority, and in 1868 was chosen over the Hon. M. I. Mills by 1602 majority. In none of these years had Judge Beaman sought the nomination. In May, 1872, he was elected president of the First National Bank of Adrian, and held the position until the bank went into voluntary liquidation. On November 13, 1879, Mr. Beaman was appointed by Governor Croswell to the exalted office of United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Zachariah Chandler, but owing to ill health did not accept the position, although it was one of the highest encomiums to his ability, fidelity, and personal worth that could be tendered him, coming, as it did, unsought and unexpected. Gov. Kinsley S. Bingham tendered him the appointment of Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy on the bench, which Mr. Beaman declined. When Senator Chandler was Secretary of the Interior, he tendered Judge Beaman the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which he also declined. Mr. Beaman died in Adrian, September 27, 1882.

Col. Nathaniel Buel Eldredge was born at Auburn, Cayuga county, New York, March 28, 1813; received an academic education and taught school for several winters, commencing when sixteen years old. At the age of sixteen he was appointed a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, by President Jackson, but for the reason that his father felt unable to furnish the outfit, he was obliged to decline. At the age of twenty he commenced the study of medicine, under the instruction of his brother, Dr. H. D. Eldredge, and afterward with Dr. Lansingh Briggs, attending the medical college at Fairfield, N. Y. After graduating, in October, 1837, he moved to Michigan and settled at Commerce, Oakland county, where he practiced his profession six years. In August, 1843, he moved to Lapeer and formed a co-partnership with Dr. DeLasker Miller, for many years professor in Rush Medical College, of Chicago. He continued the practice of medicine until 1852. He was elected Justice of the Peace four times, and was chairman of the board of supervisors of Lapeer county four successive years. He was clerk of the senate of the Michigan legislature in 1845, and a member of the house in 1848, which was the year the legislature

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first convened at Lansing. In 1852 he was elected judge of probate of Lapeer county, and in 1853 was appointed postmaster at Lapeer. In 1854 Colonel Eldredge was admitted to the bar, and from that time commenced the practice of law, soon thereafter forming a partnership with the late Charles M. Walker. While they were partners they were twice opposing candidates for prosecuting attorney. In the spring of 1861 Colonel Eldredge was the first man who enlisted from Lapeer county, and C. M. Walker, his partner, the second. He raised a company and appointed his partner orderly sergeant. His company was assigned to the Seventh infantry, and before the regiment left the state, in September, 1861, he was promoted to major, and C. M. Walker to quartermaster. Colonel Eldredge was with his regiment at the affair of Ball's Bluff and Edward's Ferry, on October 21, 1861, and after the disaster wrote home a letter, in which he severely blamed Gen. Charles P. Stone, which letter got into print, and for which General Stone ordered him under arrest. After waiting six weeks without obtaining a trial, he resigned, and Governor Blair, upon his return home, immediately appointed him one of the State Military Board, and in April, 1862, appointed him lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Infantry. He at once joined this regiment, which was then in Tennessee, and was with it in several skirmishes and battles, until his health failed and he resigned in 1863. He moved to Adrian in 1865, and with his old partner, C. M. Walker, commenced the practice of law. In 1870 he was elected mayor of the city of Adrian, and in the fall of the same year was the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the district composed of Wayne, Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale counties. In 1874 he was elected sheriff of Lenawee county. He was always a constant and persistent member of the Democratic party, having held various offices within the gift of his party, and frequently been forced to be a candidate when there was little hope of success. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, receiving 15,257 votes against 14,609 votes for J. K. Boies, being the first Democrat elected in twenty-five years, overcoming 3,500 Republican majority, thus making a change of over 4,000 votes. He was his own successor, being elected to the Forty-ninth Congress over Capt. E. P. Allen. While in Congress he was placed on some of the most important committees, such as the committee for the District of Columbia, which is all the government the District has. He was also made chairman of the Committee on Pensions, being the only Congressman from Michigan to receive a chairmanship on the second term. An important committee, it

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placed him in a position to shape the pension laws, which he went about to do in his own hearty way. He was the oldest man in the Forty-ninth Congress. His death occurred at his home in Adrian, November 27, 1893.

State Senators.—Sessions of 1835 and 1836, Olmsted Hough; 1837, Olmsted Hough and Anthony McKey; 1838, Anthony McKey; 1839, William L. Greenly; 1840, John J. Adam and William L. Greenly; 1841, John J. Adam; 1842-43, William L. Greenly; 1844-45, Michael A. Patterson; 1846-47, Rufus Kibbee; 1848, Daniel D. Sinclair; 1849-50, Fielder S. Snow; 1851, John Barber; 1853, Richard Kent and Fielder S. Snow; 1855-57-58, Perley Bills and Henry M. Boies; 1859, Joel Carpenter and Gideon D. Perry; 1861-62, William Baker, Jr., and Joel Carpenter; 1863-64, Charles M. Croswell and Thomas F. Moore; 1865-67, Charles M. Croswell and Andrew Howell; 1869-70, John K. Boies and Henry C. Conkling; 1871-72, James P. Cawley and William S. Wilcox; 1873, Charles E. Mickley; 1875, John K. Boies; 1877, Roland B. C. Newcomb; 1879, Richard B. Robbins; 1881-82-83, Brackley Shaw; 1885, Manson Carpenter; 1887, George Howell; 1889, Arthur D. Gilmore; 1891-92-93, James H. Morrow; 1895, Edwin Eaton; 1899-1900-01, James W. Helme, Jr.; 1907-09, Fred B. Kline.

Olmsted Hough was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1797. He lived with his parents until he was fourteen years old, when he was bound out to a brother-in-law to learn the trade of carpenter and millwright. When he was eighteen he bought his time. He followed the business until 1830, when he was elected to the New York legislature, on the "Masonic ticket," and served one term. In June, 1831, he emigrated to Michigan with his family, and settled on a farm on what was then known as "the trail road," running from Tecumseh to Saline. He was always an active, enthusiastic Democrat in politics, being present and assisting in the organization of the party in this county. At the first state constitutional convention he was elected sergeant-at-arms. He was elected the first state senator of his district after Michigan was admitted to the Union. In 1838 he was appointed by President Martin Van Buren, Register of the State Land Office, then located at Detroit, but resigned when the Whigs came into power, in 1841. In 1844 he was elected sheriff of Lenawee county, and was re-elected in 1846. He was elected by the township of Tecumseh to the board of supervisors for several terms, and was also made chairman of that body. He died in the village of Tecumseh, December 25, 1865.

Anthony McKey was born in Delhi, Delaware county, New

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York, January 3, 1800. When he was about nine years of age his father removed to Chemung county and settled upon a farm, where Anthony remained at work with his brothers until he was about eighteen years old, when he commenced teaching school. In 1826 he came to Michigan, taught school for a time in Monroe, and in 1828 settled on section 12, in Blissfield (now Deerfield), and was married soon thereafter to Jane Clark, daughter of Dr. Robert Clark, an eminent physician of Monroe. On November 26, 1828, Mr. McKey was appointed postmaster at Kedzie's Grove (now Deerfield), and held the office without interruption to the time of his death, which occurred at his homestead, January 26, 1849. In 1831 he traveled extensively through the northern portion of the state, often on foot, and sometimes hiring the Indians to transport him from place to place with their ponies or canoes, as circumstances would require, often camping in the woods, with only his compass and trusty rifle for companions. Being postmaster, and not liable to military duty, in 1832 he volunteered to fight Black Hawk, and served until the troops were disbanded. He was an extensive reader and was well informed upon all the topics of the day, was elected supervisor in 1829, re-elected in 1830, '31, '32 and '33, and was again elected in 1844, and he served a part of the year 1848. In the fall of 1836 he was elected State Senator, took his seat January 1, 1837, and he was re-elected for the following term. He was earnestly in favor of and helped to secure the passage of the charter for the Michigan Southern Railroad, was a prominent contractor and surveyor, and assisted in the location and construction of the road to Hillsdale. He was a warm friend of Governor Barry, and rode to Jackson on horseback as a delegate to the convention that nominated the latter for governor of the state. In 1842 he was appointed by Governor Barry, in company with Mr. Higgins, of Detroit, to select land ceded by the general government to the state, under act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, and he entered 33,411 acres of land in the land office at Flint. He was also a warm friend and admirer of General Cass, and was the president of the immense mass meeting at Adrian, in 1848, when General Cass was the principal speaker. He was one of the commissioners and the surveyor appointed by the general government to locate and build the Port Lawrence (now Toledo) and Adrian wagon road, also was one of the surveyors of what is known as the Chicago road, and of the Vistula & Indiana road. In politics Mr. McKey was a Democrat, upheld the Mexican war, and was in favvor of the admission of Texas. In religion he was a Presbyterian, active in the church and

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Sabbath school, and at the time of his death, and for years previous an elder of the church.

Michael A. Patterson, a representative in 1846 and senator from Lenawee county in 1844-45, was born in Easton, Pa., March 11, 1804, and was educated there until early manhood. He studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with honor at the age of nineteen. He practiced in western New York for four years, and then settled in Tecumseh, where he continued in active practice until 1875. He then sought a southern climate for health, and died at Westham Locks, Va., April 17, 1877. He was a regent of the University six years, and held many local offices. Politically he was a Democrat.

Rufus Kibbee, senator from Lenawee county in 1846-47, came from the state of New York, and was a physician and druggist at Canandaigua. He removed to Coldwater about 1867 and died there about 1883-4. In politics he was a Democrat.

Daniel D. Sinclair, long prominent in the business and social circles in the city of Adrian, was a native of Broadalbin, N. Y., and was born April 16, 1805. He was in early life trained to habits of industry, and when a lad of twelve years went to Albany, N. Y., where he engaged with a grocer, for whom he officiated as clerk for a period of eighteen months. He then apprenticed himself to a merchant tailor, Ira Porter, who was a near neighbor of Martin Van Buren, afterward President of the United States. Two years later Mr. Porter retired from business, but procured for young Sinclair a situation with a firm in Schenectady, where he remained until twenty years of age. In the meantime his father had died, and he subsequently removed with his mother to Livingston county, New York, and engaged in the clothing business three years. In 1830 he repaired to Albion, and in company with a partner carried on the clothing business there until October, 1834. He now decided to seek his fortune in the young and rapidly growing Territory of Michigan, and was accompanied on the journey by his bride of a month. Upon reaching Tremainsville, Ohio, however, they were induced to spend the winter there, but in April following, they resumed their journey and took up their residence in Adrian, where Mr. Sinclair associated himself with Daniel Wilkinson, and they continued in the clothing trade until 1838. Mr. Sinclair was then elected justice of the peace, and later county treasurer, holding the latter office two terms. Upon coming to this county he was at once recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability, and after having discharged in a creditable manner the responsibilities which

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had been already committed to him was, in 1847, elected State Senator and attended the first session of the legislature held at Lansing. In 1849 Governor Ransom commissioned him brigadier-general. In 1850 he was made assistant superintendent of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railway, which position he held eight years, and was then employed by Pinkerton's Detective Agency until the fall of 1859. In the spring of 1860 he was elected supervisor of the Second and Third wards of the city of Adrian, which office he held for a period of eighteen years, and acquitted himself in a manner highly creditable to his good judgment and ability, and to the satisfaction of the people of the city. He had always been interested in the establishment of educational institutions, and in 1867 was elected a trustee of the public schools at Adrian, and served on the board some years.

Fielder S. Snow, representaive from Lenawee couny in 1843, and Senator in 1849-50-53, was born in Ashford, Conn., May 17, 1814. He became a clerk at the age of fifteen, and settled in Clinton, Mich., in 1837. He was a merchant and miller, and in politics a Democrat. He was a leader in public enterprises and was administrator of many estates. For twenty-five years he was a justice of the peace.

John Barber, Senator from Lenawee county in 1851, was born in Perham, Mass., in 1792. He emigrated first to Vermont and then to Walworth, Wayne county, New York. Afterward he lived at Marion in the same county, where he was a justice of the peace, also clerk of Wayne county for six years, and was an associate judge of the county court. He then became a resident of Clyde, N. Y., and was there a merchant. He settled in Adrian in 1836, and held, among other offices, those of county clerk and justice of the peace. In politics he was first a Democrat and later a Republican. He died April 15, 1867.

Richard Kent was born in Newburyport, Mass., October 30, 1786. He received a good academical education, taught school and practiced surveying several years. He was an early settler in the township of Adrian, where he followed farming, and was senator in 1853. He was also supervisor and held other town offices. He died in 1867.

Perley Bills, a native of the Green Mountain State, was born far up among its eastern hills, near the town of Wilmington, June 5, 1810. Amid these wild and simple scenes he spent his childhood and youth, and possessing more than ordinary ability, at the early age of nineteen made arrangements to embark in trade at Hones-

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dale, Pa. He had associated himself with a Mr. Whiting, but before they had fairly commenced, the illness of the latter compelled them to abandon the undertaking. Young Bills then went to work as a house carpenter, which occupation he followed during the summer and in winter engaged in teaching school. He finally returned to his native state and spent the summer in Vermont, at the mountain home of his father. Upon leaving New England again he migrated to Ohio and first engaged in teaching in Medina county. He was of studious habits, desirous of obtaining a good education, and in the spring following joined the preparatory class at the Western Reserve College, where he studied two years, paying his expenses by labor when not in school. He finally returned to Bennington, Vt., spending two years in the seminary there as pupil and tutor, and in 1835 retraced his steps to Ohio, becoming a student at Oberlin College. The two years following were spent partly in teaching in an academy at Strongsville, whence he came to Michigan and located at Tecumseh in the spring of 1837. There he established and conducted primary and advanced classes for young men who designed to enter college. He was foremost in encouraging the establishment of schools, and by his own unaided efforts and constant application to his books, obtained a thorough knowledge of the common law, and in 1842 was admitted to practice in the courts of this state. He had in the meantime been prominent in political affairs, and in 1837 was a delegate to the Young Men's State Convention at Marshall, having in view the organization of a branch of the Whig party. In 1854 he was elected to the state senate, re-elected in 1856, and chosen by the Senate as their Speaker pro tem. In 1867 he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention. Mr. Bills organized the first primary school district in the village of Tecumseh, and was a member of the school board for nearly forty years. In 1861 he instituted the savings bank of P. Bills & Co., and four years later became a director and vice-president of the National Bank of Tecumseh. After the close of this institution, in 1874, he at once organized a bank under the firm name of Bills, Lilly & Co., of which he was made president. Mr. Bills died in 1882.

Henry M. Boies was born in Blandford, Mass., January 12, 1818. He came to Michigan in 1840, settling at Hudson, where he was a pioneer merchant of the village. He was president of the village of Hudson in 1854 and 1855, and was state senator from Lenawee county in 1855 and in 1857-58. He was appointed one of the inspectors of the state prison by Governor Blair in 1860.

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He removed to New York City in 1862, was in the mercantile business there several years, and in 1873 he changed his residence to Chicago, where he established the wholesale grocery house of Boies, Fay & Conkey, continuing at the head of that concern until his death from pulmonary disease, which occurred at Chicago on November 5, 1880.

Joel Carpenter was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, September 3, 1818. He lived with his father on the family homestead until his eighteenth year, when he entered St. Lawrence Academy, where he obtained an ordinary English education. On September 15, 1838, at the age of twenty, he left his father's house, and arrived at Blissfield, September 23. During the winter of 1838-39 he taught a district school near the present village of Deerfield, in this county. On June 10, 1839 he entered the office of Halsey & Greenly, in Adrian, as a student of law. He was admitted to the bar April 9, 1842, Justice Fletcher presiding at the court, and returning to Blissfield he opened a law office at that place in the winter of 1842-43. In April, 1850, in company with his brother, David Carpenter, he went into the mercantile business, and two years later, having bought out his brother, he formed a co-partnership with his brother-in-law, the late Marvin L. Stone, in the same business, and after Mr. Stone's death, July 24, 1854, he carried on the business alone until the fall of 1858, when he sold out and again opened a law office. He served as supervisor of and postmaster at Blissfield, enrolling officer, and deputy United States assessor during the Civil war, and was state senator for two terms, beginning January 1, 1859. He introduced and secured the passage of the first general insurance law ever adopted in this state, under which himself and the late Royal Barnum, of Adrian, organized the Michigan State Insurance Company, of Adrian. He was a warm Republican in politics, and was always a strong anti-slavery man. He attended as a delegate from Michigan the great Free-Soil convention, held at Buffalo, August 9, 1848. He was also a delegate to the celebrated convention held "under the oaks" at Jackson in 1854, which first organized and named the Republican party, and he was one of the alternate delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention in Chicago, in 1880, that nominated Garfield. He died at his home in Blissfield, January 22, 1891.

Gideon D. Perry was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, October 25, 1811. He left his father's home when he was nineteen years old. He had been brought up a farmer, but after

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leaving home he commenced teaching and going to school, and so continued until 1833, when he commenced preaching, and was admitted to the Genesee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He preached for about eleven years, when, owing to poor health, he was compelled to give it up. In 1843 he came to Michigan and settled on section 26, in Franklin, on a new farm, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was the first to introduce the system of homeopathy in Michigan. In the spring of 1856 he was elected supervisor of Franklin, and every vote polled for supervisor in the township was cast for him. He was elected chairman of the board that year. In the fall of 1856 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of the Michigan legislature. In 1858 he was elected a member of the state senate, and served upon important committees. After taking up his residence in Michigan he preached more or less every year, and during the first few years he officiated at many funerals.

William Baker, Jr., was for many years a leading citizen of Lenawee county, and was engaged in the mercantile and other business at Hudson. He was a native of New York, his birth occurring at Ft. Ann, Washington county, October 21, 1818. During his boyhood he attended school, and when it was not in session assisted his father in the labors of the farm. In 1837 he left the home of his parents and came to Michigan to join an elder brother, who was a civil engineer, and at that time engaged in making railway surveys in southern Michigan. Mr. Baker assisted his brother for some time, but in 1841 he turned his attention to the mercantile trade in Hudson, and from that time until his death he was engaged in that and other branches of business there. Besides his business as a merchant, he was part of the time engaged very extensively in buying and selling stock, grain and lumber, driving the cattle to Toledo for shipment. He was elected to the state senate on the Republican ticket, and in that body he won for himself an honorable record.

Thomas F. Moore was born in Peterboro, N. H., October 2, 1819, and in that rugged, hilly country, as he grew to a vigorous manhood, he received a practical education at the district school, supplemented by three terms of diligent study at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H., and a thorough course of industrial training on the home farm. At the age of eighteen years he left the parental home and sought to carve his own fortune. At first he worked by the month farming, but he took great pleasure in reading, and still pursued his studies, keeping them fresh in his

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mind by teaching in the winter season. Glowing accounts of the rapidly growing West reached him, and the youth determined to prove their reality for himself. He worked his way along, reaching Erie county, N. Y., but remaining there one year only, he pushed still farther west, and came to Lenawee county in 1839. Being pleased with the country he purchased 160 acres of land from the Government, and though there was much labor to be performed in preparing this land for cultivation, he undertook the task, and in a few years had 100 acres well cleared. He lived there fifteen years and then exchanged this farm for 200 acres in Madison township, section 20, on which he resided the remainder of his life. He added to his possessions until he was the proprietor of 300 acres of land, and he had a fine farm, with substantial and commodious buildings, and all the modern appurtenances for conducting a well-ordered estate. He represented his district in the legislature in 1861 and the following year, and in the Senate in 1863 and 1864. He took a prominent part in securing the necessary appropriation to arm and equip the brave soldiers who were first sent to the field. For ten years he was superintendent of the poor in Lenawee county, and was chairman of the committee that built the county poor house. He served several years as one of the board of prison inspectors. He also served several years as a member of the board of supervisors from Madison township, being chairman of the board two terms, and he was vice-president of the First National Bank of Adrian for four years. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but later identified himself with the Prohibition party and conscientiously upheld its principles.

Andrew Howell was born in Seneca county, in the state of New York, on December 18, 1827. He was not yet four years of age when his parents settled in Lenawee county, and here he passed his boyhood upon the farm and in the district school of the neighborhood, until well advanced in young manhood. From 1847 to 1850 he pursued his education at Tecumseh, and at the Wesleyan Seminary at Albion, Mich. In the fall of 1850 he commenced the study of his profession—the law—at Adrian, in the office of F. C. Beaman and R. R. Beecher, then the leading attorneys of Lenawee county. In 1853 he graduated from the law department of the College of Cincinnati, Ohio, standing first in his class of thirty-three. After graduation he returned to Adrian and commenced the practice of the law in partnership with Judge Beaman, his former preceptor. Later, and in 1855, he joined in a law partnership with Judge R. R. Beecher, with whom he continued in successful prac-

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tice for many years. While in practice he was three times elected to the office of circuit court commissioner, and for two terms, 1865 and 1867, he represented Lenawee county in the state senate. In 1871 he was appointed by the governor as one of the commissioners to supervise and certify to a new compilation of the laws of the state then lately ordered by the legislature. But this position was soon afterward resigned, and thereupon, in pursuance of a recent act of the legislature, he was immediately appointed by the governor as special commissioner to prepare general laws for the incorporation of cities and villages in the state. Bills for that purpose were accordingly prepared and submitted by him, were adopted by the legislature at its next session, and they became a part of the general statutes of the state. In 1879 the legislature again ordered a new compilation of the general statutes of the state, and Judge Howell was elected compiler in joint convention of the senate and house, but the measure failing to meet with the approval of the governor, no further action was taken under it. But soon after this he compiled and published, as a work of private enterprise, a complete edition of the general statutes of the state, in force, with copious annotations from the decisions of the supreme court. While in practice at the bar Judge Howell also enlarged, revised, and published several editions of "Tiffany's Justice's Guide" and "Tiffany's Criminal Law," both of which he made standard works of practice in Michigan. In the spring of 1881 Judge Howell was, upon the nomination of both political parties, elected to the bench of the First judicial circuit. Judge Howell became a member of the Republican party at the time of its organization and ever after kept himself closely identified with all its interests. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church.

John K. Boies, a prominent and active citizen of Hudson for many years, was born in Blandford, Hampden county, Massachusetts, December 5, 1828, and he was educated in the Westfield Academy. In 1845 he came west to Oberlin, Ohio, where he intended to study law, but in December he visited his brother, H. M. Boies, who was engaged in mercantile business at Hudson. He decided to enter into business with his brother and make Hudson his home. When he was twenty-one a partnership was formed under the name of H. M. Boies & Brother. This firm continued until about 1857, when the business was sold to a stock company. But the next year J. K. Boies & Co. bought it back and continued to do business at the old corner store for thirty years. In addition

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to his mercantile interests, Mr. Boies dealt largely in grain, pork, wool, and other kinds of farm produce. In 1855, in company with his brother and Nathan Rude, he started the first bank in Hudson, under the name of Boies, Rude & Co. The bank continued, with changes in the partnership, necessitated by the death of the senior members, and at the death of J. K. Boies in 1891, the Boies State Savings Bank was incorporated and succeeded to the business. Politically Mr. Boies was a staunch adherent and supporter of the Republican party, and in every campaign devoted his eloquence to its service. He was elected president of the village of Hudson in 1863 and was re-elected in 1867. In 1864 he was elected to the Michigan legislature and was re-elected at the end of his term. In 1868 he was elected to the state senate and was re-elected in 1874. In 1871 he was appointed by Governor Baldwin a member of the State Board of Control of Railroads and served four years. In 1878 he was re-appointed as a member of that board by Governor Croswell and held the position nine years. In 1880 he was appointed by President Garfield a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, serving in this capacity until he resigned in 1885. In the campaign of 1882 he was the Republican candidate for representative in Congress from the Second district of Michigan. He served many years as trustee of the public schools and Congregational church of Hudson. Mr. Boies died at Washington, D. C., August 21, 1891.

Henry C. Conkling was born at Middletown, N. Y., January 26, 1824. He came to Michigan with his parents in 1833, and was brought up on a farm until nineteen years of age. He was clerk in a store in Tecumseh for three years. He went to New York City in 1846 and was employed seven years in a wholesale grocery house. He returned to Tecumseh in 1854, and from 1862 to 1869 was engaged in general grocery and produce business, later being engaged as a railroad transportation agent. In politics he was a Republican. He was county clerk of Lenawee county from 1872 to 1876, and state senator in 1869-70. He was appointed county superintendent of poor in 1879 and filled that position a number of years.

William Seward Wilcox was born in the town of Riga, Monroe county, New York, April 25, 1819, and came to Michigan with his brother-in-law, Ira Bidwell, September 18, 1836. Earlier in the same year he had left his Empire State home and came west to Milan, Ohio, where he engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of Mr. Bidwell. That fall Mr. Bidwell removed his stock of goods

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from Milan to the then growing village of Adrian, Mr. Wilcox coming with him. The latter remained in Mr. Bidwell's employ until 1840, when he became a partner in the business, continuing four years. In the spring of 1844 he commenced business for himself, with a new and suitable stock of dry goods. He was successful in this venture, and remained so engaged ten years, a portion of the time having as partners Justus H. Bodwell and William D. Tolford. In 1854 he sold out to Bodwell, Carey & Clay. He at once engaged in the hardware business and opened a store, the firm being Wilcox & Chappell. This firm continued for about eighteen months, when Mr. Chappell withdrew, and Mr. Wilcox carried on the store until 1867, when his brother became a partner. In 1873 the firm name was changed to Wilcox Bros. & Co., when George A. Wilcox, son of W. S., was taken in as a partner. In 1864 William S. Wilcox was elected to the Michigan legislature, was re-elected in 1866, and was chairman of the ways and means committee. He was elected mayor of Adrian in 1865. In 1870 he was elected state senator, and was chairman of the finance committee. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Baldwin, state prison inspector, and was at once elected chairman of the board. He was elected president of the Michigan State Insurance Company in 1866, which position he held for seventeen years. In 1863 he was elected president of the Oakwood Cemetery Association, and held the office at the time of his death. He became an active member of the Adrian volunteer fire department in 1841 and continued until the paid department was organized in 1867. He became superintendent of the Baptist Sabbath school in 1839, and for over fifty-one years he faithfully filled that position. In 1880 he became interested in banking, and after that time gave most of his attention to the interests of the Commercial Exchange Bank of Adrian. He died in Adrian, September 15, 1893, beloved and respected by all classes of citizens.

Charles E. Mickley was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1818. He was a youth of fifteen years when he came to Lenawee county, and in company with his mother and brother, his father being deceased, made the journey from Buffalo to Detroit, spending six days on Lake Erie. From the City of Straits they reached Adrian by ox-team when the town was in its infancy and the country around composed of forests, and uncultivated land. He commenced working by the month clearing land, and in the fall of 1836, three years later, began operations on his

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own purchase. He worked quietly on his farm for several years, and in the meantime identified himself with the Democratic party. In 1850, when the anti-slavery movement was inaugurated in Adrian, he espoused the cause of liberty for the oppressed and became an active worker for the freedom of the colored race. The Boston Liberator was then being published by William Lloyd Garrison, and to this Mr. Mickley was a frequent contributor, while he was also frequently called upon as a public speaker in defense of the cause to whose members there were now daily accessions. Upon the organization of the Republican party, Mr. Mickley at once wheeled into its ranks, and as time passed on his public services were rewarded by his election to the house of representatives of the Michigan legislature. From this he was advanced to the senate and served on various important committees. He was the first to introduce the measure in the legislature for the admission of ladies to the Michigan University, and by almost superhuman efforts succeeded in bringing it to a successful issue. In 1871 he was appointed by Governor Baldwin one of the commissioners for selecting the site for the State Public school, and was chairman of the board until disabled from further duty by illness.

Dr. Roland B. C. Newcomb was born in Williamstown, Orange county, Vermont, September 25, 1822. He lived with his father until he was twenty-one, and received a good common school education. In the fall of 1843 he emigrated to Madison, Lake county, Ohio, where he taught the Madison school the following winter. In May, 1844, he became a student in the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, at Kirtland, Ohio, where he remained about five months. That fall he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. E. L. Plympton, of Madison. He was without any means, except what he could earn from time to time, and again taught school in Madison to procure money to attend lectures, etc. In the spring of 1847 he went to Columbus, Ohio, and read medicine with Dr. R. L. Howard, where he did the chores and took care of the Doctor's horses for board and tuition for one year, graduating February 22, 1848, at Starling Medical College, of Columbus. On July 20, 1848, he located in Palmyra, Lenawee county, and commenced the practice of medicine. On May 1, 1851, he moved to Blissfield, where he resided the remainder of his life. In addition to his professional duties, he was largely connected with the schools of Blissfield, serving as township school inspector, and eight consecutive years as trustee of the union school board. In 1860 he was elected supervisor of the township of Blissfield. In 1864 he

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was elected a member of the house of representatives of the Michigan legislature, and in 1876 he was elected a member of the state senate, serving one term and declining a renomination. He was always an active temperance man and a prominent politician, and he acted with the Republican party after 1854.

Col. Richard B. Robbins was a native of the state of New Jersey, and was born April 27, 1832. From the time he was old enough to hold the plow until sixteen years of age, he worked on a farm, and at that age was apprenticed to a blacksmith and learned his trade. Believing that the West was the place for a young man, he then strapped his worldly effects on his back and started on foot and alone for the then distant state of Ohio. Having been deprived of the advantages of an education, being at that time unable to read or write, and keenly appreciating his need, he entered the school of the Rev. Samuel Bissell, at Twinsburg, Ohio, at which place he spent about five years, paying his way by his own manual labor. In the fall of 1854 he landed in the village of Palmyra, where he spent the winter in teaching, writing and reading Blackstone. The spring following he went to Tecumseh and entered the office of Stacy & Wood, making his home with Dr. Hamilton and doing chores to pay for his board. Subsequently he moved to Adrian and for some time wrote in the probate office of the Hon. C. A. Stacy, then judge. The Hon. F. C. Beaman succeeding Mr. Stacy as Judge of Probate, Mr. Robbins remained in the office as clerk, devoting all his spare time to his legal studies, and he was finally admitted to the bar as attorney, May 2, 1859. In 1860 he was elected justice of the peace in Adrian, and was engaged in the discharge of his duties when the Civil war broke out. Believing that the country needed his services, he obtained a second lieutenant's commission from Governor Blair, with authority to raise a company for the Fourth Michigan cavalry then organizing. He raised his company and was mustered into the United States service as captain August 13, 1862, going at once with the regiment to the front. He participated in over sixty engagements and skirmishes, including the hard-fought battles of Stone's River, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge. At Shelbyville, while leading a charge, he had his horse shot under him, and was complimented in general orders for gallant conduct. He was promoted to major August 23, 1863, and continued on duty with his regiment until May 18, 1864, when, at the head of his battalion, in an engagement near Kingston, Ga., his left arm was shattered and rendered useless by a minie-ball. After spending some time in the hospital, and be-

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ing permanently disabled from active duty, he was detailed as member of the general court-martial, then sitting at Jackson, in this state, and was subsequently made commander of the camp in that city, where he remained on duty until the war was over. On March 13, 1865, he was made lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the action near Kingston, Ga. While at Jackson he was elected justice of the peace in Adrian, serving two terms, his last term expiring July 4, 1873. In 1873 he was elected mayor by a fair majority, in one of the hottest campaigns ever experienced in the city. He was elected to the house of representatives in the state legislature for 1875 and re-elected in 1876. In 1878 he was elected state senator, and in 1881 he received the appointment of United States consul at Ottawa, Canada, where he remained until relieved by the Cleveland administration. He was also, in the spring of 1886, again elected justice of the peace of the city of Adrian. While a member of the house of representatives he was a member of the Committee on State Affairs and chairman of the Committee on the Liquor Traffic, and as such he advocated the tax and restraining law as the best system that could be obtained in the cause of temperance. Besides discharging the duties of the office of justice of the peace, Colonel Robbins was engaged as a solicitor of patents and pension attorney.

Brackley Shaw was born in Plainfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, May 21, 1818, and was a self-made and self-educated man. With his parents in 1825 he moved to Ira, Cayuga county, New York, and in 1835 the family migrated to Michigan, and became pioneers of Lenawee county. They came to Michigan by way of Lake Erie, disembarking at Port Lawrence (now Toledo), Ohio. There the goods were loaded onto wagons, drawn by oxen, and the trip, which consumed two days, through swamps and dense forests to Adrian, was anything but pleasant. The energy and business capacity of Mr. Shaw made him one of the most successful farmers in this community. He had a fine farm of 145 acres, on which he built one of the most beautiful residences in the county, and he at one time owned 400 acres in Dover township. He took an active part in state and county affairs, and although he never sought office he often commanded the suffrage of his fellow-citizens on account of his well known talent and ability. In 1868 he was elected to the Michigan legislature and served two years. In 1880 he was chosen state senator for the Sixth district, and in 1882 was re-elected to the same office, serving in all four years. He was president of the Farmers' Association of Lenawee and Hillsdale

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counties for two years. He was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, after which time he supported that party.

Arthur D. Gilmore, representative from Lenawee county in 1873-4, and state senator in 1889-90, was born March 3, 1847, in Blissfield, Mich. He attended Adrian college from 1863 to 1866, and entered the Michigan University in 1868, graduating in the law department in 1870. He was appointed clerk of the judiciary committee of the senate of Michigan in 1871. Some time after retiring from the office of state senator he took up his residence in the city of Toledo.

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CHAPTER VIII.

REPRESENTATIVES AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Representatives.—Sessions of 1835 and 1836: Hiram Dodge, George Howe, Allen Hutchins, Darius Mead, and James Wheeler; 1837: Jesse Ballard, Orange Butler, Alonzo Cressy, James Field, and Asahel Finch, Jr.; 1838: Lauren Hotchkiss, Jira Payne, Charles Spafford, and Jeremiah D. Thompson, 1839; John J. Adam, Artemus Allen, Joseph H. Patterson, and Davis Smith; 1840: John M. Bird, Sirrell C. LeBaron, James McDonald and Daniel K. Underwood; 1841: Ebenezer Daniels, Philo C. Fuller, William Sprague, and Albert Wilcox; 1842: John C. Ball, Charles Blair, Philo Wilson, and James H. Woodbury; 1843: Guy Carpenter, Francis H. Hagaman, Joseph H. Patterson, and Fielder S. Snow; 1844: Jonathan Berry, Ebenezer W. Fairfield, Oliver Miller, and Thomas H. Mosher; 1845: Charles Blair, Ahira G. Eastman, George Ecklee, and Henry Wyman; 1846: James McDonald, Michael A. Patterson, John A. Rice, and James H. Sweeny; 1847: John J. Adam, Daniel H. Deming, Thomas J. Faxon, John W. Turner, and Sylvester Walker; 1848: Davis D. Bennett, Elihu L. Clark, David B. Dennis, Joseph H. Patterson, and Daniel G. Quackenboss; 1849: Daniel H. Deming, William McNair, Jabez S. Mosher, John W. Turner, and Daniel S. Wilkinson; 1850: David B. Dennis, Noah K. Green, Frederick A. Kennedy, Sr., Daniel G. Quackenboss, and Philo Wilson; 1851: Elias J. Baldwin, Augustus W. Childs, George Crane, Henry Darling, and Thomas Gray; 1853: Sewell S. Goff, Nelson Green, Daniel G. Quackenboss, and Jeremiah D. Thompson; 1855: Robert R. Beecher, Hiram S. Eddy, James H. Parker, and Alexander R. Tiffany; 1857-58: Langford G. Berry, Dr. Henry P. Combs, Barzilla J. Harvey, and Gideon D. Perry; 1859: John R. Clark, Orson Green, Jabez Perkins, and Peter Sharp; 1861-62: Noah K. Green, Israel S. Hodges, Thomas F. Moore, and Daniel D. Piper; 1863-64: Henry P. Combs, George L. Crane, Noah K. Green, Daniel D. Piper, and Hiram Raymond; 1865: John K. Boies,

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Charles E. Mickley, R. B. C. Newcomb, William H. Osborne, and William S. Wilcox; 1867: John K. Boies, Charles E. Mickley, William H Osborne, Walter Robinson and William S. Wilcox; 1869-70: Benjamin L. Baxter, Archer H. Crane, Charles A. Jewell, Brackley Shaw, and Jacob Walton; 1871-72: John J. Adam, Archer H. Crane, Orson Green, Cornelius Knapp, and Jacob Walton; 1873-74: Charles M. Croswell, Arthur D. Gilmore, LeGrand J. Smith, and Jacob Walton; 1875: Charles Brown, Danforth Keyes, Marshall Reed, and Richard B. Robbins; 1877: Alfred D. Hall, Richard B. Robbins, and Jacob C. Sawyer; 1879: Stillman W. Bennett, Manson Carpenter, and Alfred D. Hall; 1881-82: Manson Carpenter, William Corbin, and Guernsey P. Waring; 1883: David A. Bixby, John U. Harkness, and George Howell; 1885: George Howell, William B. Town, and William H. Wiggins; 1887: Adrian O. Abbott, Miner T. Cole, and Norman B. Washburn; 1889: Adrian O. Abbott, Miner T. Cole, and John W. Dalton; 1891: Lewis C. Baker, Selah H. Raymond, and John D. Shull; 1892: Selah H. Raymond, and John D. Shull; 1893: Horace Holdridge and Selah H. Raymond; 1895-97-98: Thomas M. Camburn and William R. Edgar; 1899-1900: Burton L. Hart and George Howell; 1901-03: John H. Combs and Alvah G. Stone; 1905: Warren J. Parker and Alvah G. Stone; 1907: Warren J. Parker and Ernest J. Bryant; 1909: William L. Baldwin and Ernest J. Bryant.

Allen Hutchins, representative from Lenawee county in 1835-36, came to Adrian from Orleans county, New York, as early as 1832-33. He was a lawyer, and probably the first who settled in Lenawee county. He was an active, prominent business man, and in politics a Democrat.

Darius Mead, representative from Lenawee county in 1835, was born in Lanesboro, Mass., in 1800. He was a farmer and a Democrat. He settled in Michigan in 1833 and was a justice and associate county judge of Lenawee county. He died at Blissfield in 1859.

James Wheeler, representative from Lenawee county in 1835-36, was born in Saratoga county, New York, March 21, 1793. Later he lived in Wheeler, Steuben county, New York, a town named from the family. He settled in Tecumseh in 1834, and was a justice from 1837 to 1841. He was a farmer, and in politics a Democrat. He died at Tecumseh, February 20, 1854.

Orange Butler, representative from Lenawee county in 1837, was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, March 5, 1794. He graduated at Union college, studied law with Victor Birdseye, at the same time teaching classics. He commenced practice at

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Vienna, New York, then at Gaines, New York, where he had a large practice and was prominent in the famous Morgan trials, during the anti-Masonic excitement, and was prosecuting attorney. He came to Adrian in 1835. He removed to Delta, Eaton county, in 1847, and purchased the Ingersoll mills. He sold this property in 1849 and removed to Lansing, where he died July 11, 1870. He practiced law and was justice of the peace for many years. In politics he was a Democrat.

Alonzo Cressy was born in Scipio, N. Y., in 1808. He received a fair education, studied medicine, and began practice at Lima, N. Y. There he married a daughter of Dr. Justin Smith, and immigrated to Clinton, Mich., in 1831. In 1832 he accompanied a detachment of troops sent to the Black Hawk war as far as Chicago, treating many attacked with cholera and studying the malady in hospital. In 1836 he was elected representative as an Independent. He removed to Hillsdale, in 1855 was senator from Hillsdale county, and toward the close of the session was president pro tem. He was first an anti-slavery Whig, later a Republican, and the latter portion of his life a Democrat. He took high rank as a physician. He was presiding officer of the Sons of Temperance for two years. He died many years since.

James Field, representative from Lenawee county in 1837, came from the state of New York, settled at Palmyra at an early day, and afterward removed to Adrian, where he was in business as a warehouse man. His mother was a Quaker preacher at Scipio, N. Y. While living at Palmyra Mr. Fields was a justice of the peace. He died at Adrian, March 16, 1863.

Asahel Finch, Jr., was a native of New York state, born at Genoa, Cayuga county, February 14, 1809, and he came of as brave and hardy a race of pioneers as ever contributed to the upbuilding of new communities or commonwealths. His early education was received in the common schools in the neighborhood in which he was reared, and in his young manhood he attended school at Middlebury Academy in Genesee county. He was married in 1830, near Rochester, N. Y., to Miss Mary DeForest Bristol, a native of Connecticut, and almost immediately thereafter was carried westward with the tide of immigration as far as Michigan. Locating at Tecumseh, he engaged for three years in merchandising, when, having a strong liking for the law, removed from there to Adrian and entered the office of Orange Butler, of that city, as a law student in 1834. While reading law he took an active interest in public affairs, was elected to the Michigan legislature, and while

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serving in that body aided materially in bringing about a settlement of the boundary line dispute, betwen Michigan and Ohio, which is treated of extensively in another chapter. After a systematic and thorough course of study he was admitted to the bar in 1838. In the fall of the following year he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and began his professional career there, a well-seasoned and well-informed man, whose experience as a man of affairs added materially to his qualifications for successful practice. He died on April 4, 1883, and at the time of his death was a member of the oldest law firm at the Milwaukee bar.

Lauren Hotchkiss, representative from Lenawee county in 1838, settled in Adrian as early as 1833, and came from the state of New York. He built a house in Adrian and lived there for several years. He then became a resident of Medina, where he died about 1855. He was a Baptist preacher, and was also engaged in milling business.

Charles Spafford, representative from Lenawee county in 1838, was a merchant and miller at Tecumseh, and a Whig in politics. He has long been deceased, and no further information is obtainable concerning him.

Judge Jeremiah D. Thompson was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1790, and there he resided until he was about twenty-one, when he, with his father, Silas Thompson, moved to Schoharie county, where they purchased a large farm. Jeremiah lived there until 1823, when he moved to Perinton, Monroe county, and again purchased a farm. He lived there until 1834, when he came to Michigan, and he arrived in Adrian on the first day of March, having traveled the entire distance through Canada with a four-horse team. After looking around for a week or two, he purchased of Anson Jackson 120 acres of land on the prairie, in Madison, on section 9. He owned several other farms in Madison, but finally moved into Adrian, where he resided several years. Previous to 1840 he was appointed a "side judge" under the old law, which position he held until the present judiciary system was adopted. He was twice elected a member of the Michigan legislature. He was elected supervisor of Madison in 1837-38-39, and again in 1843 and 1853. He also served a great many years as justice of the peace in the same township. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, William Hart, of Hudson, February 16, 1873.

Joseph H. Patterson was born in Ireland in 1801, came to America in 1819 and located at Lockport, N. Y. In 1828 he removed to Adrian, where he settled on a farm. He was prominent in early Michigan politics, was a member of the constitutional convention

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of 1835, and representative in 1839 and 1848. He is said to have given the names to four counties in the state: Antrim, Wexford, Roscommon, and Clare. In politics he was a Democrat.

Davis Smith, representative from Lenawee county in 1839, was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1808. By occupation he was a farmer, and in politics a Democrat. He came to Tecumseh in 1830. He held several public offices, and took part in the Black Hawk and Toledo wars. He bore the title of general. Mr. Davis died March 26, 1868.

John M. Bird was born in the village of Litchfield, Litchfield county, Connecticut, January 3, 1810, but he resided there only until he was two years old, when his parents, Chauncey and Mary Bird, removed to Verona, Oneida county, New York, where a farm was purchased. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one. He had always worked at farming, and in the spring of 1833 he came to Michigan to look for a home. He prospected through Wayne, Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch, and St. Joseph counties, and returned to New York that fall. In the spring of 1835 he again came to Michigan and purchased land on section 18, in Dover, this county, and in the spring of 1836 he settled on it and resided there the remainder of his life. He cleared and improved about 150 acres of land, built good buildings, and made a good home out of the wilderness. He served the township as road commissioner, school inspector eight years, and justice of the peace twelve years. During the early days of the settlement of the township he was active in assisting in the work of organizing schools and laying out, building and improving roads and bridges. One day in 1835 he went to Lanesville (now Hudson) to see about some lumber, and on his return through the woods he was chased for some two miles by an old bear, which seemed to contest his right to encroach upon her solitude. The village of Clayton was named by Mr. Bird in honor of Senator John M. Clayton, of Delaware, whom William H. Seward then said was fifty years ahead of his time. In 1839 Mr. Bird was, without his knowledge, nominated as a candidate for representative, and he was elected and served as a member of the state legislature for one term.

Sirrell C. LeBaron was born in Woodstock, Windsor county, Vermont, January 25, 1807. He was educated at Woodstock, and at the age of eighteen he went to Harrisburg, Pa. He was a delegate to the Clay convention at Washington in 1832, and was a great admirer and warm friend of Henry Clay. He came to Tecumseh on July 5, 1832. He was the second clerk of Lenawee county, taking

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the place of Daniel Pitman, who left here and went to Texas, about the year 1834. Mr. LeBaron held this office until Michigan became a state, when he was elected the first clerk of the county under the state organization. He was a member of the legislature in 1840, and was elected county judge the same year. During the years 1837-38-39 Mr. LeBaron was a merchant at Tecumseh, and when he quit business in 1839 he had "wild-cat" money enough, that he had taken, dollar for dollar, to paper his house with, and he is authority for the statement that that was about all it was good for. He opened the first grammar school in the county, in 1832, and in 1836 he sold his benches and school fixtures to Benjamin Workman, who continued the school until 1838, when he went to Canada. In 1842 Mr. LeBaron was the assignee of the old charter bank of Tecumseh, and was also assignee for the Judge Blanchard estate, administrator of the Major Mills estate, with twelve heirs, and the Owen estate of Clinton, and was at that time under $70,000 bonds.

James McDonald, representative from Lenawee county in 1840 and again in 1846, was born August 11, 1796, and died August 19, 1848. He was a farmer, and in politics a Whig. He settled in Lenawee county in 1837.

Dr. Daniel Kingsley Underwood was born in Enfield, Mass., June 15, 1803, the son of Kingsley and Elizabeth Allen Underwood, and died at Adrian, May 6, 1875, nearly seventy-two years of age. He was educated in the common schools of Enfield, his native town, and then prepared for college at Amherst Academy. Graduating there, he entered as freshman Williams College, in the class of 1827. There he remained two years, and then took up the study of medicine, graduating with honor at the medical school of Dartmouth College, then one of the most noted medical schools in New England. After this he started in the practice of his profession at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, but remained only about two years, and then settled for a short time in Quincy, Mass., but after a short residence returned to Amherst and entered into partnership with Dr. Gridly, one of the best known physicians and surgeons of central Massachusetts. In the latter part of the summer of 1836, Dr. Underwood started for Michigan, taking a stage to Northampton, Mass., thence another stage to Albany, N. Y., and thence by another to Schenectady; from there a packet on the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and from there the steamer "Daniel Webster" carried him to Detroit in a week's time. Here, with two fellow passengers, he engaged a wagon, and in two days more reached Adrian, arriving about the first of September. The three left most

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of their luggage at the old red mill on North Main street, the owner of which was known to one of them, and then drove to the tavern called the "Adrian House," situated nearly where there was for many years a drug store, on the northwest corner of Main and Maumee streets. The next morning Dr. Underwood started to find his sister, who with her husband had preceded him to Michigan two years earlier and settled at what was afterward called "Keene," about two miles due north of the present city of Hudson. There was no road except the winding path used by ox teams, and Dr. Underwood walked. During the day he passed one house on what has since been called the "Jake Jackson Place," and at nightfall came upon a second house belonging to the late John Colwell, near the township line between Dover and Hudson. There he remained over night, being most hospitably treated, and the next morning pursued his journey, arriving at his destination about noon. He found the family of his brother-in-law sick, with hardly any provisions in the house, and after some necessary medical attendance he started for one of the nearest neighbors, of whom he had heard from Colwell, as being likely to have provisions to sell. He walked nine miles through the woods to the southeast corner of Medina township. There he procured as much provisions as he could carry back on his shoulders, and returned, and after doing what was possible for his sister and family, went back to Adrian and sent out a wagon-load of necessaries. He finally made up his mind to settle in this neighborhood, and having heard of Toledo as a town of much promise, he went there, rented a building which was in process of erection and nearly complete, and then went East to get a stock of goods shipped in before the winter closed the canal and lakes. He bought a stock of drugs, medicines, groceries, paints, oils, etc., in New York, and returned with it to Toledo by the last boat of the season, only to find that the owner of the building he had rented, finding an opportunity to sell at a large profit, had sold the building and lot in his absence, and the new owner was in possession. No room was to be had in Toledo, and he must sell his goods during the winter to pay what he owed for them in the spring, so he transported his goods to Adrian by wagon and opened business on the west side of North Main street, eight or ten doors north of the corner, afterward buying the building. The building and stock were afterward destroyed by fire, but he rebuilt and finally bought the ground and built a building on the southwest corner of Main and Maumee streets, afterward occupied by Hart & Shaw. He never practiced medicine after coming to Michigan, except in the families

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of one or two friends, but he carried on his drug business until about 1850, when, having been severely ill for some time and despairing of ultimate recovery, he sold out to the late Samuel E. Hart, who had been a clerk for him for several years. Then for several years Dr. Underwood gave his attention to his books, his fruit, and his garden, until his death in 1875, except that for two or three years he was engaged with the late Abel Whitney, under the name of D. K. Underwood & Company, in a private banking business in Adrian. Dr. Underwood was a deeply religious man, and he contributed about one-quarter of the cost of Plymouth church; and that it cost not more than it did was largely attributable to his personal supervision and painstaking oversight. He was interested in public education and served as a member of the school board for several years. He gave one-half of the land and about two thousand dollars in money to the college at Adrian.

Ebenezer Daniels, representative from Lenawee county in 1841, was born in 1803. By occupation he was a merchant and in politics a Whig. He settled at Medina in 1833 and died there June 1, 1862.

Philo C. Fuller, representative and speaker of the House in 1841, was born in New Marlborough, Mass., August 13, 1787. By profession he was a lawyer and politically he was a Whig. He was a member of the New York assembly, and also senator. He settled in Adrian in 1837, and had charge of the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad and bank. He was assistant postmaster-general under William Henry Harrison, and again became a resident of New York, where he served as comptroller of the state. He died at Geneva, N. Y., August 16, 1855.

Albert Wilcox, representative from Lenawee county in 1841, was born at New Marlborough, Mass., November 15, 1805. His ancestors were engaged both in the French and Revolutionary wars. He was brought up on a farm, and in 1818 removed with his parents to Guilford, N. Y. He received a common school education and became a teacher. He removed to Wheeler, N. Y., where he was a partner of his father in farming and the making of wagons, and was a captain of militia. In 1835 he came to Michigan and took up a farm in the town of Bridgewater, Washtenaw county. In 1836 he enlisted as carriage maker in the United States arsenal at Dearborn, with the rank of orderly sergeant. In 1839 he settled at Cambridge, Lenawee county. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. Beginning in 1851, for many years he was in the employ of the Lake Shore railroad, in various mechanical positions. He held many local offices, including justice and alderman. Dur-

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ing the Civil war he had entire charge of the water supply of 426 miles of railroad. During the later years of his life he resided at Adrian.

Charles Blair was born in the year 1802, in Middlefield, Otsego county, New York, and was a representative of the good old Puritan stock of New England farmers, whose energy, industry, and purity of character, have stamped their impress on the whole North. Educated in the common school and academy of the olden time, he was a thorough student, and in his early manhood a successful teacher and public officer. He immigrated to this county in 1830 with his wife and two children. Having previously selected 160 acres of good land in Franklin, Mr. Blair moved upon it with his family December 1, 1830, and built a log house three miles from the nearest neighbor, and there he lived for several days with the house half roofed, with blankets for doors, mother earth for a floor, and the blue canopy of heaven as a shelter from the storm. On this farm he lived until the day of his death, beautifying and improving his home, an important item of which was the building, in 1848, of the finest residence then in the town of Franklin. In politics he was a Democrat of the old school, a firm believer in equal rights, and an active and earnest advocate of his political and religious views, but tolerant and charitable to the views of others. Elected supervisor of the old town of Tecumseh when it embraced the whole northern part of the county after Franklin was organized into a separate township, he was elected supervisor of the latter town for a series of years, though often a majority were opposed to him politically. In 1841, and again in 1844, he was elected to the state legislature, and served with credit to himself and great usefulness to the community. He was an earnest supporter of the "two-thirds law," for the benefit of debtors, and a firm advocate of the abolition of capital punishment. He peacefully met his death, July 28, 1852, on the farm where he first settled, beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

Philo Wilson, representative from Lenawee county in 1842 and again in 1850, settled in Canandaigua about 1836, and came from the state of New York. He removed to Adrian about 1870, and died there. In politics he was a Democrat.

Guy Carpenter, representative from Lenawee county in 1843, was born in Potsdam, N. Y., December 13, 1809. He received an academical education, studied higher mathematics and civil engineering, and came to Michigan in 1830. He taught school, and from 1832 to 1835 was a farmer, then became a merchant at Bliss-

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field, continuing in that business until his death in 1849. He held the offices of supervisor, justice, and county commissioner. He was an anti-slavery Democrat. As a legislator he drafted the first law for the drainage of swamps, marshes, and other low lands.

Francis H, Hagaman, representative from Lenawee county in 1843, settled as a farmer in Medina about 1834. He came from the state of New York, and in politics he was a Democrat. He died at Medina about 1845.

Jonathan Berry, representative from Lenawee county in 1844, was born in 1790.. His parents came from Rhode Island to Rensselaer county, N. Y., where it is thought he was born. He removed with them first to Orleans county, N. Y., then to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1835, and to Adrian in 1836. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. He finally settled on a farm in Rome, where he died October 20, 1851. He was for one term an associate judge of the circuit court. In politics he was a Democrat.

Ebenezer W. Fairfield was born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1812. By profession he was a lawyer and in politics a Democrat. He came to Ann Arbor in 1835, but shortly removed to Adrian, where he practiced his profession until his death in August, 1845. He was a representative in 1844.

Oliver Miller, representative from Lenawee county in 1844, resided at Ridgeway, and was in politics a Democrat. He was a brother of Dan. B. Miller, of Monroe, a prominent business man at an early day.

Thomas H. Mosher was born in Union Springs, Cayuga county, New York, October 18, 1815, and lived with his parents until he was about twenty-one years old. He received a common school education, and was one year a student at the Cayuga Academy, at Aurora, N. Y. In 1831 he went into his father's store, as a clerk, and remained there until 1836. In August, 1836, in company with John Hart, he came to Lenawee county and settled in Cambridge. He immediately opened a store in Springville, in company with Mr. Hart, and carried on a general store, under the firm name of Hart & Mosher, until 1848, when the firm was dissolved. In 1840 Hart & Mosher erected a large store building in Springville, and it was afterward for a long time used as a public hall. In 1856, in company with Ambrose S. Berry, Mr. Mosher built the "Lake Mills," near Springville, and soon after the completion Mr. Mosher purchased the entire property. In 1844 he was a member of the Michigan legislature and served on the Ways and Means Committee. In the years 1843 and 1845 he served as supervisor of the township of

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Cambridge. In 1838 he was elected clerk of the township and was re-elected for several years. He also served several years as township treasurer. He was always prominent in the township and well-known throughout the county.

Ahira G. Eastman, representative from Lenawee county in 1845, was a practicing lawyer at Adrian and came there from the state of New York in 1835. He held the position of master in chancery. During the Mexican war he volunteered and received a lieutenant's commission, but resigned from ill health before reaching Mexico. Later he removed to Breedsville, Mich., where he died.

Dr. Henry Wyman was born in Keene, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, April 2, 1803. He was reared on a farm, received his rudimentary education in the common schools, and his academical education at Lowville, N. Y. In 1825 he began the study of medicine at Lockport, N. Y., and in 1832 removed to Anderson, Madison county, Indiana, where he began the practice, and lived there until 1841, when he went to Mississippi and resided until 1843. In that year he removed to Blissfield, where he lived four years, and in 1847 returned to Anderson, Ind., where he remained until 1864, when he again came to Blissfield and engaged in the practice of medicine until he was seventy-five years of age, when he retired. He was at one time postmaster at Blissfield. Dr. Wyman displayed a master hand in all the pioneer movements in Madison county, Indiana, and on account of his ability and knowledge of the wants of the people, was selected to represent the district of which Madison county was a part in the lower house of the state legislature. Besides this official position he was for many years a justice of the peace in Anderson. In the year 1844 he was elected as a representative of Lenawee county to the Michigan legislature, and drafted and succeeded in having enacted into a law the first bill ever introduced in the United States on the subject of drainage.

John A. Rice, representative from Lenawee county, session of 1846, was born in Cambridge, N. Y., November 29, 1806, and died November 6, 1871. He settled on a farm in Tekonsha, Calhoun county, in 1836, and there he lived until 1842, then removed to Adrian, where, with the exception of two years, he was connected with the Michigan Southern railroad as ticket agent, or general baggage agent, during life.

James H. Sweeney, representative from Lenawee county in 1846, was a physician. He came from the state of New York about 1835, and lived many years at the village of Morenci, where he died.

Daniel H. Deming was born in Sharon, Litchfield county, Con-

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necticut, September 25, 1804, and was the son of Daniel and Cynthia Deming. He lived in Sharon until about the year 1829, when he went to Poughkeepsie, where Mr. Beecher, his brother-in-law (father of the late Robert R. Beecher), was engaged in the hotel business. Mr. Deming was employed as clerk in the hotel and remained there about two years. He then went to Canandaigua and acted as agent for a stage line for a time. In the spring of 1834 he came to Michigan and settled on section 26, in Dover, on the south bank of the lake which now bears his name. He was the first settler in that locality, his nearest neighbor being Samuel Warren, two miles east. He located 160 acres and cleared nearly 100 acres, built a log house and a good barn, and resided there until 1860. He then sold and purchased a farm on section 35, in Rome, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 7, 1871. During his residence in Dover he served the township for nine years as supervisor, besides holding the office of assessor one term and justice of the peace four years. In 1846 he was elected a member of the legislature, and during the controversy of 1847-48 in regard to the removal of the state capitol from Detroit to Lansing he took an active part, favoring the change, because, as he said, "the Detroit folks are controlling the state, and will continue to do so as long as the capitol remains there." He was re-elected in 1848 and was a member when the capitol at Lansing was dedicated. He often in after life related his trip to Lansing to attend the first session there. He took a stage as far as Ypsilanti, where an ox team and sleigh were engaged to take him and his companions a certain distance, when they walked into the village. During the session of 1848-49 he took up 160 acres of land, which is now mostly within the limits of the city of Lansing. In the fall of 1846, while hunting deer with a party, he was shot, the ball passing through his body, a distance of eleven inches, but he recovered from the wound. In 1850 he was a candidate for state senator, and would have been elected had it not been for certain men in his own party (who had sought the nomination) bolting and working against him at the polls.

Thomas J. Faxon was born in Whitesboro, Oneida county, New York, August 25, 1803, and represented the seventh generation of the Faxon family in the United States. He was brought up on a farm, but learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. He came to Michigan in the summer of 1834 and worked at his trade in Detroit for some time. As he was able to make plans and construct buildings his services were in demand, but he soon removed to Manchester, in Washtenaw county, where Eastern

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friends had settled. In October, 1835, he purchased of the government eighty acres of land on section 13 in Raisin, this county, where he resided for about thirty years. He soon cleared up his original purchase, and added to his holdings from time to time until his farm consisted of 355 acres. He served several terms as supervisor of Raisin township, and in 1846 was elected a member of the Michigan legislature, serving one term. In 1860 he left his farm and moved to Adrian, purchasing a home on West Maumee street, which he soon afterward disposed of to T. J. Tobey for the old Judge Rickey farm, on section 28, in Adrian township. After a year or two he again purchased a home on Scott street, in Adrian, and engaged in merchandising with his sons, continuing some four years. About this time he purchased a large tract of land near Topeka, Kan. He died at his home on Scott street, Adrian, April 25, 1875.

John W. Turner, representative from Lenawee county in 1847 and again in 1849, was born in Putney, Vt., in 1818. By profession he was a lawyer. He came to Hudson in 1841, and later removed to Coldwater, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was a Democrat until 1854, after which time he was a Republican. He was the first Republican nominee for lieutenant-governor, but declined in favor of Coe. As a public speaker and legal advocate he always stood high in southern Michigan. He published a volume of poems of considerable merit.

Sylvester Walker, representative from Lenawee county in 1847, was a hatter in Norwich, N. Y., in 1813. He settled in Cambridge in 1838, opened a hotel at the junction of the Chicago and La Plaisance Bay turnpikes, erected fine buildings, where many a weary traveler found a genial place of rest. In politics he was a Democrat. He died Dec. 28, 1868.

Davis D. Bennett was born in Tioga (now Chemung) county, New York, March 25, 1808. He left his parents at the age of sixteen, and worked on a farm and at lumbering until the fall of 1828, when he came to Michigan. He continued to reside in Adrian until the fall of 1829, when he returned to Orleans county, New York, where he was married. In the spring of 1830 he came back to Michigan and located eighty acres of land on section 33, in Adrian township. He lived on this farm one year, and then sold it to Harry Wood. One year later he purchased 160 acres of land on section 29, in Adrian township; this land he sold to John Raymond in 1837, and the same year purchased 220 acres on sections 9 and 16, in Fairfield, where he resided until 1868, when he sold out to his son, Stillman W. Bennett, and afterward resided in Fairfield village.

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After removing to Fairfield township he held various offices of honor and trust, including supervisor for four terms, justice of the peace four terms, and town clerk about fifteen terms. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Michigan legislature, and as such was present at the dedication of the first capitol building in the city of Lansing.

Elihu L. Clark was born in Walworth, Ontario (now Wayne) county, New York, July 18, 1811. At the age of nineteen he commenced business as a clerk in a dry goods store at Palmyra, N. Y., and this he continued until the year 1832, when he commenced business there for himself, continuing the same until the year 1835, when he sold out to a Mr. Jackson for $1,000. He then immediately went to New York and invested all his means in goods and shipped them to Adrian, where he opened a small store on Main street, selling goods exclusively for cash. From about the year 1838 to 1842, he invested considerable means in the purchase of what was then called State warrants, and State scrip, which he bought at a discount, thereby making quite a profitable investment, as he soon afterward realized par value for the same. He continued the dry goods trade until about the year 1847, when he sold out to his brother, John R. Clark, and thereafter he was engaged in loaning money. He was elected to the Michigan legislature in the year 1847 and served one term. When the Lenawee County Savings Bank was organized he was elected president of the institution and served in that capacity for several years, finally resigning in consequence of poor health.

David B. Dennis, representative from Lenawee county in 1848 and again in 1850, was born in Farmington, N. Y., June 12, 1817. By occupation he was an attorney and banker, and politically he was a Democrat. He came to Michigan with his father's family in 1827, and settled at Adrian. He resided at Adrian for twenty-five years and then removed to Coldwater, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was a leader in the Democratic party, and was repeatedly its candidate for state and other offices.

William McNair was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1800. He immigrated to Michigan in 1826, became a merchant at Tecumseh, and afterward a farmer. In politics he was a Democrat and he was a representative in 1849.

Jabez S. Mosher, representative from Lenawee county in 1849, was born in Springport, N. Y., and came from there to Jackson's Mills, now known as Addison, about 1840. In politics he was a Democrat. He died about 1856.

Daniel S. Wilkinson was born in the state of New York in 1813.

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He came from Albion, N. Y., to Adrian in 1834, and there resided until his death, May 24, 1875. His business was that of loaning money. In politics he was a Democrat and he was a representative in 1849.

Noah K. Green was born in Windsor, Berkshire county, Mass., December 24, 1808. He was reared and educated in his native county, and there he lived until June, 1835, when he came to Michigan. He settled in Medina, this county, purchasing 280 acres of land on sections 25 and 36. He assisted in organizing the township of Medina in 1837, and in 1842 he was elected supervisor, serving in that capacity for seven years. He was again elected in 1852, serving one year, and in 1859 he was elected and served two years. In 1849 he was elected to the Michigan legislature and was re-elected in 1860 and 1862. He died at his home in Medina, May 8, 1886.

Frederick A. Kennedy, Sr., was born in England, Dec. 27, 1785. He came to America in 1817, and resided in Pennsylvania and New York until 1831, when he removed to Michigan, settling in Lenawee county in what was afterwards called Ridgeway. He was a cooper by trade, but after coming to Michigan followed farming principally. In politics he was a Democrat, and in 1850 was a representative in the legislature. In 1857 he removed to Jackson, where he resided until his death, February 26, 1872.

Elias J. Baldwin, representative from Lenawee county in 1851, came from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, to Morenci, about 1834. He lived at Morenci until he died, being at the time of his death over eighty years of age. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican.

Augustus W. Childs, representative, session of 1851, was born in the state of New York in 1814. He came to Michigan in 1836 and resided the greater part of the remainder of his life at Hudson. He was supervisor, town clerk, and held other offices. By occupation he was a farmer, and politically he was a Republican.

George Crane was a native of Massachusetts, and was born March 31, 1783. In early manhood he became a pioneer settler in Wayne county, New York, where he continued to reside until his removal to Michigan in May, 1833. Upon his arrival in Lenawee county, he located on section 18 in what is now the township of Palmyra, where he entered upon and cleared the farm upon which he resided until his death, April 17, 1856. In the time when the commissioner plan of county government was in vogue he served as one of the commissioners of Lenawee county, and afterward served as supervisor and represented the county one term in the legislature.

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He was one of the commissioners who took part in locating the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, which was the pioneer road in the West, and he was one of the directors of that road until his death. For some years he acted as president of the company, and was also civil engineer in building the road.

Henry Darling, representative from Lenawee county in 1851, emigrated from the state of New York to Macon township, where he died. In politics he was a Whig.

Sewell S. Goff was born in Royalston, Mass., January 29, 1811. When a young man he went to Niagara county, New York, and lived at Lewiston until 1829, when he came to Michigan. He settled on section 29, in Blissfield, where he ever after resided. He died January 23, 1865. He was a lieutenant in the Black Hawk war, and served as representative from Lenawee county in 1853.

Nelson Green, representative from Lenawee county in 1853, senator from Muskegon county in 1861-2, and form Oceana county in 1863-4, was born in Wayne county, New York, May 29, 1803. He was married in 1826, and lived in Otto, N. Y., from 1826 to 1847, when he settled in Rollin, Lenawee county. He was a member of the New York legislature of 1838, and a member of the Michigan constitutional convention of 1850. By occupation he was a farmer and surveyor, and politically he was first a Whig and then a Republican. He removed to Oceana county in 1856, was for many years county surveyor and did a large amount of surveying in Oceana and Muskegon counties. He was judge of probate for Oceana county. He removed to Addison, Lenawee county, in 1879, and he died at that place.

Robert R. Beecher, representative from Lenawee county in 1855, was a leading lawyer at Adrian, and was a law partner of Judge Cooley and of Hon. F. C. Beaman. He was a leading Republican in the early history of the party. He was a good lawyer, and was honored with various county offices. He held the office of judge of probate from 1861 until his death in 1871. He died in the prime of manhood.

Hiram S. Eddy was born in Clarendon, Rutland county, Vermont, June 6, 1812. He was brought up a farmer, and afterward worked at the carpenter's trade. His education was confined to a few terms in a district school. At the age of fifteen he commenced to work by the month, which he followed until he came to Michigan, in the year 1832. At this time he was twenty years old, and for a year or more he worked at carpentry or on a farm. When he first came, he took up some land in Palmyra, but soon afterward sold it

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and purchased the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1 and the north part of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 2, in Fairfield, where he resided the remainder of his life. In the spring of 1837 he was elected constable and collector, which office he held for seven or eight years. In 1848 he was elected supervisor of Fairfield, which office he afterward held, at different times, for about eight years. In 1855 he was a member of the house of representatives of the Michigan legislature. Beginning in 1848, he undoubtedly administered on more estates and settled more heirship property than any other man in the southern portion of the county. In 1867 he purchased a large farm in Butler county, Iowa, and commenced farming there on quite a large scale. In 1873 his wheat crop amounted to nearly 6,000 bushels.

James H. Parker was born September 2, 1803, in Masonville, Delaware county, New York. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and received a common school education, finished by a three months' term at an academy. He usually worked at farming and lumbering while at home, except during the winters after he was seventeen, when he taught school and "boarded 'round." After arriving at his majority he worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade a part of his time during the following ten years. When eighteen years old he was enrolled in the state militia, and at the first drill was elected fourth corporal, and by regular gradation and election was made captain of the company eight years afterward. He served in that position two years and then resigned. In the spring of 1833 he came to Michigan and located the southwest quarter of section 14, in the present township of Rome, and at once built a shanty and kept bachelor's hall. During the summer and fall he built a log dwelling house, chopped six acres, cleared two, and sowed it with wheat. In the month of November he returned to Masonville and found the same school district, which had employed him four preceding terms, ready to employ him again. He taught that school during the winter. The following summer he again came to Michigan, this time with his family, and settled on his land. In company with John B. Schureman he built a saw mill that, like many other mills, accommodated the neighborhood but yielded no profit to the proprietors. At a meeting held late in 1834 to petition the legislative council to organize the township Mr. Parker took a prominent part, was a member of the committee appointed to select a name for the township, and he cast the deciding vote in favor of the name—Rome. He later sold his interest in the saw mill to a neighbor and gave his attention to his farm. Unfor-

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tunately, in August, 1835, while logging, one of his oxen got a leg broken, and he immediately found employment and ready pay at Palmyra, on Mr. Pomeroy's flouring mill, then in progress of erection, and he moved to that place with his family and labored six months. The flouring mill being finished, he worked several months on Tiffany & Crane's saw-mill at Palmyra. That also being finished, Mr. Parker and another man took all the bridges to build (except one called Foster's bridge) on the Palmyra & Jacksonburg railroad, as it was then called, between Palmyra and Clinton, a major part of the work only having been completed when he was attacked by ague. Sickness, railroad promises and checks unredeemed, "wild-cat" money, and a tax deed on his farm, fraudulently obtained, wiped out all his savings of three years' labor, and he returned to his farm with no capital but his axe, plane, and lever, out of health, and as poor as when he left it, but he was not discouraged and was full of hope, notwithstanding his bad fortune. During the following eleven years he added by exchange of unimproved lands, twenty-five acres of improved land adjoining his quarter section, and he improved fifty acres of the latter tract, making in all 185 acres in the farm and 100 acres improved, built a good frame house and barn, purchased and paid for a good horse team and three cows, raised some young cattle and about 100 sheep. He lived on his farm in Rome about thirty years, selling out in 1863, after which time he lived four years in the city of Adrian, where he built a house; six years in Raisin, and then in Adrian township until his death. During Mr. Parker's residence in Rome he served six years as supervisor of the township and six years as justice of the peace. He was also a school director for nine years. He served as a member of the house of representatives of the Michigan legislature in 1855, the same being the first Republican legislature in Michigan. As a member he offered the following resolutions, which were adopted: "Resolved, That the exclusion of the 'female sex' of our state from the benefits of a liberal education in the State University, which is created and endowed by the common treasury, is unjust, and furnishes a just occasion of complaint on their part, and abundantly authorizes the numerous petitions now before the house calling for large expenditures to erect a separate college for their education. Resolved, That the committee on education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the education of youth without distinction of sex in the State University." On January 29, 1855, Mr. Parker, pursuant to previous notice, introduced a bill, which was passed, to "prohibit

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the use of the common jails and other public buildings in the several counties in this state for the detention of persons claimed as fugitive slaves." While a bill for the establishment of an "Agricultural School" was under discussion, he moved that a department of "Domestic Economy" be included, and that provision be made for the instruction of persons without distinction of sex. A bill to establish a "Female College" being considered, he moved that the president, professors, and teachers should be women, and that there should be a department of "Medicine and Obstetrics." He also introduced a bill giving mothers the exclusive custody of their infant children, unless cause be shown. He was a prominent, earnest, and consistent Abolitionist, and he, with his wife, in the slavery days, helped through several fugitives who came along on the "underground railroad."

Judge Alexander R. Tiffany was born in Niagara, Canada, October 16, 1796, and made his way to the Territory of Michigan in the fall of 1832. He settled in Palmyra, this county, which place it was then believed would eventually become a large city. Two years later he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Lenawee county, and in 1836 he was elected judge of the probate court, which office he held eight years, and of which he was the second incumbent; he was also judge of the county court two terms. Judge Tiffany was a man of giant intellect, a learned lawyer and a conscientious attorney; he became prominent in the politics of Southern Michigan and was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1850. Four years later he was elected to the Michigan legislature and appointed chairman of the Judiciary committee. He wrote and studied beyond his strength, and during those memorable years wrote and published "Tiffany's Justice Guide" and "Tiffany's Criminal Law," which are today considered of great practical value in justice's courts, and to practicing attorneys generally in the state. He never enjoyed robust health, owing probably to his unremitting labors, and he died at Palmyra, January 14, 1868, when seventy-two years old.

Dr. Henry P. Combs was born in Onondaga county, New York, June 19, 1820. His father dying when Henry was quite young, the latter lived with his mother until he was eighteen years old, attending the district schools, and came with her to Michigan in 1838. About the year 1840 he commenced the study of medicine, followed it closely, and after graduation at the Cleveland, Ohio, Medical College, in 1845, he began the practice of medicine in Rome township, this county. He at once became very successful and pop-

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ular in his profession, which he faithfully followed until 1865, when he retired from active practice. In politics he was first a Whig, but became a Republican after 1854. In 1856 he was elected to the Michigan legislature, and in 1862 he was re-elected to the same body. He served as school inspector and township clerk for several terms, and was county superintendent of the poor for thirteen years. Dr. Combs died January 1, 1895.

Barzilla J. Harvey was born in Ontario county, New York, September 29, 1808. He came to Michigan in 1832 and purchased lands in Adrian, which property he occupied until his death, September 25, 1863. In politics he was a Republican, and he was representative in the legislature of 1857.

John R. Clark was a native of the state of New York, and was born in Ontario township, Ontario county, which township is now known as Walworth, and the county as Wayne, on September 4, 1822. He lived with his father until he was about fifteen years old, and attended a district school in his native state. He came to Michigan with his parents in 1836, and resided in Adrian ever after. He was graduated in Adrian in 1840, at Brewster's Select School, in the building afterward owned by W. A. Whitney and occupied as a residence. In 1840 he entered his brother's store as a clerk and remained until 1845, when he became a partner in the business and remained until 1847, in which year he bought his brother's interest. In the fall of 1847 he erected a brick store on Maumee street, in which he carried on general merchandising until 1853, when his health failed. He then sold out to Col. L. F. Comstock and A. H. Wood, and purchased and moved upon the Pease farm on section 10, in Madison township. During the years 1854 and 1855 he erected the finest farm house in the county. In 1855 he formed a partnership with A. H. Wood, and embarked in the dry goods business, which they continued until 1859, when he bought out his partner's interest and carried on the business until 1863, then closed out and gave his attention to farming and stock dealing. In 1866 Mr. Clark became interested in the erection of the Madison Cheese Factory, and was its president and manager for three years. He was selected supervisor of Madison township for five years. In 1858 he was elected a member of the house of representatives of the Michigan legislature, and was chairman of the Committee on Mines and Minerals, and served on four other committees. In 1874 he sold his farm to A. H. Russell, and moved to the city of Adrian, where he resided the remainder of his life. In 1871 he engaged in the wholesale cheese business with Henry F. Shattuck, and afterward engaged

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in packing pork. In 1877 Clark & Shattuck admitted to the firm as a partner Lafayette Ladd, and continued until 1878, when E. L. Baker was admitted, and the firm of Clark, Baker & Co. entered upon a prosperous career in the wholesale provision, cheese, and pork packing business. In 1875 Mr. Clark was elected alderman of the Fourth ward of Adrian, and was re-elected in 1877. Politically, he was in early life an old-line Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. After the organization of the Republican party he affiliated with it, and gave it his warmest and most earnest support.

Orson Green was a native of Palmyra, Ontario (now Wayne) county, New York, where he was born on March 5, 1812. He continued on the home farm until reaching his majority, receiving his education in the public schools, while he inherited in a marked degree the intelligence and decided traits of character of both parents. On April 10, 1833, he left the Empire State, and landed in the Territory of Michigan on May 6 following, having walked the entire distance, stopping first near the embryo town of Palmyra. Thence a few days later he repaired to Adrian, and after travelling about in this county a few weeks, returned to Detroit and took a steamer for Buffalo, landing a few days later in Cattaraugus county, New York. In May of the following year he started again for his proposed new home. Leaving his newly wedded wife at Van Buren, Wayne county, he came to Rollin township and took up 240 acres of government land, being one of the first men to locate permanently in that section. He cleared a spot large enough for a cabin and garden, then returned to Van Buren for his wife, and they made their home with their nearest neighbor until the fall, when Mr. Green put up a log house, into which they removed before it was provided with either a floor or a window. Mr. Green was justice of the peace in Rollin township before its organization or the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State, the election being authorized by the governor. He held this office for a period of twenty years and finally refused to become a candidate. He was elected supervisor in the spring of 1845, and in this capacity he served six years in succession and was afterward elected twice to the same office, serving in all eleven or twelve years. He was assessor several terms, and in 1858 was first elected to the state legislature and thereafter re-elected in 1870, being a member of that body for a period of four years. He assisted in the building of the first church in Rollin township, in 1868, and with his estimable lady was a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal church for

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many years. He cast his first presidential vote for William Wirt, and was an old-line Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he gave his cordial support to the latter.

Jabez Perkins, representative from Lenawee county in 1859, was born in Defiance, Ohio, October 26, 1820. He received an academical education at Delaware, studied medicine, and graduated at Cleveland in 1849. He practiced medicine at Springville, this county, for ten years, but in 1860 removed to Owosso. He took charge of a hospital at Nashville in 1862, became a surgeon of Kentucky volunteers, medical director of the Second army corps, and then medical director of the Cavalry corps, Army of the Cumberland. In politics he was first a Whig, and then a Republican.

Peter Sharp, representative from Lenawee county in 1859, was born at Willsborough, N. Y., May 14, 1812. His father moved to the Genesee valley, and later to Franklin county, Ohio, and the son became a traveling minister in 1832, by admission to the Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, then including nearly all the territory of Michigan. After twenty-one years' service as a minister, he settled at Ridgeway, Lenawee county, as a retail dealer in drugs and groceries. A Whig until 1854, he then became a Republican. He was thirty years postmaster, also a justice.

Israel S. Hodges, representative from Lenawee county in 1861-62, was born in Onondaga county, New York, June 29, 1801. By occupation he was a farmer and lumberman, and in politics a Republican. He came to Michigan in 1835, and had his residence in Ogden township.

George L. Crane came to Michigan territory with his parents in the summer of 1833. He was born November 20, 1810, and remained under the home roof until twenty-four years of age, receiving a liberal education, and learning surveying of his father, while becoming familiar with farm pursuits. He was twenty-three years of age when he came with the family to this county, and in 1835 he started out for himself, locating on a tract of land in Madison township. For twenty years he followed surveying, using his father's compass and outfit, while he invested his surplus capital in real estate, and at one time was the owner of 1,000 acres of land. In 1842 he was elected supervisor of Madison township, serving three terms, and was several times elected county surveyor, but never qualified. He was elected to the Michigan legislature in 1862 and served one term.

Hiram Raymond was born in the township of Cohocton, Steuben county, New York, January 4, 1819. He came to Michigan

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with his parents in 1833 and continued to follow farming in Raisin township until the spring of 1868, when he removed to the village of Tecumseh and there spent the remainder of his life. Upon his removal to Tecumseh he engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, the firm being McConnell, Raymond & Company. At one time during the Civil war Mr. Raymond was drafted, but poor health prevented his serving. He believed that $300 would serve his country better than himself, and cheerfully paid that amount to assist in suppressing the Southern uprising. He was elected supervisor of Raisin township in the year 1859, and held the position two years. In the fall of 1862 he was elected to the Michigan legislature, and held that position for one term. After he moved to Tecumseh he was elected justice of the peace, which position he held four years, commencing July 4, 1873, and ending July 4, 1877.

William H. Osborne was born in Ovid, Seneca county, New York, October 29, 1814. He received a good education, pursuing his studies at Ovid Academy, and Lima and Cazenovia seminaries. He employed his leisure hours in the perusal of instructive books, and after leaving school was engaged as a teacher three winters in his native state, one winter in Maumee, Ohio, and one winter after coming to this county. Upon coming to Michigan in 1830, his father located on the south half of section 20, in Macon township, which farm he operated nine years, and in 1839 turned it over to William H., who retained possession of it until he removed to the village of Tecumseh, about 1881. In the meantime he cleared and improved 220 acres, and erected a large frame house with two or three commodious barns, besides two tenement houses; he also purchased another farm on section 21. In addition to the labor and responsibility involved in looking after these extensive interests, at the solicitation of his townsmen he served as justice of the peace, school inspector, highway commissioner, and town clerk. The fidelity with which he discharged the duties of these various positions, naturally resulted in his election to the higher office of a state legislator. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Michigan legislature, re-elected to the position in 1866, and served on several important committees. He attended the convention at Pittsburg, when John P. Hale was nominated for President, and he stood bravely up under the stigma of being called an Abolitionist, casting one of the first three votes polled in Macon township against the perpetuation of human bondage. Subsequently he became a Free-

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Soiler, and finally a Republican, the principles of which party he upheld through sunshine and storm during the remainder of his life.

Walter Robinson was born in Wayne county, New York, December 17, 1818. He started out for himself in life at the age of thirteen, clerking in a store until he was twenty-three years old, and obtained his education by attending school out of office hours. After his marriage he worked his father-in-law's farm three years, when, in 1846, he struck out for the great West, and coming to the city of Adrian, was engaged in the livery business eight or nine years, during which time he also operated a United States mail route. He then opened a book and jewelry store, which he carried on four years, and then, in 1858, traded for a home, consisting of 160 acres of land in Adrian township. Politically he was an ardent Republican, and was always an active worker in the interests of his party. In 1867 he served one term as a member of the Michigan legislature, and for years he was prominent in the various meetings and conventions of his party. He had a wide acquaintance throughout the state, having traveled one year with the Michigan State Insurance Company. He was deputy revenue collector during 1863 and 1864.

Benjamin L. Baxter was born in Sidney Plains, Delaware county, New York, April 7, 1815. He accompanied his parents to Michigan in 1831, first locating at Tecumseh and six years later at White Pigeon. He remained in the latter place until the fall of 1840, when he left for Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and remained there until the fall of 1843. He then returned to Tecumseh to take charge of the Tecumseh branch of the Michigan University, where he remained three years, in the meantime studying law with Hon. Perley Bills. He was admitted to the bar, and the same year became the law partner of Mr. Bills, and remained so for twenty-five years. In the year 1871, Mr. Bills withdrew from practice, when Mr. Baxter formed a partnership with Edwin S. Ormsby, then of Deerfield, which co-partnership lasted for about three years, when Mr. Ormsby went to Illinois. Mr. Baxter was elected Regent of the Michigan University for six years, from 1858 to 1863, and in 1868 he was elected representative in the legislature, and served one term.

Archer H. Crane, representative from Lenawee county in 1869-70 and 1871-2, was born in Onondaga county, New York, March 30, 1821. By occupation he was a farmer and in politics a Republican. He held the office of supervisor ten years. He settled in

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Freedom, Washtenaw county, in 1834, but in the '60s removed to Lenawee county, locating at Hudson.

Jacob Walton, representative from Lenawee county in 1869-70-1-2-3-4, was born in Buckingham, Pa., Feb. 10, 1818. He received a common school education. In 1834 he immigrated to Michigan and settled in Saline, and in 1851 he moved to Raisin, Lenawee county, where he resided the remainder of his life. By occupation he was a farmer, and in politics he was a Republican.

Cornelius Knapp was a native of Nassau, Rensselaer county, New York, and was born June 12, 1824. He made his home with his father's family, and was brought up to the life of a farmer until he had reached the age of twenty-five years, receiving his education in a log school house, built in the primitive fashion, which stood but a short distance from his father's house. At the age of nineteen years, having a natural genius for mechanics, he adopted the trade of a carpenter, working the first year for eleven dollars a month, and the next for one dollar a day. This business he followed for some twelve years, when, in 1849, he purchased a farm on section 18, in Rome township, on which he removed in 1851, and where he ever after made his home. He was always a Republican in politics, and took a prominent part in the local councils of that party. Being a man in whose prudence and ability the community had confidence, in 1865 he was elected as the member of the county board of supervisors from the township of Rome, and remained in that office for eleven consecutive years. At the expiration of that time he went to California with his wife for a little recreation, and returning the following year, was re-elected as representative on the board of supervisors, and was retained in this office five years more. Growing in popularity throughout the county as he became better known, in 1870 he was elected member of the house of representatives of the Michigan legislature, and for two years occupied a seat amid that august body.

Le Grand J. Smith, representative from Lenawee county in 1873-4, was born in Bethel, Conn., Jan. 8, 1837. He received a common school education. In 1839 he settled in Somerset, Hillsdale county, and in 1859 he removed to Woodstock, Lenawee county, where he spent the remainder of his life. In business he was a merchant.

Charles Brown was born in Cayuga county, New York, Jan. 8, 1808. He remained under the parental roof until twenty years of age, assisting as duty demanded, and receiving an excellent education at the public schools. He then commenced teaching, and was

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engaged in that profession for a period aggregating ten winters and three summers. In the intervening time and subsequently, he was employed in various occupations, remaining a citizen of Cayuga county until the fall of 1830. He subsequently resided in Genesee, Livingston, and Wyoming counties, and in 1851 he went to Wisconsin, where he spent the winter. In the following spring he came to Lenawee county and found employment as a clerk in Medina, which position he held one year, and during the next six months he was engaged in mercantile business in Newaygo county. A year and a half later he formed a partnership with Baxter Lyon, and under the firm name of Lyon & Brown, carried on a large mercantile trade in Medina. He continued in business there until 1882, when he sold out, and thereafter lived a comparatively retired life. In Medina township he served twenty-four and one-half years as postmaster, and as township clerk fourteen years, while for three years he was county superintendent of the poor. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the house of representatives, and served acceptably two years. He was instrumental in putting through a measure in the house for the relief of Mary J. McDermott, an orphan girl who lived in Lenawee county, and who was about to be defrauded of her rights in an estate. Mr. Brown was notary public for a period of thirty-two years. He was a strong Republican, courageously and fearlessly upholding the principles promulgated by that organization.

Danforth Keyes, representative from Lenawee county in 1875, was born in Ashford, Conn., May 27, 1816. He received a common school education, removed to Clinton, this county, in 1836, and resided there the remainder of his life. He was supervisor of Tecumseh in 1863-64-65, and after the division of the town in 1869 was supervisor of Clinton in 1869-70. He was engaged in the milling business, and also as a grain dealer. In politics he was a Democrat.

Marshall Reed was born in Richmond, Ontario county, New York, August 21, 1833. He lived with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, and in 1854 he came to Michigan and settled on section 33, in Rome. He served eleven years as justice of the peace, and held other township offices. He was a Republican in politics, and was elected to the state legislature in 1874. In 1866 he sold his farm in Rome and purchased another on section 34, in Cambridge township, where he resided at the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 16, 1891.

Alfred D. Hall was born in the town of Byron, Genesee county, New York, Jan. 6, 1824. He came with his father to this state in

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1845, and purchased a tract of land adjoining that of his father in Calhoun county. This he cleared from the heavy timber and occupied it until the winter of 1853-54, when he sold out and purchased a homestead in Tecumseh township—the farm being pleasantly located one and one-half miles northeast of the village, and his family took possession in the spring of 1854. Mr. Hall served as justice of the peace in Calhoun county, and after his removal to Tecumseh township he was elected president and treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was one of the original incorporators, and he held the position for ten or twelve years. Subsequently he served as secretary, and for a number of years continued on the board of directors. He was president of the Lenawee Agricultural Society for five years, and held the office of supervisor six years, during one year of which he was chairman of the board. He had now amply distinguished himself as a man of more than ordinary ability, and in the fall of 1876 he was elected a representative to the Michigan legislature, and re-elected in 1878. He cast his first presidential vote in 1848, and continued with the old Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, after which time he gave his support to Republican principles.

Jacob C. Sawyer, representative from Lenawee county in 1877, was born Dec. 26, 1822, in Manchester, N. Y.; removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio; was admitted to practice law in that state in 1848; removed to Lenawee county in 1853, and engaged in farming in the township of Medina. He was a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan of the class of 1861, and he was a member of the constitutional convention of 1867.

William Corbin first saw the light in Nichols, Tioga county, New York, July 30, 1825, and lived at home until he was fifteen years of age, receiving only a common-school education. At that age he went to Burlington Flats, Otsego county, New York, to learn wagon-making, but being dissatisfied with the treatment he received he remained only one year, when he went to Chittenango, where he worked for his board during one winter and attended school. In the spring of 1843 he went to Buffalo, and thence by steamer to Detroit, where he landed about July 1. From Detroit he went to Dundee, Monroe county, where Mr. Dunham, a brother of his step-father, resided, and there he engaged at farm labor. He afterward worked on the Michigan Southern Railroad for some time, and then we find him running a grist and saw mill which he had leased and was operating successfully at Dundee. In 1847 he entered the mercantile business, opening a general store at Peters-

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burg, and continued at merchandising for about fifteen years. While there, he bought the water-power and mill property at Petersburg, in company with John W. Conlogue, and operated it for several years. He was also postmaster for twelve years at Petersburg, receiving his appointment from President Pierce. He at one time owned about 2,000 acres of land in Monroe county, a part of which consisted of valuable farms. He was the first station agent appointed at Petersburg by the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and held the position about fifteen years. He was township clerk, justice of the peace twelve years, and supervisor three terms. He was elected state senator in 1862, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1867. He lived in Petersburg until 1872, when he removed to the city of Adrian, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was one of the original incorporators of the Adrian Paper Mill Company, and was its president seven years. He subsequently engaged in the hardware business, and finally became a member of the Adrian Packing Company. He was a member of the board of education for a number of years, three years of which he was secretary. He was elected a member of the house of representatives in 1880 from the Second district of Lenawee county, which was strongly Republican, he being the only Democrat elected in a period of more than twenty years. He was elected mayor of the city of Adrian in 1882 and again in 1883. He also occupied the position of member of the Board of Control for six years, receiving his appointment from Governor Begole.

Guernsey P. Waring was born on section 9 in the township of Ridgeway, Aug. 31, 1852. He had the advantage of a good practical education, and after being graduated at the high school in Tecumseh, he began to turn his attention to business. In 1874 he succeeded his brother in the undertaking business which the latter had established at Ridgeway, and he conducted it in a successful manner. He purchased land approximate to the village, and later, to add to the general interest of the place, he erected a good, large double store building, and a beautiful brick residence upon pleasant grounds. He made himself a public-spirited character, and in the fall of 1880 was selected by the Republicans of the First district to represent this county in the state legislature, the duties of which office he performed to the credit of himself and his constituents. He was of decided Prohibition principles, and was soon placed on the Committee on Liquor Traffic, in which committee he was a prominent figure. By his investigations while thus engaged in his duties in the state legislature, he became more and more an advo-

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cate of the principles of temperance and the suppression of the whisky traffic, and when he returned home he championed the cause of the Prohibition party, and always voted with it. Some years ago Mr. Waring removed to Chicago, Ill., and there engaged in the real-estate business.

David A. Bixby was born in Adrian, Sept. 24, 1854. He graduated in the Adrian high school in 1870, and also in the literary department of Michigan University in the year 1875. He read law for a time in Adrian, and was soon elected city recorder, being three times re-elected to the same office. He served as representative in the legislature during the session of 1883, and held other positions, elective and appointive. In the fall of 1884 he was elected to the office of county clerk, and he was the first Democratic clerk ever elected in the county. He now lives in St. Louis, Mo., where he is connected with the American Car and Foundry Company. He removed to that place soon after the expiration of his term as county clerk.

John U. Harkness, representative from Lenawee county in 1883, was born in Raisin township, May 12, 1840. In 1848 he settled with his parents in Rollin township, where he spent the greater part of his life. He received a common-school education, with two or three terms at Friends' seminary, near Adrian. He learned the carriage-maker's trade, which business he carried on several years. In 1879 he engaged in farming. He filled various township offices, and was supervisor three years. After retiring from the office of representative in the state legislature he became superintendent and treasurer of Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind. In politics he was a Republican.

Dr. William B. Town was born in Norwich, Oxford county, Dominion of Canada, July 23, 1830. He pursued his early studies in the district school and subsequently attended the schools at Jackson, Mich., during the winter season, his parents having migrated to Michigan in the fall of 1838. He commenced reading medicine under the instruction of Dr. H. Powers, of Rollin, when some twenty-one years of age, and took a two-years' course in the medical department of Michigan University. Aside from the practice of his profession he lent his aid to those enterprises calculated for the general good of the community, serving in the local offices, and for a period of seventeen years he was postmaster at Geneva; this office he finally resigned. He was school director for a period of seven years, and in 1884 was elected a member of the state legislature. During his services at the capital he was on various important com-

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mittees, especially those concerning the public health and industrial school for girls at Adrian. He always voted the straight Democratic ticket.

Selah H. Raymond was born in Rollin township, Aug. 31, 1840. His early life was passed on the homestead, where he was carefully trained in principles of truth, honesty, and perseverance. The year succeeding his father's death, which occurred while the future legislator was still in his boyhood, he worked by the month in Franklin township. Subsequently, he bought out his father's heirs, and afterward purchased more land as his means justified, until he had acquired a farm of 210 acres, the tilling part being adapted to the raising of all cereals. Politically, Mr. Raymond was a Republican with strong temperance ideas, and for a time voted the Prohibition ticket. He held the position of highway commissioner, to which office he was elected in 1876, serving three terms, and in 1879 he was elected township clerk and served until 1882. For five years he was supervisor of the township, and during the year 1886 was chairman of the board, and for a great many years he was connected with the schools in an official capacity. Every scheme for benefiting the public he assisted, and he was largely instrumental in getting the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railroad through the township, while he also aided in getting the Michigan & Ohio Railroad through the northern part of the county. In 1890 he was elected a member of the Michigan legislature, was re-elected in 1892, and served two terms.

Horace Holdridge was a native of Raisin township, and was born on Aug. 28, 1840. He was reared as farmer boys usually are, on the farm of his father, and passed through the common schools of the district in which he lived, acquiring habits of industry and study. At a proper age he was placed as a student in Adrian College, and was among the first to enter there after the completion of the present college building. He adopted farming as an occupation and followed it during the greater part of an active career. He was a Democrat in his political principles, and for many years was the supervisor of Raisin township. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Michigan legislature and served one term.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

An act of the first state legislature, approved March 14, 1836, provided that "There shall be elected on the first Monday of November, next, and on the following day, and in every succeeding two

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years, thereafter, in each of the organized counties in this state, a sheriff, county clerk, county treasurer, county surveyor, a register of deeds, and two coroners, who shall respectively hold their offices for the term of two years." The act also provided for a probate judge, to hold office for four years, and two associate justices of the circuit court, to be elected for four years. The burning of the court house in 1852, and the neglect of the early newspaper publishers to carefully preserve the files of their papers, make it exceedingly difficult to obtain a complete list of officials prior to 1852. Nevertheless an earnest effort has been made in that direction, and the lists given in the following pages may be considered approximately correct.

County Clerks.—The first occupant of this office during the territorial days was Daniel Pitman, who served from the time of the organization of the county until about the year 1834, when he left the county and removed to Texas. He was succeeded in the office by Sirrell C. LeBaron, who filled the position until Michigan became a state, and then he was elected the first clerk of the county under the state organization. The successors of Messrs. Pitman and LeBaron, in so far as the writer has been able to obtain their names, with the years of their elections, follow: 1836, John Barber; 1838, William R. Powers; 1846, Daniel Hicks; 1848, Lucius G. Sholes; 1850, Charles Chandler; 1852, John Miller; 1854, William Kinsley; 1856, Almond L. Bliss; 1862, Leander Kimball; 1866, George W. Westerman; 1872, Henry C. Conkling; 1876, William L. Church; 1880, Thomas Hunter; 1884, David A. Bixby; 1886, George W. Fleming; 1890, Ira Waterman; 1894, Edwin LeRoy Mills; 1898, John Gahagan; 1900, Fred B. Kline; 1904, Fred A. Acker, present incumbent.

Almond L. Bliss was born in Blissfield, Lenawee county, Nov. 7, 1832. He attended the district school in his native village until sixteen years of age, when he entered the employ of Marvin L. Stone, then the leading merchant of Blissfield, and he gained the confidence of his employer so rapidly that the second year he was selected from the force of employes as bookkeeper of the establishment and confidential clerk to his employer. At the age of nineteen years Mr. Bliss formed a co-partnership with his then brother-in-law, Myron E. Knight, under the firm name of Knight & Bliss, and kept a general stock of merchandise, the firm continuing business about two years, when a new firm was organized (Mr. Knight retiring) under the firm name of A. L. Bliss & Co., with Sewell S. Goff as co-partner. The business was continued until 1856, when Mr. Bliss was elected county clerk on the Republican ticket, in the

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ever memorable "Fremont campaign." His services were so acceptable to his constituents that he was re-elected in 1858 and gain in 1860, a compliment to efficient services then unprecedented in the political history of the county. Mr. Bliss was elected clerk of his township as soon as he arrived at his majority, and was continued in that office until 1856, and he was twice elected by the board of supervisors as one of the county superintendents of the poor. In 1858 (while clerk of the county) Mr. Bliss commenced the compilation of the records of land titles of Lenawee county, which system has since been universally adopted in all the Western states, and he built up an extensive land business, acquiring a well-merited reputation as an examiner of land titles. Mr. Bliss removed to Adrian in January, 1857, and was connected with the choir of Plymouth church and Sabbath school, most of the time as chorister, for more than twenty years, and until the disorganization of the church and society in 1879. He was identified with the musical interests of the city and county and gained much local notoriety as a singer, and he was active and efficient in all public enterprises of the day.

County Treasurers.—1836, Charles Hewitt; 1838, Daniel D. Sinclair; 1844, James Geddes; 1848, David Horton; 1850, James Geddes; 1860, John I. Knapp; 1866, William H. Kimball; 1870, Sylvester B. Smith; 1874, George R. Allis; 1878, George R. Cochran; 1882, Jay Hoag; 1886, William C. Moran; 1890, William H. Wiggins; 1894, James E. Jacklin; 1898, Frank E. Pratt; 1902, Frank A. Bradish; 1906, William Britton.

Col. Sylvester B. Smith was born in Raisin, Lenawee county, Sept. 19, 1832. He removed to Palmyra with his parents when he was six months old, and he lived with his father on the farm until he was sixteen years of age. He afterward learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed at times until he was about twenty-two years old. He received a good common-school education, and commenced teaching school at the age of eighteen. In 1854 he went to Morenci, and acted as salesman and bookkeeper for different firms until the fall of 1861. While residing in Morenci he was three times elected clerk of the township of Seneca, and he was once elected justice of the peace. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was active in raising recruits for the Union army, and went into the service in command of a company recruited in Morenci and Hudson, and was assigned to the Eleventh Michigan infantry, which was ordered to Bardstown, Ky., in the winter of 1861-62. He was commissioned major in August, 1862. At the battle of Stone's

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River he was badly wounded in the face and neck, being entirely disabled for future service. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel immediately after the battle, but was obliged to resign, and he came home in the spring of 1863. In April, 1863, just after returning from the army, he was elected supervisor of Seneca. In the fall of 1864 he was elected sheriff of Lenawee county, and was re-elected in 1866. In the fall of 1864 he moved to the city of Adrian, where he resided the remainder of his life. In the fall of 1870 he was elected to the office of county treasurer, and was re-elected in 1872. In the last-named year he engaged in the hardware business with C. D. Todd, soon afterward purchasing the well known store of F. J. Buck, and formed a company known as Todd, Smith & Jewell. In 1873 Mr. Todd retired, and Smith & Jewell continued the business until the fall of 1878, when Mr. Smith disposed of his interest to R. J. Jewell. In June, 1876, Mr. Smith was elected cashier of the Lenawee County Savings Bank, and served in that capacity until November, 1878, when he formed a partnership with Thomas J. Tobey, and engaged in the banking business as successors to W. H. Stone & Co. In politics, Mr. Smith was always a Republican, and for four years after the death of Robert R. Beecher he was chairman of the Republican county committee. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian church and a member of the board of trustees.

George R. Allis was born in Riga, Monroe county, N. Y., April 26, 1829. He lived at home until the age of twenty-one, at LeRoy, N. Y., and at Romeo, Mich., until he was twenty-six, after which he spent eight years as clerk in the hardware store of George L. Bidwell, in Adrian, twelve years on a farm in Cambridge, this county, and four years as treasurer of Lenawee county. After retiring from that office he was elected justice of the peace in Adrian and also became the secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Lenawee county.

Registers of Deeds.—The following occupants of this office are given in the order of their service, so far as it has been possible to obtain their names, and the list can be relied upon as being approximately correct. Prior to the organization of the state government a register of probate performed the duties of the office, and the incumbents of that position were George Spofford, M. A. Patterson, and Davis Smith. Beginning with 1837 the registers have been as follows: Dr. Parley J. Spalding, Edgar A. Brown, Daniel Hicks, Charles Smith, John Miller, Charles M. Croswell, Charles Chandler, Benjamin Turner, William A. Whitney, Morton Eddy, Myron E. Knight, E. Haff, Michael P. Long, Avery A. Dolbear,

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Stillman W. Bennett, Alfred W. Smith, Warren J. Parker, Mark B. B. Mills, Smith C. Fairbanks, John A Poucher, and William W. King, the present incumbent.

Dr. Parley J. Spalding was born in the town of Columbia, Herkimer county, New York, Aug. 6, 1805, and resided there until the year 1825. He received his preparatory education at Hamilton, after which he went to Williamsville, Erie county, New York, where he studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Luther Spalding, and afterward graduated at Fairfield Medical College, in the year 1829, commencing practice in company with his brother at Williamsville. He continued in practice at that place until the year 1832. In that year he removed to Adrian, where he formed a co-partnership with Dr. Caleb N. Ormsby, Adrian's first physician, and this partnership continued for one and a half years, when it was dissolved, and Dr. Spalding continued to practice alone until 1836. Then a co-partnership was formed with Dr. A. Barnard, under the name of Spalding & Barnard, which continued until the death of Dr. Barnard in the summer of 1864, making a continuous partnership of about twenty-eight years. After the death of Dr. Barnard, Dr. Spalding continued the practice of his profession alone until the fall of 1871, when he sold out his office, books, instruments, fixtures, good will, etc., to Dr. George W. Voorhees, a young physician who was born and educated, in part, in Adrian. In the fall of 1836 Dr. Spalding was elected register of deeds of Lenawee county, which office he held two years. In the spring of 1841 he was elected president of the village council of Adrian, and was re-elected in 1842, holding the office two years. In 1844 he was elected one of the presidential electors on the Democratic ticket, and was chosen messenger by the electors to carry the vote of the state to Washington. In the year 1853 he was elected moderator of the Adrian Union School Board, and served in that capacity three years. In April, 1854, he was elected mayor of the city of Adrian, being the second mayor elected after the organization of the city government, and in accordance with the charter of the city he acted as a member of the board of supervisors of the county, and was chosen by that board as chairman, in which capacity he acted throughout the year. He was frequently importuned to accept nominations for various and important legislative offices, but always declined, except in the year 1851, when, by the unanimous request of the Lenawee county Democratic convention, he permitted his name to be used in the Congressional district as a candidate for representative in Congress, and after a series of balloting he was defeated by David A. Noble, of

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Monroe. Together with other prominent and active Democrats, in the winter of 1832-33, he organized the Democratic party in Lenawee county, and to that organization he was ever after strongly attached.

Capt. Daniel Hicks was born at Newburgh, Orange county, New York, April 11, 1813, and removed to Adrian in the spring of 1837. In 1840 he was elected register of deeds of Lenawee county, and in 1846 county clerk, holding each office one term. He was partial to military life, and before coming to Michigan commanded the Governor's Guard in the city of New York. On May 10, 1842, he organized the Adrian Guards, and was captain thereof until 1847. Upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico he raised and was commissioned captain of Company G, First regiment of Michigan volunteers. With his command he was stationed near Vera Cruz until the close of the war, when he returned home. He was subsequently appointed by President Taylor receiver of moneys at Sault St. Marie, where he died from cholera, Aug. 9, 1849.

William Augustus Whitney was born in Shelby, N. Y., April 21, 1820, moved with his parents to Adrian in June, 1828, and when eighteen years old went to Attica, N. Y., in the service of Elias T. Stanton and David Scott, as a clerk in a dry-goods store. After two and a half years he returned to Adrian and continued in the same business till the fall of 1847. In December, 1847, he opened the New Franklin hotel, which he kept about one year, when he disposed of it and returned to the mercantile business, in which he continued most of the time till 1858. In the spring of 1859, in which year the first stone pavement was laid in Adrian, he was elected city recorder; was again elected in 1860, and held the office till April, 1861. In the fall of 1862 he was elected register of deeds of Lenawee county; again elected two years later, and served till Jan. 1, 1867. He then engaged as a clerk in the office of the Michigan State Insurance Company, where he continued till the spring of 1869, when he was appointed postmaster at Adrian, which office he held from May 17, 1869, to May 17, 1873. He then engaged in the printing business and founded the Adrian Daily and Weekly Press, which he published for nearly five years, and sold out April 5, 1878. In November, 1877, he wrote for his paper the early history of Adrian, from 1825 to 1835, and on Feb. 17, 1875, organized the Lenawee County Pioneer Society, of which he was chosen the first secretary. In 1879, in company with Richard I. Bonner, he canvassed the county of Lenawee, gathering material for a series of biographical sketches, which they published in two handsome volumes under the

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title, "History and Biographical Record of Lenawee County, Michigan," a very valuable work, to which the writer of this volume is indebted for a great deal of information. Mr. Whitney died Jan. 23, 1884, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery.

Michael P. Long was born in the city of New York, Aug. 12, 1835, but was taken by his parents to Chicago when four years old. In his youth he secured a very fair education, and after he grew to manhood he devoted three winters to school teaching, after which he attended the Ansel Smith Academy, located in Kane county, Illinois. Very soon after the breaking out of the war in 1861 he came to Michigan and settled in Cedar Springs township, on what is now the site of the village of that name in Kent county. In the month of June, that year, he enlisted in the army, being mustered as a private soldier in Company E, Third Michigan infantry, in time to participate in the battle of Bull Run; and during his term of service in that regiment he passed through the various grades of non-commissioned officers until he attained the rank of first sergeant, in which position he remained until the regiment was consolidated with the Fifth Michigan, after the battle of the Wilderness. Soon after this he was tendered a captain's commission in the re-organized Third regiment, and in that rank he served during the remainder of the war, being mustered out of the service a captain and brevet major of the regiment. At the close of the war he returned to the North and located in Adrian, where, in 1871, he obtained a position in the office of the register of deeds, and in that capacity he served two years. He was then appointed probate register, and in 1876, on account of his efficiency and experience, he was elected by the people to the office of register of deeds of Lenawee county. At the close of his first term, having served so acceptably and faithfully, he was complimented with a second election, which gave him as chief of that office four years' service. In 1881 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and at the close of his first term was re-elected, being the last to hold the position of police justice during the existence of the old charter. In 1886 he was elected to the office of coroner of Lenawee county, and in all these public positions he brought to the discharge of their duties intelligence and a fair sense of justice.

Avery A. Dolbear was born in Sweden, Monroe county, New York, Feb. 16, 1825. He resided there until he was about 10 years old, when his parents moved to Barre, Orleans county, New York, where he resided until the fall of 1842, when the family migrated to Michigan and settled on section 13, in Rollin, this county. Avery A.

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lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, following the occupation of a farmer, and then he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed summers and taught school winters for several years. In 1855 he purchased a farm on section 14, in Rollin, erected nearly all the buildings, and resided there until 1875, when he sold out and removed to Greenville, Montcalm county, and engaged in the mercantile business. He remained there only about two years, when he disposed of his interests and returned to Rollin. During his residence in Rollin he served the people as school inspector, town treasurer, justice of the peace, and was elected supervisor ten years. In 1880 he was elected register of deeds of Lenawee county on the Republican ticket, was re-elected in 1882, and served in that position four years.

Surveyors.—1838, Richard Kent; 1850, Calvin Crane; 1852, Burton Kent; 1882, James Blair; 1900, Franklin S. Phillips; 1904, Charles Kissinger; 1906, John L. Richard; 1908, Charles S. Keating, present incumbent.

Calvin Crane came of New York stock and was born in Wayne county, near Palmyra, Dec. 25, 1816. He passed his early boyhood in his native county, where his opportunity for an education was only that of the common or district school. When he came with his parents to Lenawee county he was sixteen years of age, and after that time he was deprived of the privilege of even a district school education, but was sent three months to a select school in the town of Raisin. In the fall of 1836 he was allowed to return to the state of New York, to spend the winter in the completion of his school education, and returning he remained on the farm with his parents until he attained twenty-one years of age. In 1844 he settled on section 18, Palmyra township, on a part of the family homestead, where he was engaged in general farming, and also turned his attention to surveying. In 1850 he was chosen as assistant resident engineer, and had charge of the rebuilding of the "Kalamazoo," now known as the Lake Shore Railroad. He also assisted in surveying and constructing the Michigan Southern road, running from Monroe to Adrian. His position as assistant resident engineer on the Michigan Southern continued about a year, and he also occupied the position of resident engineer at Toledo station for the section of the road known as the "Air Line Division" of what is now the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road, from its conception to its completion. After completing the construction part of the work he was appointed purchasing agent, and it was made his duty to buy supplies for the various departments.

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After serving a considerable time in this capacity he was compelled to resign on account of failing health, and he returned to the farm, upon which he remained until 1864. In 1867 he was appointed civil engineer for the city of Toledo, Ohio, and held that position until 1872, when he resigned and returned to Adrian, where he spent the remainder of his life. He held various offices in the gift of the people, having been supervisor one term, assessor, and highway commissioner several terms.

Burton Kent was born in New Hampshire, in the town of Londonderry, July 24, 1814, and was twenty years of age when he came to Michigan. He was educated principally in his native state, first in the common schools and afterward at Pinkerton Academy, one of the best endowed institutions in that part of the country. After completing his term at this academy he engaged in teaching, and after his arrival in Lenawee county he taught several terms, at Hudson and other places. He served as county surveyor for a period of thirty years, and it is said that no line of his establishment has ever been set aside or re-located. He also carried on farming until he was about forty-five years of age, when he retired from that occupation. He was a Democrat until 1860, at which time he joined the Republican party and afterward affiliated with it.

Coroners.—The following list, although not complete, gives the names of many of those who have served in this capacity: 1838, Moses B. Cook and Oliver Miller; 1840, Warner M. Comstock; 1850, Samuel Dean and Thomas C. Warner; 1852, F. McMath and Solomon Warner; 1854, James B. Hampton and James Sword; 1856, Solomon Warren and W. S. Wilcox; 1858, Alonzo Colgrove and John Stretch; 1860, James Sword and Charles Chandler; 1862, James Sword and L. Palmer; 1868, James Sword and A. J. Hunter; 1870, James Sword and Elisha Baker; 1872, James Sword and H. S. Russell; 1884, H. H. Searer and Joseph R. Bennett; 1886, Michael P. Long and Henry C. Conkling; 1888, John I. Knapp and Hiram D. Ellis; 1890, John E. White and Eugene Case; 1892, John I. Knapp and Samuel W. Hamilton; 1894, Darwin M. Bainbridge and Samuel W. Hamilton; 1896, John I. Knapp and Samuel W. Hamilton; 1898, Wira H. Dolph and Samuel W. Hamilton; 1900, Henry W. Stevens and Samuel W. Hamilton; 1904, Henry W. Stevens and Bernard P. Thomas, present incumbents.

Judges, Prosecuting Attorneys, Circuit Court Commissioners and Sheriffs.—See chapter on Bench and Bar.

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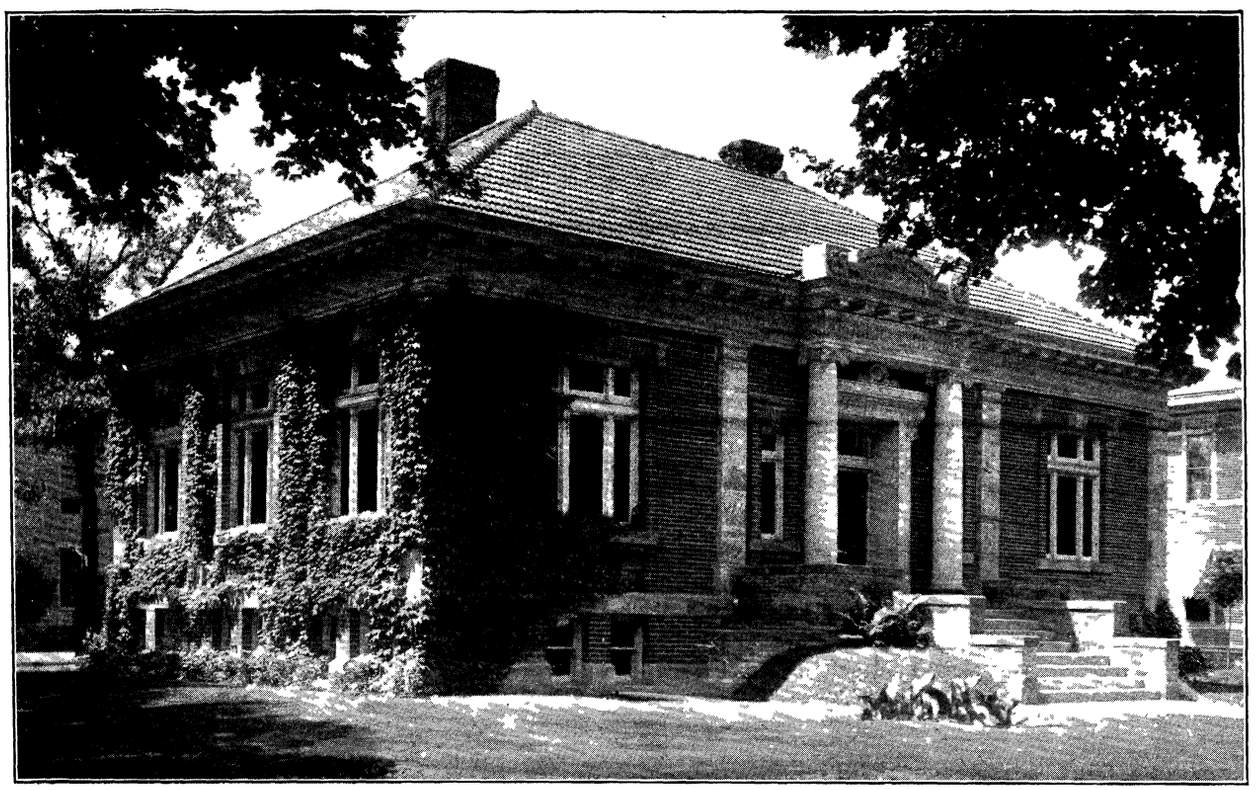

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CHAPTER IX.

TECUMSEH TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—TOPOGRAPHY — EARLY HISTORY — MUSGROVE EVANS AND OTHER PIONEERS—LOCATING SEAT OF JUSTICE—FIRST HOUSE, SAW MILL, GRIST MILL, STORE, CROP OF WHEAT IN LENAWEE COUNTY, SCHOOL HOUSE, RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND ELECTION—4TH OF JULY, 1826—PIONEER SKETCHES.

At present this is one of the smallest subdivisions of Lenawee county, as it contains but one-half of the territory of a regular Congressional township, but it is one of the wealthiest and best improved sections of the county. It has perhaps more tillable land per acre than almost any other township in the northern tier, and it contains some of the choicest farms within the county. The soil is rich in the bottom lands of the branch of the Raisin river, which flows through the township, and much of it is of unsurpassed fertility. The higher lands, of course, though good grazing fields, and reasonably productive in the growth of grains and fruits, are less fertile than the valleys.

Tecumseh was one of the first three townships into which the county of Lenawee was divided, and it was organized by an act of the legislature, approved April 12, 1827. Its original territory was co-extensive with the northern one-third of the county, as will be seen by the act creating it, but it has since been reduced in size by the formation of other townships out of its original territory. The act creating it provided that "all that part of the county of Lenawee south of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, containing the surveyed townships numbered five, and the north half of the townships numbered six, in ranges one, two, three, four and five, to be a township by the name of Tecumseh, and that the first township meeting be held at the house of Joseph W. Brown, in said township."

The early history of this township has much to do with that of

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the county, and will be found under that head. Its first settlement was made May 21, 1824, on the present site of the village of Tecumseh. These primitive pioneers nearly all came from Jefferson county, New York, and consisted of fifteen men, four women, and eleven children, as follows: Musgrove Evans, wife and six children; Gen. Joseph W. Brown, wife and five children; Ezra F. Blood, Peter Benson and wife, Simon Sloate, Nathan Rathburn, Peter Lowe, James Young, George Spofford, Curtis Page, Levi Baxter, John Borland, Capt. Peter Ingals, and John Fulsom. Turner Stetson and wife, who had come from Boston, joined the party at Detroit. During the previous year, 1823, Musgrove Evans visited the locality during a preliminary exploration, and after covering a large portion of the region, decided that this spot was the most desirable and beautiful of all he had seen.

Soon after the arrival of these immigrants a village was platted and named Tecumseh, in honor of the renowned Shawnee warrior, who had often, tradition says, visited that locality and sat in council around the fires of the resident tribes. As soon as the settlement was fairly commenced—a village platted and named—a movement was put on foot to establish the seat of justice for the county at this, its only settlement, and in its only village of one log house. This house was built under the direction of Musgrove Evans, and its dimensions are said to have been twenty feet square, horizontally, and about nine feet perpendicularly. There was a low garret, two logs in height above the ceiling, which was used as a bed-room for the boys and hired men. There was no floor, as the nearest saw mill was at Monroe, the roof was covered with bark peeled from elm trees, and until the following November the house was provided with neither chimney nor fire-place. A bake-kettle served the purpose of an oven for several months. For cooking purposes a fire was made on the ground, the smoke ascending through a hole in the roof. In this house Evans and his wife, with five children, Peter Benson and wife, and several men, lived during the summer, Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Benson preparing food for from fifteen to twenty persons daily. In the following November a floor was laid, a chimney and an out-door oven, and two small shanties were added to the house, for two other families had arrived to occupy the mansion during the ensuing winter. General Brown returned East in July, and had brought back his wife and children, and George Spofford and wife had arrived. Brown brought a dozen chairs with him, and some other articles of household furniture, including a trundle-bed. During the winter of 1824-25 this house

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afforded a home for Mr. Evans, his wife and six children; General Brown, his wife and six children, Peter Benson and wife, and George Spofford and wife. This log house was the first in Lenawee county, and one of the first ones in Michigan, west of Monroe and Detroit.

But to return to the subject of locating the seat of justice. A petition unanimously signed, no doubt, was sent to Governor Cass, who, in accordance with the territorial statute in such case provided, appointed commissioners to examine, select and report a location for the county seat of Lenawee county. They decided to locate it at Tecumseh, and it is related that when the commissioners stuck the stake to mark the site for the court house, the company present, among whom were the proprietors of the village, swung their hats and gave three hearty cheers. About the latter part of June a postoffice also was established, and Musgrove Evans was appointed postmaster. An extract from a letter, written by Mr. Evans to General Brown while the latter was in the East preparing to bring his family to the new settlement, will shed some light on the condition of things at that time. The letter bears date, "Tecumseh, 8 M., 8th, 1824." After acknowledging the receipt that morning of Brown's letter "of the 6th ult.," it continues: "The articles thee mentions will be good here, particularly the stove, as it takes some time always in a new place to get ovens and chimneys convenient for cooking. We have neither yet, and no other way of baking for twenty people but in a bake kettle and the fire out at the door."

During the summer, several other families reached Tecumseh from Jefferson county, all of whom had been induced to come West from the representations of Mr. Evans. In June or July, James Patchin arrived with his family, coming by the way of Detroit and Monroe, as the pioneer party had done. He located two lots of land east of Brownville, and built a small log house thereon, where he continued to reside for many years. Elisha P. Champlin arrived with his family about the same time, and settled on land near the Patchin farm, and a little west. He resided there two years and then returned to New York. He again came to Tecumseh in 1830, and remained there until 1834, when he sold out and removed to Jonesville, engaging in the mercantile business with George C. Munro, and built a block of stores. He retired from business in 1851, and died in 1855. He was postmaster at Jonesville from 1840 to 1844, representative in the state legislature in 1838 and 1840, and state senator in 1841 and 1842. In politics he was a Whig.

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Turner Stetson, who came with the original party, built a house on the bluff of Evans creek, near the site afterward occupied by the Episcopal church. He sowed a small patch of wheat in the fall of 1824, as also did Mr. Evans. The first land bought of the government was in 1823, when Austin Wing entered two lots, covering the Brownville mill privilege. The next land entered was in June, 1824—one lot by Stetson, extending north and west from the present railroad station, and the next was two lots, entered by Ezra F. Blood, in June, 1824, about a mile southeast of the village. The next family which arrived was that of Abner Spofford, who was born in New Hampshire about the year 1779, and lived there until 1818, when he removed to Lyme, Jefferson county, New York. He lived at the latter place until the summer of 1824, when he migrated to Michigan with his family, and arrived in Tecumseh about July 20. The same year he took up eighty acres of land, afterward known as the Patterson farm, adjoining the village. He was a blacksmith by trade and opened the second blacksmith shop in the county, Turner Stetson opening the first. About the year 1826 he purchased a "mill privilege" of Ezra Blood, and erected a saw mill, and in 1828 he built a grist mill at the same place, with a blacksmith shop attached. He carried on these mills until about 1838, when he sold to his son, Samuel Litch Spofford, and Eliphalet Wood, and removed to Racine county, Wisconsin, where he was killed by a horse while driving, in 1861. Upon their trip west the Spofford family came on the Erie to Detroit, where they arrived on July 4, 1824. From that place, with two of his boys, Mr. Spofford started for Monroe by land, driving eleven head of cattle, and Mrs. Spofford, with the rest of the family—five in number—took a sail boat called the "Fire Fly" and proceeded to Monroe by water. After a week's stay at Monroe, Mr. Spofford got two yoke of oxen and a lumber wagon, and with this rig the family started for Tecumseh. They camped out two nights, and on the third day arrived at Musgrove Evans' house. They located their house on the flat near the creek, a few rods north of the present railroad station of the Jackson branch of the Lake Shore road. Elevating the wagon-box on crotches and poles, they camped under it until a log house could be raised. This house, like its predecessors, was destitute of floor or chimney. They had no floor until Nov. 27, when the new saw-mill had commenced operations and enough lumber was obtained to make one. The family lived in this house two years.

During the fall of 1824 Mr. Blood built a log house upon his

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farm, the gable ends being finished with the first lumber turned out of the new saw-mill, which is hereafter mentioned. The same fall an Indian trader by the name of Knaggs built a small house on the north side of Chicago street, upon the block east of the East Branch school, and during the winter of 1824-25 that was the only place of business in Tecumseh. In July or August, Daniel Pitman and his family, consisting of a wife and two children, arrived. He put up a small house on the site afterward occupied by the residence of Dr. Patterson, and there he lived for several years. The next summer he erected a store on the same lot and embarked in the mercantile business. John Borland, his wife and two children, arrived the same fall, although late in the season, and took up their abode with Mr. Blood, upon his farm, where they lived for two years, and until Abner Spofford's family moved in. Mr. Borland then became the landlord of the Brown tavern. Horace Wolcott and family came about the same time. He entered two lots north of the Evans home, in Brownville, which were later divided into several small farms, and built a small log house there. The family lived there for some years. Peter Lowe joined the pioneer party at Buffalo. He entered a lot on Evans creek, between Shawnee street and the present village cemetery. He sold this lot in the fall to Jesse Osborn, and took up a part of the farm afterward owned by Perley Bills, east of the road leading to E. F. Blood's farm. Jesse Osborn and family, consisting of a wife and five or six children, came in during that fall and purchased the lot of Peter Lowe. He set out a large orchard on this place, and it was afterward known as the Hoag orchard. His house was on the bank of the creek, a few rods north of where John Whitnack afterward resided. A few years later Mr. Osborn moved to the town of Woodstock, in this county. To him belongs the honor of raising and taking to mill the first wheat that was ground in Tecumseh. In the original party which came with Evans was a lawyer, Nathan Rathburn, but as the pioneers were a peaceable set he had no litigation to attend to. But as there was a considerable sickness in the new settlement a physician became a necessity. Dr. Ormsby arrived in the fall of 1824 and continued in practice there two years. Ezra F. Blood had the honor of going to Detroit after his medicine chest.

We have thus enumerated (as far as possible with the insufficient data obtainable) all the persons who came to Tecumseh during 1824 with a view of a permanent settlement. When that winter set in, the total population of the village, including men, women, and children, numbered about fifty. We will now take a brief

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retrospect to relate a few incidents of a general character, which are gleaned from an excellent article on the early days in Tecumseh, written by the late Consider A. Stacy. During the summer of 1824 the principal business of the men in the settlement was building houses and cutting roads. No crops of any amount were put in during the season. As often as a new family arrived all hands would turn in and help put up a log house. Nearly all their provisions, flour, merchandise, etc., were carted from Monroe in wagons. Peter Benson, who was in the employ of Mr. Evans as his teamster, did most of this work. He spent the whole summer traveling back and forth between Monroe and Tecumseh. New pieces of road had to be cut every few days, as the soil was marshy in many places and the road would soon become impassable by reason of the mud. The entire stock of sugar, however, was purchased of the Indians. It was maple sugar, and was put up in a vessel called a "mocock." This vessel was made of bark and about the size and shape of a copper boiler. A "mocock" of maple sugar would last a family several months. The mails came up from Monroe at intervals of a week or ten days, whenever Peter Benson came over the road with a load of provisions.

In the year 1825 but few new settlers presented themselves, but many new buildings were erected and substantial improvements made. Among the arrivals were Curtis Page and William W. Tilton, two practical carpenters. Mr. Tilton came in June, 1825, and he was the man who cut the two small fields of wheat sown by Stetson and Evans the fall before. Soon afterward, he and Page hired out to Daniel Pitman, and were employed several weeks in building his new store upon his lot at the corner of Chicago and Ottawa streets. In the fall Mr. Pitman opened his store, and continued in mercantile business there for several years.

Thomas Griswold, wife, and four children, arrived in July, 1825. He entered two lots about a mile north of Wolcott's, on the present Clinton road. The family lived with Evans until November and then moved upon the farm. Thomas Griswold was born Feb. 22, 1790, on his father's homestead in Southport, Chemung county, New York, and he did good service for his country as a soldier, taking part in the war of 1812. He followed the occupations of farmer and miller in his native town for some years, but in July, 1825, concluding to seek a new home in the forests of Michigan, he came to Lenawee county and procured a tract of 160 acres of land in Tecumseh township, on section 21. He thus was among the very earliest settlers in Lenawee county. His land was heavily

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timbered, with no improvements. The grist mill which had been erected by Messrs. Brown and Evans was not as yet in running order, as the miller who had been sent for to complete the arrangements for grinding wheat and corn, became sick and could not come. It was quite important to get it in working order as soon as possible, and Mr. Griswold volunteering to prepare the stone, the owners very gladly availed themselves of his skill. He soon had everything in readiness, and from the first grist ground fine wheat cakes were made to celebrate the Fourth of July in the year 1826. After he was fairly settled Mr. Griswold commenced the improvement of his farm, and built the first frame dwelling house erected in this county, General Brown having erected a frame building to be used as a hotel during the preceding summer. Into their new house Mr. Griswold and his family moved in November, 1825, the autumn following their arrival. Mr. Griswold soon became a prominent figure in the early annals of this county, doing much toward opening it up for settlement, while he gave much valuable assistance to new settlers as they came in, and gave them such information in regard to the land and resources of the country as would be beneficial to them in their selection of a home. In 1829 he was appointed Commissioner of Lenawee county by the Territorial governor, General Cass, and in the discharge of the duties of that office did very efficient service for the government. He died Oct. 15, 1836.

In the spring of 1825 General Brown commenced the erection of a large frame tavern on the southeast corner of Maumee and Chicago streets. The house was occupied during the summer, and was kept as a public house for ten or twelve years, when it burned down. At the time it burned it was known as the "Green Tavern." The first death by accident occurred on July 30, 1825, when a child of Musgrove Evans, little Charley, aged about three years, was drowned in the river near his father's house in Brownville. George Griswold, a lad of about four years, was with the child when the accident happened. The two boys went down to the river bank to play, and while there Charley walked out on a plank which had been placed to stand on while dipping up water, and he fell off into the river. His companion shouted for his mother, but before anyone arrived Charley was drowned. Col. Daniel Hixon and family arrived in the fall of 1826 and took up their abode in the building owned by the Indian trader, Knaggs. They lived in Tecumseh a couple of years, and then moved on a farm just north of Clinton, where Mrs. Hixon continued to reside until she was well past the

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century mark in age. Theodore Bissell arrived the same summer, remained over one winter, and then returned East. In 1827 he came back and settled in Tecumseh.

During the season of 1825, the settlers were hard at work breaking up the land, tilling, and harvesting their crops. A large amount of wheat was sown that fall. It was in the fall and winter of this year that Wing, Evans & Brown started the project of a new grist mill, which has been previously mentioned. The first winter had been a very mild one, but the second one was colder, and there was some good sleighing. At this time a sleigh ride was gotten up to Benjamin's tavern, ten miles this side of Monroe. There were two loads of seven persons. One load contained Theodore Bissell, Horace Wolcott, and five young ladies, from fifteen to thirty years old. They were the only single ladies of a marriageable age then living in Tecumseh. The other load contained Dr. Ormsby, George Spofford, and five married ladies. As there were but two strings of bells in the county, each load appropriated one string. The husbands of the married ladies had previously gone to Monroe to purchase provisions, and after the two sleigh loads arrived at Benjamin's, the five husbands stopped on their return home, and very unexpectedly found their wives there. The occurrence produced much merriment and was the theme of gossip in the village for sometime afterward. Another incident related by Mr. Stacy is that in the fall of 1825 or spring of 1826, John Borland made a party at his house on the Blood farm. General Brown hitched up Evans' lumber wagon, put a long board across, and picked up a load of ladies to take to the party. Going home the wagon reach came apart, the board dropped down, and the women were tumbled into the ditch. Mrs. Daniel Hixon was one of the heroines of this accident. The first white child, or rather children, born within the present domain of Tecumseh township, were twins, and Mrs. Peter Lowe was the happy mother. In the spring of 1826, Musgrove Evans commenced the building of a large frame house on the corner of Oneida and Chicago streets, and by July 4 in that year the frame was up and roof on, and it was used for the celebration. And in the spring of this year the grist mill, which is described at length in Chapter II, was completed.

For several days prior to July 4, 1826, arrangements were making for an extensive celebration. About noon a procession formed at Brown's tavern. Daniel Pitman was marshal of the day and rode on a small, bald-faced pony. Brass bands were not plenty in those days, but music of some kind was necessary, so they got a

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French fiddler from Monroe, and that Frenchman with his fiddle constituted the band. After forming the procession it was marched to Evans' new house, three blocks up Chicago street, where the exercises were held. During the march, one string of the Frenchman's fiddle broke, and the band cried out, "Stop the procession." The marshal, however, kept the procession moving, the music after that was rather demoralized. Arriving at Evans' house, the speaking of the day was gone through with and then the company dispersed. Some of the men returned to Brown's tavern for their dinner, and others, with the ladies of the village, made some tables in Pitman's yard, on the corner opposite Evans' new house, and enjoyed a picnic dinner. Mrs. Brown had some cake and new biscuits there made from the new flour ground that morning.

The first physican to abide in the county was Dr. Caleb N. Ormsby, heretofore mentioned, who first located in Tecumseh, but permanently settled in Adrian in 1827. Dr. M. A. Patterson was the first to permanently settle in Tecumseh. In the spring of 1830 a stage route was established west from Tecumseh to White Pigeon, by Horace Wolcott, and Sumner F. Spofford drove the first coach through.

The first election in the county took place in Tecumseh, in 1825, when only fourteen votes were cast for the Hon. Austin E Wing, for delegate to Congress. Mr. Wing was twice elected to Congress, and served from 1825 to 1829.

The first school in the township of Tecumseh was taught in the winter of 1824-5, in a building erected by Evans and Brown, of tamarack logs, the building being twelve feet square. In that house Mrs. George Spofford taught school during the winter. In the fall of 1825 a small frame school house was built on the north side of Chicago street, where the old Michigan House was afterward erected, and in the ensuing winter George Taylor taught the first regular term of school in the new building. The development of the educational interests of the township kept pace with the onward march of civilization in other directions. The log structure of pioneer days soon gave place to the more pretentious buildings of the middle period, and these, in turn, to the modern and finely equipped buildings of the present day.

The first regular store in the county was opened in Tecumseh by Daniel Pitman, in 1825. It was greatly appreciated by the white settlers, as well as the Indians.

The Presbyterians were the pioneers in religious effort in the township of Tecumseh, they having held meetings at a very

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early date. The first religious service held was in the summer of 1825, and was conducted by Rev. Noah M. Wells, then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit. He formerly resided in New York, and Mrs. General Brown was a member of his church there. He came over to Tecumseh to pay the General's family a visit, and as he remained in town one Sabbath, a meeting was held in Brown's tavern, and Mr. Wells preached the sermon. In the fall of the same year Rev. John A. Baughman, a Methodist, commenced preaching in Tecumseh and continued regularly every two weeks for three or four years, that place being the principal point in his circuit, He received the magnificent salary of $100 per year. The services were held at first in the school house and afterward in the court house. A Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1826, and the first church building for that denomination in Tecumseh was erected in 1842. In April, 1826, the Rev. Alanson Darwin established a Presbyterian church with ten members, and in 1839-40 the first church edifice was built. The Baptist church was organized in 1839, with a membership of twenty-eight. St. Peter's Episcopal church dates back to September, 1831, when Rev. Dr. P. Galatin conducted the first services in a school house, and in 1832 the parish was organized. A Universalist church was instituted April 9, 1853, and the Friend's church was organized in 1851.

The first burial places in the township were usually private grounds, established on the farms, as necessity required. The Tecumseh village cemetery is the oldest public burying-ground in the township, and this sacred spot contains the remains of many of the early pioneers of Tecumseh. It was first located at the corner of Ottawa and Killbuck streets, but with the development of the village it was moved to a pretty location in the northwest part of the corporation limits.

The first mill in the county of Lenawee was a saw mill, built in 1824, and it was completed and commenced operations in the fall; thenceforth building became possible. A dam was thrown across the river in Brownville, and the work was done mostly by volunteers, the same as the log houses had been raised. Men had but little to do at home, and they were all waiting for lumber with which to finish their houses for winter. The site of the saw mill was east of the bridge across the mill-dam and south of the race. It was completed in a few weeks, and by November was in running order. Several logs were sawed up that fall, and thus the settlers were supplied with boards with which to make floors for their houses. This mill did valiant service for several years, but it finally

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went to decay, and the last timber of its foundation floated down the Raisin many years ago. There may have been other temporary saw mills, erected on the various streams as necessity demanded, in the early days, but if so they were discontinued when the wants of their patrons were supplied.

The history of the village of Tecumseh is inseparably connected with that of the township, and it was platted and christened in 1824 by Musgrove Evans, who was the first mail contractor and postmaster. When it was decided to make the place the seat of justice for Lenawee county it was stipulated that in laying out the village the company (Wing, Evans & Brown) should set apart for the public benefit four squares, viz., one for a court house and jail, one for a public promenade, one for a cemetery, and one for a military parade ground, and that they should build a bridge across the River Raisin east of the village. These conditions were accepted. In the meantime Wing, Evans & Brown had entered the land comprising the present village east of Railroad street, and extending north to the Brownville mill. Upon this tract the original plat of the village was made. Musgrove Evans, who was a surveyor, himself laid out the village plat during the summer of 1824. The original plat embraced the territory bounded east by Wyandotte street, south by Killbuck street, west by the present railroad and the section line running directly north from the present railroad station of the Jackson branch of the Lake Shore road, and north by a line about ten rods north of the street leading east from Brownville across the river. All of the territory west of the railroad has been attached to the village by subsequent additions. The cemetery square was located on the corner of Ottawa and Killbuck streets, the military square on Shawnee street, the court house and park squares on the west side of Maumee street, and upon either side of Chicago street. The cemetery square has long since ceased to be used for that purpose. The park square has been turned over to the school district, and upon that the East Branch school was erected. The court house square, opposite, no longer contains the temple of justice and the county bastile. The court house building, vacated by the removal of the county seat to Adrian, was for a time occupied by the Tecumseh branch of the State University, and then, moved one block farther east, it was used by S. P. Hosmer as a tool handle factory. Tecumseh soon came to be a place of importance, and retained the county seat until 1838, when, by act of the first state legislature, it was removed to Adrian. By the state census of 1837 Tecumseh had a population of 2,462, while

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Logan township (afterward changed to Adrian), including the village, could only muster 1,962. With the construction of the first railroad to Tecumseh, in 1838, a new impetus was given to the flourishing business of the village, and through all the years of its existence it has been a place of considerable importance and a very popular trading point, sustained by an excellent farming country. The population of Tecumseh in 1904 was 2,525. In writing of churches, schools, and other public enterprises, the village has been frequently mentioned. It is located on the Jackson branch and also the old Michigan & Ohio, now an east and west branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, and the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton road has a station there, thus giving excellent means of communication with the outside world. Tecumseh is one of the handsomest and most desirable places of residence of its class in Michigan. As a business center it is an influential factor in Lenawee county. Many important manufacturing industries are located there. The various industries incident to villages of this size, together with the social, religious, educational and political functions, are all represented, while the mercantile and other business interests are quite extensive. The business places, many of which are filled with most desirable and varied assortments, are mostly located in substantial brick buildings of good style and architecture. The streets are wide and shaded by deciduous trees, bordered by beautiful lawns and fine residences. There is an efficient system of water works, and water of the best quality is supplied. The village also has a good electric light plant, and the public places are all nicely lighted, while most of the stores and many residences enjoy this most brilliant and cleanly illuminator.

Noted among the educational institutions of Tecumseh, and standing as a monument to the enterprise and intelligence of its local promoters, as well as an illustration of the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, is the Tecumseh Public Library. The volumes it contains have been carefully selected by competent judges, and upon the shelves are found scientific treatises, works of a general nature, books devoted to history and biography, and others descriptive of travel, while in the realm of poetry and fiction the classics and modern works of an enduring nature have been chosen. The writer feels that he is easily within the bounds of truth when he says that few communities of the same population have institutions that equal, and that there is none which excels the Tecumseh Public Library as an intellectual storehouse for the student and a place of entertainment for the reader of wholesome literature. The

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building is "a thing of beauty," as may be seen by a glance at the accompanying illustration, and its interior is so arranged as to afford ample room for the large number of volumes the library contains and also a well appointed reading room for visitors. The people of Tecumseh and vicinity feel a just pride in this temple of knowledge.

Rural postoffices for the accommodation of the people were early established, some of which were kept in the farm houses. These have been discontinued on the adoption of the admirable system of "rural free delivery," which brings almost every farmer in daily contact with the outside world, and his mail is left at his door. Add to this the convenience of the modern telephone, and the isolation of country life is reduced to the minimum.

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CHAPTER X.

ADRIAN TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION, ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES—NAME CHANGED FROM LOGAN TO ADRIAN—TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES—EARLY HISTORY—FIRST SETTLERS—JAMES WHITNEY, ANSON HOWELL, DAVID WILEY AND OTHER PIONEERS—THE OLD TABOR FARM—FIRST TOWNSHIP MEETING—CENSUS OF 1830—HEADS OF FAMILIES IN 1830—SCHOOLS.

Previous to April 12, 1827, the territory of the county of Lenawee had not been divided into townships for the convenience of the people in the adjustment of local affairs. On the date above written, however, the townships of Tecumseh, Logan, and Blissfield, were organized, the boundaries of the township of Logan being then determined as follows: "The south half of the surveyed townships numbered six, in ranges one, two, three, four, and five, and townships numbered seven, in one, two, and three, in said county, south of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, be a township by the name of Logan, and that the first township meeting be held at the house of Darius Comstock, in said township." Since that time the county has been variously subdivided in the erection of new townships, Logan (Adrian) contributing its share to that end.

The town of Logan, as then organized, was comparatively short lived, as on March 7, 1834, in "An Act to organize certain Townships," provision was made for the organization of five new townships in Lenawee county, and for the alteration of the boundaries of the township of Logan—section one of said act being as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, That all that part of the county of Lenawee, comprised in surveyed townships eight, nine, and fractional townships ten, south, in ranges one, two, and three, east, be a township

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by the name of Fairfield, and the first township meeting be held at the now dwelling house of John H. Carpenter, in said township, and all that part comprised in surveyed townships seven south, in ranges one, two, and three east, be a township by the name of Lenawee, and the first township meeting be held at the school house one mile east of William Edmonds', in said township, and all that part comprised in surveyed township six south, in range four east, be a township by the name of Raisin, and first township meeting to be held at the now dwelling house of Amos Hoag, in said township, and all that part comprised in surveyed townships seven, eight, and nine, and fractional township ten south, in range four east, be a township by the name of Palmyra, and the first township meeting to be held at the now dwelling house of Cassius G. Robinson, in said township, and all that part comprised in surveyed townships five and six south, in range five east, be a township by the name of Macon, and the first township meeting to be held at the now dwelling house of Henry Graves, in said township, and all that part of the township of Tecumseh, comprised in township six south, in ranges one, two, and three, east, be attached to, and constituted a part of the township of Logan."

On March 17, 1835, the last Territorial law providing for the organization of townships in the county of Lenawee was approved, making the last important change in the territory of the township of Logan. At that time the townships of Rollin and Rome were created, thus reducing Logan to its present convenient size, and in 1838 the name of the township of Logan was changed to Adrian by an act of the State legislature. The boundaries of the township are regular, with the exception of the northwest and southwest corners, where slanting lines appear, the same being made necessary in joining the surveys made at different times by different surveyors. The adjoining townships are Raisin and a small fraction of Palmyra on the east, Madison and a fraction of Dover on the south, Rome on the west, and Franklin on the north.

The topographical features of the township are not very striking, if to be so comprehends a great variety of natural scenery. The broad and fertile fields, rich and productive, are the principal sources of agricultural wealth. That this particular spot was chosen by some who were among the first settlers of the county, and who had the choice of a vast scope of country from which to select, is evidence sufficient of the productive character of the soil. The first settlers of the township were of the class of the heroic pioneers who were identified with the settlement of all of this por-

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tion of Michigan. They were seeking homes on productive soil, and hence the lands of the township of Adrian were very generally occupied by actual settlers at an early date in the history of Lenawee county.

The early history of the township is to a great extent identical with that of the city of Adrian, as most of the early settlers clustered about the then village. However, there were a few exceptions. The first settlement in the township was made in 1828. In June of that year James Whitney came with his family and located upon a farm which he had purchased the year before. His farm was bounded on the north by what was later known as the Tabor farm and on the south by the section line running east and west through the center of Adrian college.

James Whitney was born in Warwick, Orange county, New York, Feb. 10, 1783, and dwelt there until he was about eighteen years old, when, on foot and alone, he journeyed to Romulus, N. Y., passing through the "beech woods" in the northeast part of Pennsylvania, where there was scarcely a house for forty miles. He was drawn for service in the war of 1812, but it being difficult for him to leave home he provided a substitute. In 1813 he purchased 200 acres of land from the Holland Land Company, in Shelby, Orleans county, New York, and there he settled with his family in the spring of 1814. While in Shelby he was captain of a military company for several years. In the fall of 1827 he came to Michigan to look for a new home, and on Oct. 23, bought the south half of section 34, and the east half of the northeast quarter of the same section, all of which, however, is now within the bounds of the city of Adrian. In the spring of 1828 he removed his family to this farm, arriving June 8, and he settled upon the site where was afterward located the residence of H. V. Hart on West Maumee street. After a residence of five years on this farm, Mr. Whitney sold it on June 6, 1833, to James Wheeler, and moved to Nottawa, St. Joseph county. There he purchased 800 acres of land at Sand Lake, where he dwelt until 1839, and then moved to Moulton, Allen county, Ohio, where he died Aug. 11, 1851.

Among the very earliest settlers were Anson Howell, Warner Aylsworth, Walter Whipple, Osmeyer Salsbury, David Wiley, and David Bixby.

Anson Howell was born in Suffolk county, New York, April 13, 1786, where he resided until he was about twenty years old, when he went to western New York and settled in Victor, Ontario county. He was a millwright and carpenter and joiner, and fol-

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lowed his trade until about 1830. In the fall of 1827 he came to Lenawee county and located 160 acres of land on section 28, in Adrian township, and after letting the job of clearing twenty acres and building a log house, to Burrows Brown and Ashur Stevens, he went back to New York. The following spring he returned and erected a frame house for Darius Comstock on the farm of the latter in the "Valley." About Sept. 1, Mr. Howell brought his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, and settled on his farm. During the summer of 1829 he assisted in building the Red Mill, and also built the first frame school house in Adrian, that year, and he worked a short time on the old Michigan Exchange, which was the first hotel built in Adrian. After the spring of 1830 he turned his attention to farming exclusively, cleared up his farm, and in 1838 erected a large frame house, having built a large barn in 1831. Mr. Howell was a practical, careful, judicious man, but was ever ready to assist his neighbors, or help the settlers in any way. In 1830 there were not men enough in and about Adrian to lay up more than one log house at a time, and it was necessary to go as far as the "Valley" and notify every man when a house was to be raised. Mr. Howell was always ready to help at these raisings, and his practical knowledge of building was always of great value. He occasionally went as far as Wolf Creek, in 1832-3. He often went out with newcomers to "look land," and he sometimes kept their families until they could locate. He was a kind hearted, generous man, and a noble pioneer, and many a family has thanked him for his goodness to them while they were struggling for a home in the wilds of Lenawee county. He died Oct. 8, 1873, in Adrian. His ancestors were English.

The old Tabor farm, on section 27, was the first farm located in the vicinity of the city of Adrian. It was located by Walter Whipple in 1825, before Darius and Addison J. Comstock came to Michigan. Osmyer Salsbury, "Deacon" Salsbury, as he was commonly spoken of, a native of Orleans county, New York, where he was born April 30, 1804, came to Lenawee county in 1826. He first located in the village of Adrian, where he remained three years, and then entered eighty acres of land just west of the village. Soon thereafter he located upon another farm in Dover township, upon which he resided for many years, and then removed to Ann Arbor, where he died June 5, 1879.

David Wiley was born in Schoharie county, New York, Sept. 6, 1799. His mother died while he was young, and at the age of eleven years he went to Genesee county and worked on a farm for

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five or six years, and then went to Rochester and learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for many years. He worked in different places, and in the spring of 1826 came to Michigan, arriving in Adrian early in May. He met Darius Comstock in Lockport, N. Y., and came to Michigan in his employ. He first worked one year for Darius on his farm, and then entered the employ of Addison J. Comstock. He was thus employed one year, when he purchased a village lot, and in 1827 built a house on the corner of North Main and Toledo streets, where Dr. Stephenson now resides. On June 8, 1827, he located eighty acres of land on section 33, in Adrian township, which after making considerable improvement, he sold to Harry Wood, June 6, 1831. He then went about one mile west and located eighty acres on section 32, where he made extensive improvements. After residing there until June 16, 1840, he sold out to Moses L. Pruden, and went to the town of Rome, where he purchased a farm on section 31, of James B. Stinson, living there the remainder of his life. He assisted in building the first house in Adrian, which was constructed of logs, and he erected a log house on each of the three farms owned by him. In 1851 Mr. Wiley went overland to California and remained until 1854, when he returned by the Panama route. He was the last survivor of the first band of pioneers who settled in the village of Adrian and vicinity.

David Bixby was born in Sutton, Mass., in 1783, and for some years after reaching manhood resided in Charlton, that state, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1815 he removed to the state of New York, where he remained until the fall of 1827, and then took up his residence in Adrian during the period of its early settlement. He purchased of the government a tract of 120 acres of land, where he resided with his family until 1853. He then retired from the active labors of life and took possession of a pleasant home in the city, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, which occured Jan. 4, 1865. He arrived at the advanced age of eighty-two years, and during the long period of his life he ranked among the highly esteemed and honored men of the community.

At the first township meeting in the township of Logan, held at the residence of Darius Comstock in accordance with the legislative enactment, May 28, 1827, the following persons were elected for township officers: Elias Dennis, moderator of the meeting, Addison J. Comstock, township clerk, Darius Comstock, supervisor, Noah Norton, Warner Aylsworth, Cornelius A. Stout, commis-

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sioners of highways; Patrick Hamilton, Milo Comstock, Abram West, assessors; Patrick Hamilton and Abram West, overseers of the poor. At the annual town meeting of 1828, held at the house of Addison J. Comstock, April 7, 1828, the following persons were elected for town officers: David Bixby, moderator of the meeting, Darius Comstock, supervisor; Addison J. Comstock, Township clerk; Patrick Hamilton, Abram West, and Elias Dennis, assessors; Cornelius A. Stout, Warner Aylsworth, and Noah Norton, commissioners of highways; Allen B. Chaffee, collector; Allen B. Chaffee, constable; Joseph Pratt and Lyman Peas, overseers of the poor; John Gifford, Nathan Pelton, and Nathan Comstock, fence viewers; David Bixby, overseer of highways for district No. 1; Lyman Peas, overseer of district No. 2. Noah Norton and Warner Aylsworth, road commissioners, and Anthony McKey, surveyor, laid out and established about fourteen roads, from Nov. 26, 1827, to Dec. 11, 1828. At the annual town meeting in 1829, convened at the house of Isaac Deane, April 6, the following persons were chosen for town officers for the ensuing year: Nathan Comstock, supervisor; Addison J. Comstock, township clerk; Patrick Hamilton, Abram West, and Curran Bradish, assessors; Cornelius A. Stout, collector; Cornelius A. Stout and Nathan Pelton, constables; Warren Aylsworth, Noah Norton, and Nelson Bradish, commissioners of highways; Joseph Pratt and Darius Comstock, overseers of the poor; overseers of highways: district No. 1, Cornelius A. Stout; district No. 2, Isaac Deane; district No. 3, Daniel Walworth; district No. 4, Milo Comstock. It was voted at this election that the overseers of highways also be fence-viewers for the township. It was also voted that all boars be restrained from running at large in the township, under a penalty of two dollars.

In 1830, the United States census was taken, and the returns showed that the whole number of inhabitants in the township of Logan was 500. The following is a complete list of the names of heads of families in the township, which at that time included half of all the congressional townships numbered six and the present townships of Hudson, Dover, and Madison: Darius Comstock, Catharine Fay, Alpheus Hill, Cornelius A. Stout, George Scott, Allen Chaffee, Jonathan Harnard, Elijah Brownell, Anson Howell, Samuel Todd, Cary Rogers, James Whitney, John Wood, Pliney Field, Addison J. Comstock, Charles Morris, Hannah Gifford, Robert Smith, Josiah Shumway, Patrick Hamilton, John Walsworth, Daniel Smith, Milo Comstock, D. Torrey, Davis D. Bennett, John Powers, Anson Jackson, Lyman Peas, Silas Simmons, Lewis

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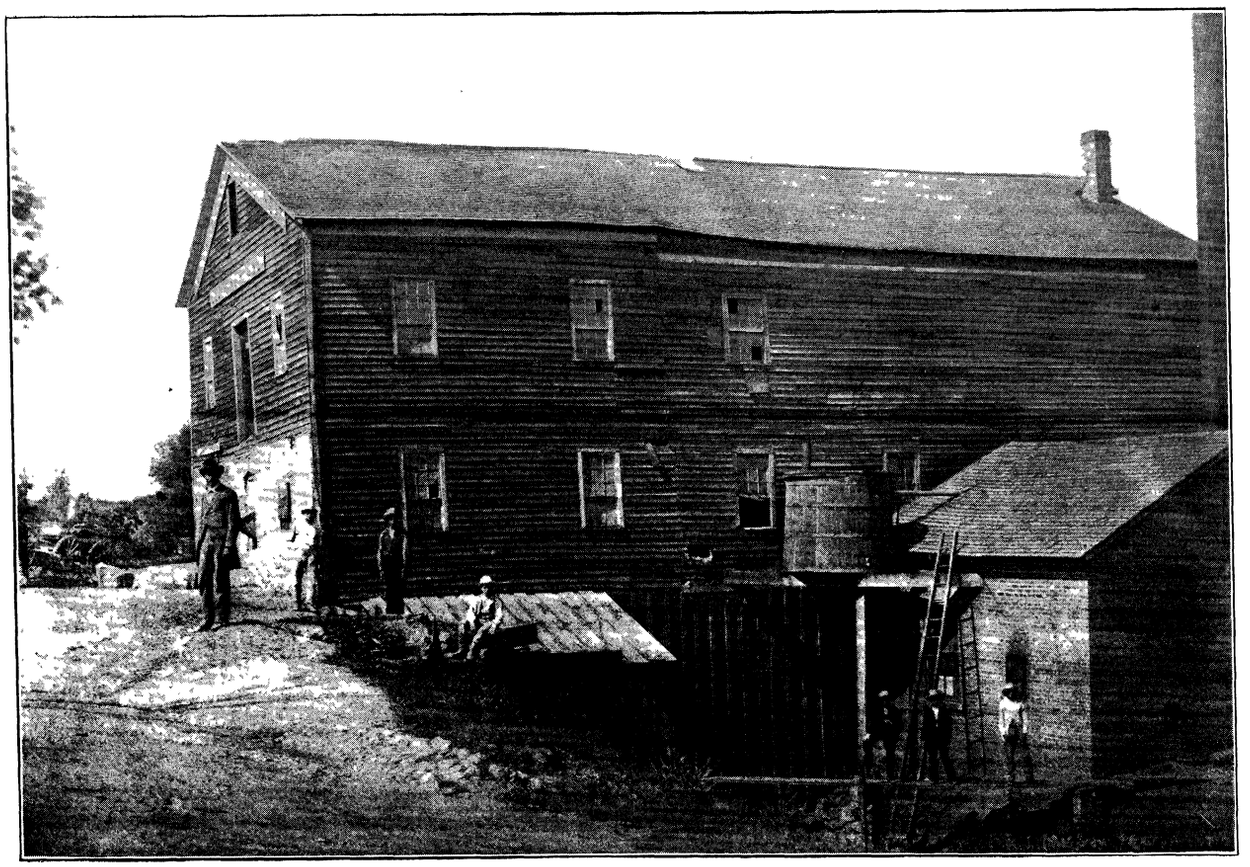

OLD RED MILL
BUILT IN 1829

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Nickerson, Nelson Bradish, William Edmonds, Curran Bradish, Levi Shumway, Daniel Gleason, Samuel Davis, Stephen Fitch, Aaron S. Baker, William Foster, Elias Dennis, Nathan Pelton, Turner Stetson, William Jackson, John Arnold, Nathan Comstock, Betsy Mapes, Joseph Pratt, Abram West, Thomas Sackrider, Daniel Odell, William H. Rowe, Moses Bugbee, Samuel Weldon, Jeremiah Stone, David Wiley, Noah Norton, Ashur Stevens, Samuel Burton, John Comstock, Joseph Beal, John Murphy, Samuel S. L. Maples, David Bixby, Charles Haviland, Benjamin Mather, John Chapman, Jacob Brown, Jacob Jackson, Job S. Comstock, Elijah Johnson, Samuel Carpenter, Cassander Peters, William Brooks, Josiah Baker, Seth Lammon, N. W. Cole, Reuben Davis, John Fitch, Daniel Walworth, Nehemiah Bassett, Ephraim Dunbar, Isaac Dean, C. N. Ormsby. Eighty-three noble men and women, bold adventurers in a new territory, generous-hearted to a fault. To undertake to say which of these performed his or her part best would be a difficult task. It is enough to say that all worked to make it pleasant for each new settler.

George Scott, one of these early settlers, was of English nativity, having been born March 12, 1803, in Cumberland county, England. Not satisfied with his prospects in that country, and believing that better opportunities awaited him in the New World, he migrated to America in 1824, landing in New York city. From there he went to Henrietta, N. Y., where he spent one or two years, engaged in such employment as he could find. He had learned the trade of a baker in his native land, but did not follow it in this country. In 1826 he determined to seek his fortune in the far West, and coming to Michigan with his young wife he located near Adrian, where he took up 160 acres of timber land, on which he built a log cabin, and he lived there until 1857, experiencing all the hardships and drawbacks of pioneer life. Politically, he was a Democrat, being thoroughly persuaded of the soundness of the principles advocated by that party.

Aaron S. Baker was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, April 25, 1807. He was brought up a farmer and lived with his father until 1828, when he came to Lenawee county and settled in Logan, now the township of Adrian. He at once located a farm west of the village, but afterward located several other farms, being quite a trader. He finally settled on a farm in the present town of Fairfield, where he lived until 1847, when he sold out to John Tenbrook, and again went into the woods, in Clinton county, this state, where he purchased 280 acres of land near Maple Rapids.

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In 1855 he sold this land and returned to Lenawee county and purchased a farm adjoining the one he had sold to Mr. Tenbrook. He soon again became identified with the interests and growth of Lenawee county, and was prominent in all movements that tended to advance the prosperity and welfare of the county. He was a man of unblemished character, of sterling integrity, honorable and kind, with a strong sense of duty and force of character that gave him prominence in the community, and drew to him fast and true friends from the best classes. For some time after his return to Lenawee county he was engaged in the cattle business with Orin Baker and others, and in 1857, while in Buffalo, on his way to New York with cattle, he was drugged with some sort of poison. It was supposed the poison was administered for the purpose of robbing him, as his cattle were in the yards, and during the night several of them were driven out and were never recovered. He arrived home in a very weak condition, and lingered in a continued fever for some time, finally dying Feb. 28, 1858.

Moses Bugbee first opened his eyes to the light, June 22, 1787, in Connecticut. Through his own efforts he acquired a fair education and taught school for a time in his own neighborhood. He was married soon after reaching his majority, and with his young wife settled upon a farm in Orleans county, New York, where they became the parents of seven children, all sons. Twenty years later, after his family had grown up around him, he disposed of his interests in the Empire State and came to Michigan while it was as yet a territory, reaching this county in the spring of 1829. In February, 1830, he settled upon a tract of land in section 30, which was afterward included within the limits of Adrian township, and he was probably the first settler in that vicinity. There was but one house between him and the embryo village, a distance of four miles. He had a thorough contempt for the frivolities and superfluities of life, and pursued his farming operations with oxen alone, claiming that he could depend upon them and that they were not apt to run away. He was of a contented disposition, and spent the last days of his life upon the homestead which he had labored so industriously to build up, and where he had surrounded himself and his family with many comforts. He looked his last upon the scenes of earth, April 19, 1869. Two years after Mr. Bugbee settled on his farm he went fishing one day, and upon his return home was treed by wolves that surrounded his perch and made themselves merry at his expense until morning. He was afterward very much annoyed by the hungry rascals, which each night for a long time

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made a path around his sheep pen in the vain endeavor to get at the inmates. Indians also were plentiful in that region then, and one night three of them sought shelter under the hospitable roof of Mr. Bugbee, where they remained all night, using a stick of wood for a pillow. They learned that the white man was their friend and frequently came to the cabin, never making any disturbance. Mr. Bugbee identified himself with the Democratic party in early manhood, but after the organization of the Republican party changed his views and upheld the latter the remainder of his life. Religiously he was a zealous member of the Baptist church, which he regularly attended with his wife and children.

John Chapman was a brother-in-law of Isaac Dean, lived neighbor to that gentleman in Ontario county, New York, and came to Michigan with him. Mr. Chapman took up eighty acres of land about two and one-half miles west of Adrian, on section 32, and lived there about one year, when he sold out to Erastus Torrey. There was not a house nor a "chopping" west of this place until the Chicago turnpike was reached, and there was no road cut out west of James Whitney's house, which then stood where the Hart place was afterward located on West Maumee street, in Adrian. After Mr. Chapman sold to Mr. Torrey he went about one mile further west and took up the farm afterward owned and occupied by Isaac A. Dean, and in that year, 1830, a road was cut through west along the shore of Devil's Lake to the Chicago turnpike. There was no work done on the road at that time, except simply to cut the small timber and draw away the old logs, so that a wagon could be drawn through. It was some time after that before the road was permanently laid out and straightened. After living on section 31 until 1833 Mr. Chapman sold his farm to Isaac Dean and went to Fulton county, Ohio, where he lived about one year, and then he moved to St. Joseph county, Michigan, and finally he purchased 240 acres of land in Ingham county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1846.

The township of Adrian does not differ materially from other townships of the county in regard to early industries. The pioneer mills, churches, and schools had their existence, and with the exception of the latter have mostly passed away, with the increasing prominence of the city of Adrian as a marketing and trading point, coupled with the superior advantages of the city in a religious and educational way. The principal grain crops are wheat, corn and oats, for the production of which the soil is admirably adapted. Of these corn is the staple product, and this is largely fed to cattle

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and hogs, these being the source of a large income. Horses and sheep are also raised with profit on the rich grazing fields afforded on the productive farms, and which are not used at the time for the cultivation of crops.

There are eleven ungraded district schools in the township of Adrian, exclusive of the city schools, but one of them—district No. 2—includes a portion of the township of Rome, the school house standing on section 18 in the township of Adrian. With a carefully arranged course of study, these schools give the persisting students the advantages of a good common school edfucation, and fit their graduates for the ordinary business of life.

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CHAPTER XI.

BLISSFIELD TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—RIVER RAISIN AND OTHER STREAMS—FIRST PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT—HERVEY BLISS, AND OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—ORGANIZATION—FIRST ELECTION, AND OFFICERS CHOSEN — WILD GAME—FIRST MINISTER, HOTEL AND SCHOOL HOUSE — PIONEERS PREVIOUS TO 1836—VILLAGE OF BLISSFIELD — RAILROADS — RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND SCHOOLS—FERTILITY OF SOIL.

The territory embraced within this township as originally organized included the surveyed townships numbered seven, in ranges four and five, and townships numbered eight and nine, in ranges one, two, three, four, and five, in Lenawee county. The organization of Blissfield dates from 1827. It is one of the three original townships which were carved from the county of Lenawee, but it has been materially reduced in size during the various sub-dividing in erecting new townships. On March 7, 1834, the territory comprised in the present townships of Medina, Seneca, and Fairfield, was erected into a township by the name of Fairfield; and the territory comprised in the present townships of Palmyra and Ogden was organized as Palmyra township. This left Blissfield occupying the territory embraced in townships seven, eight, and nine, in range five east. In 1843, town eight and fractional town nine, south, of range five, east, was organized as Potsdam, which was changed in 1844 to Riga; and in 1867, out of the southeastern portion of Ridgeway, and the eastern and northeastern portions of Blissfield, there was carved out the township of Deerfield. Prior to this last enactment, however, on March 28, 1850, sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, of the township of Ridgeway, had been taken from that township and annexed to the township of Blissfield, so that upon the organization of Ridgeway township, Blissfield was left with the same territorial identity that it presents today. It is not only one of the most fertile and wealthy townships of the county, but it is also one of the most picturesquely beautiful, historically interesting in the de-

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tails of its civil existence, and prosperous in its material development.

Rasin river passes northeasterly through the south central portion of the township, and is its most striking topographical feature. The river enters the township near the southwest corner and leaves it at the northwest quarter section 22. The river is fed by many small streams which enter into and help swell the volume of water. The smaller streams are made up from the many clear and sparkling springs that exist in various parts of the surrounding country. The splendid water power that the River Raisin affords was utilized in a very early day.

The first permanent improvement which was made in the township of Blissfield is credited to Hervey Bliss, who located there in December, 1824. He came from Monroe county, made his purchase June 19, 1824, on sections 29 and 30, moved his family into the town in December of the same year, and was the first inhabitant. It was this circumstance that gave the name to the township and village. Gideon West, also from Monroe county, made his purchase on June 28, 1824, on section 29, and moved on with his family in January, 1825, being for a time the only neighbor to Mr. Bliss, nearer than ten miles. George Giles purchased his farm on Feb. 23, 1825, but did not move his family on until the spring of 1826, when he located on section 31. Almond Harrison, from Berkshire, Mass., made his purchase Sept. 17, 1825, on section 30, and began immediately to chop and clear, preparatory to building a log house, in which to put a young wife from his native state. Samuel Buck, a young man, late of Ohio, purchased a farm on section 29, Oct. 29, 1825, and believing the injunction that "it is not good that man should be alone," chose a helpmate in the person of Miss Margaret Frary (step-daughter of Gideon West), and was married Nov. 23, 1826. This was the first wedding, but at a later hour of the same day George Stout was married to Miss Delight Bliss. There was no one authorized to perform the marriage ceremony nearer than Monroe, and therefore they had to send a messenger to that place, a distance of thirty miles, on foot, expressly to call Loren Marsh, a justice of the peace in and for that county, it being taken for granted that he could officiate in the unorganized counties of the Territory.

Gideon West died on his farm in Blissfield, June 29, 1837. It was nearly eighteen months after Mr. Bliss and Mr. West located on their land before the next settler made his appearance as a permanent settler. George Giles had been a neighbor of Mr. Bliss and Mr. West in Raisinville, Monroe county, and after coming to

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Blissfield he located land on the east side of the river and opened a hotel. He laid out a village there and called it Lyons. There were large numbers of otter in the river at that time, and an old settler says that he has seen quite large trees come down the river during the spring floods, the trees having been felled by beavers. During the first few years the settlers came in very slowly, most of the pioneers going further on to the "openings"—land around Tecumseh and Adrian. It was a "little dismal," as the land was low and the timber almost impenetrable throughout Blissfield township, and in fact all along the river region. It was not until after 1832 that Blissfield township began to be settled up very rapidly, but from that time on the community has grown and been improved beyond the possible imagination of those who looked upon it then for the first time. Late in the fall of 1826, and early in the spring of 1827, however, quite an immigration came into the township, namely: Jonas Ray and Benjamin Tibbitts, in the north part, and Isaac and Samuel Randall, Morris Burch, Ebenezer Gilbert, Edward Calkins, Jacob and John Lane, and John Preston, in the south part.

Isaac Randall was born near the city of Portland, Maine, April 18, 1787. When of proper age he commenced learning the trade of bridge building and carpentry, working with his father for that purpose, but he did not perfect his trade by reason of near-sightedness. In the autumn of 1808 he and his young wife emigrated to the state of New York and settled in the township of Clarkston, Monroe county, three miles directly north from Clarkston village, where he, like many others, bought land from what was then known as the "Holland Purchase Company." With plenty of ambition and energy, he immediately began the laborious work of making for himself and family a home on land thickly covered with a large growth of beech, maple, oak, hickory, and occasionally hemlock timber. The war of 1812 breaking out about this time, together with his neighbors he was called out upon a draft of the United States, under orders to rendezvous at Buffalo, where he, with many others, volunteered to go into Canada with General Brown, for the purpose of giving our English cousins a chance to fight, providing they were so disposed. A few days after their arrival in Canada the battle of Fort Erie took place, when Mr. Randall and many of his comrades were made prisoners of war. The next day, under a strong guard of British regulars, the prisoners were started on a march for the head of the St. Lawrence river, where they were placed in open boats and sent down the river to the city of Quebec. During this journey, wherever night overtook them, they stopped, and in many

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places took whatever rest could be obtained in the open fields, with only a scant supply of blankets and rations, suffering greatly. At Quebec they were put on board transports and sent to Halifax, where they were kept in a large stone prison (not altogether unlike Libby prison, of Civil war fame) until the close of the war, when they were exchanged for British soldiers, who had been taken prisoners by the Americans. Isaac Randall returned to his family (wife and one child) and his farm in Clarkston, where he remained until the fall of 1826, having in the meantime chopped, cleared, and fenced fifty acres of heavily-timbered land, and erected a good, substantial frame house and barn. Having heard very flattering accounts of the Territory of Michigan, early in August, 1826, he landed at Monroe. He traveled on foot along the River Raisin until he arrived at the new settlement of Blissfield, of which he had been told at Monroe. After looking around the neighborhood a day or two, and being much pleased with the large growth of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, which he saw growing in the small fields which had been cleared by the first pioneers, viz.: Gideon West and Hervey Bliss, on the north side of the river, and Almond Harrison and George Giles on the south side, with their respective families, he returned to Monroe and purchased at the United States land office, the east one-half of the southeast quarter of section 29, in the present township of Blissfield. Returning to Clarkston he began making preparations to move his family to his new purchase in the wilds of Michigan. Early in November, following, he, with his wife and four children, together with his brother Samuel, and his wife and four children, bade their friends in Clarkston adieu and started via the Erie Canal and Lake Erie for Michigan. Reaching Buffalo in due time, they took passage on the schooner Amaranth, Captain Ransom, master, bound for Monroe. Owing to a severe storm which came on soon after leaving Buffalo, the vessel could not make the port of Monroe, as was intended, but was forced to go on to Detroit, which place was reached after a stormy passage of four days. At Detroit the two families were detained more than a week, and while there occupied a part of the officer's quarters in an old fort, which had been used and occupied by American soldiers in the war of 1812. By his contract, Captain Ransom was bound to carry the two families to Monroe, or rather to the pier in La Plaisance Bay, as at that time it was the only safe landing place for Monroe, but not wishing to go himself, Ransom engaged the owner of a small sloop to perform this part of the contract. The families and goods were put on board the sloop, and in a few hours they

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were unloaded upon the pier, four miles from Monroe, where they remained until one of the brothers could go to that village and get teams to transport them to the residence of Robert G. Clark, an old acquaintance. They remained two or three days, until an ox team could be purchased and the wagon they had brought with them could be fitted up. When all was ready, the two families and a limited supply of provisions were loaded upon the wagon, and soon these sturdy pioneers were on the march toward their future home in the then dense forest of Blissfield. It being rather late in the morning when they left Monroe, and their wagon being heavily loaded, their march was necessarily slow. The going down of the sun found them at the house of Isaac Farewell, eight miles from Monroe. Mr. Farewell was an old acquaintance of theirs from "York State," and his was now the last house for many miles on their journey. They stayed with him until the next morning, when, after a good night's rest and a "hearty" breakfast, they again started on their way westward, which now lay through oak openings, to the house of Richard Peters, which was located on the site of the present village of Petersburg, and there they put up for the night. Early next morning they were again on the road (which was an Indian trail and very crooked) and soon entered the dense forest, which at that time covered a large part of Lenawee county. The ground in this forest was soft and yielding, making their march slow and toilsome, yet all went well until they arrived at what was then known as Floodwood creek, which was a water course with a channel eighteen or twenty feet wide, and at that time contained running water eight or ten inches in depth. After fording this creek and reaching the opposite bank, the wagon stuck fast, and with the united strength of two stout men and a good pair of oxen it could not be forced to roll one inch farther, and the more the oxen "pulled and tugged" the more the wagon settled down into the soft black mud. By this time the sun had gone down behind a curtain of black clouds. Meantime, Samuel Randall had started to go to the house of Almond Harrison, three miles distant, for the purpose of getting a light, as their flint and steel could not be found, and as yet matches had not been invented. Soon after he started a thick darkness overspread the forest and Samuel was obliged to feel his way along the trail to Harrison's. Having procured a torch, made of hickory bark, he soon returned to the creek, where his friends were patiently awaiting his coming. A large fire was soon blazing on the creek bank, and when the wagon was unloaded its forward axle was found to be fast against the stump of

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a small tree, just at the water's edge. The wagon was soon placed on terra firma, re-loaded, and again the toilsome march for Harrison's was taken up. With the aid of the hickory torch to light their way they arrived at that destination all well, but very tired. The Harrison's received our pioneers very kindly, and soon set before them a good, warm supper, of which the newcomers partook with a hearty relish. The supper things were then set away, beds were made upon the floor, and all hands retired to rest the remaining part of the night.

The next day Samuel Randall moved his family effects across the river to the house of Hervey Bliss, there to remain until a cabin could be provided for his brother Isaac and another for himself. Isaac Randall moved his family and effects into a shanty one and a half miles down the river, which shanty had been built and occupied the previous winter by lumbermen from Monroe, and there he remained until he could build a cabin for himself upon his own land. Assisted by his brother, the walls of a log house were soon erected and covered with shakes, which were held in place by weight-poles instead of nails, and on Dec. 1, 1826, his family was moved into the house, which was without doors, windows or floors. This much accomplished, Isaac, in turn, helped to build his brother's house, and meantime his wife and children gathered moss and "chinked" the cracks in the walls of their house to keep out the wind, while blankets were placed over the openings for doors and windows. Hickory bedsteads were made in the usual style and filled with cords made from basswood bark. The lower floors were made by cutting logs of a suitable length, and thirteen to fifteen inches in diameter. They were then split in halves, and with a common axe their split sides were hewn to an even surface, reducing their ends to a proper thickness to be laid on sleepers. When this work was well done a good, "substantial" floor was produced, although it was not so smooth as if planed and matched, but it answered a good purpose. The upper floors were made of oak shakes, three feet long, four to eight inches wide, and one and one-fourth inches thick. For his house Isaac Randall made one outside door, and a small table was procured by using the boards which had served as a temporary box on his wagon when the trip was made from Monroe. He also made a door for the back side of his house by hewing, with a narrow axe, inch boards from basswood logs about sixteen or eighteen inches in diameter, and nailing these boards to battens, which also served for a hinge on which the door turned. The latches were of wood, and were raised with a buckskin string.

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Three or four evenings after moving into this new house, a visit was received from an Indian chief named Whisney, whose son, eighteen or twenty years old, accompanied him. They brought with them a ham, taken from a deer, and wanted salt in exchange for it. These were the first "children of the forest" the Randalls had seen since arriving. They appeared very friendly, and for many years thereafter they often called to barter venison or wild honey for salt, corn meal, flour, and sometimes cow's milk, and tobacco. The winter of 1826-27 was remarkably mild and pleasant, but little snow falling during this and several succeeding winters. In the autumns of 1826-27-28 cattle were driven to Blissfield from Monroe, and passed the winter without feeding, there being on the river flats a sort of wild rye and wild onions, etc., on which the cattle fed, coming through the winter in good condition.

Having finished their log cabins, each Randall brother began chopping and clearing off the timber from his land, in order that a quantity of corn, potatoes and other vegetables might be planted when the proper time arrived. By the first of May, besides making two journeys to Monroe for the purpose of getting home a part of their goods which could not be carried at the time they moved for want of sufficient conveyance, each had about four and one-half acres of land ready for planting. This was no small job for two men, without pecuniary assistance, to perform. During the summer and autumn a fair crop of corn and potatoes had been grown and harvested, and this was at least a great help toward the coming year's sustenance.

These pioneers now considered themselves pretty well established in their new homes. Wild turkeys, deer and raccoon were very plentiful in the forests. The deer and turkey were often killed, and they made quite an item in the meat line of provisions, while the raccoon proved very annoying and destructive in corn fields, often destroying one-tenth of the crop before it could be harvested, thus entailing quite a serious loss to the pioneer. Suffice it to say, these pioneers endured all the privations and hardships which in those days were the common lot of all who made their homes in the then western country.

On April 7, 1828, Isaac Randall was elected a commissioner of highways, and assisted in laying out and establishing many new roads throughout the township, which at that time comprised the south one-third of Lenawee county. He was elected school inspector, April 5, 1830, and was again elected and served as highway commissioner from April 1, 1832, to April 4, 1836, when he was

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elected a justice of the peace for the term of four years, and he filled that position with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all doing business with him. He had cleared up his farm and erected good frame buildings thereon, when, after a short illness, his wife died, April 25, 1842. In 1849 he sold his farm to Richard McFarlane, and going into the town of Raisin, he bought a small place a little north of Holloway's Corners, where he died Oct. 8, 1852. As a citizen he was unobtrusive and quiet, obliging as a neighbor, and honest and just in his dealings.

Jacob Lane was a native of New Jersey, born Oct. 1, 1798, and there he grew to manhood on a farm. He learned the blacksmith trade in his native state, and came to Michigan in 1825, first setling in Monroe county. He worked at his trade there until 1826, when he came to Lenawee county and settled in Blissfield. He entered land on section 31, where he built a log house and a blacksmith shop. For three or four years he did what work came to him, and also did what he could in clearing land. He then went to Monroe, working at his trade until his health failed, when he returned to Blissfield and began keeping hotel. In 1836 his wife died, and he then abandoned the hotel and went to Philadelphia, where he worked at the machinist trade for three years. He then returned West, worked in Detroit and Monroe, and at the latter place he was killed by the cars, Nov. 9, 1846. George Lane, his oldest son, and who was the first white child born in Blissfield, and among the very first born in Lenawee county, is still a resident of the village, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

The wife of Jacob Lane was Miss Eliza Giles, daughter of George Giles, who was the first settler on the east side of the river. The pioneer residence of the Giles family was a log house on what is now Irving Bliss' farm. The house stood on the opposite side of the road from the present brick dwelling house, and was quite close to the river. In those days Indians frequently visited the woods town and one of their favorite camping places was in Mr. Giles' sugar-brush, near where the beet-sugar factory's pump is now located. Blissfield's first hotel occupied the same location as does the present well and favorably known "Coon's Tavern." Not quite so imposing in structure, however, was this first little wayside inn —a block-house in the begining, and later a frame addition was built. Many years after the original structure had gone the way of most buildings, the frame was converted into an addition to a larger hotel, and was eventually destroyed in the conflagration which visited Blissfield in the '70s. As is well known to all of the

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older citizens of the county, Blissfield formerly was almost entirely situated on the west side of the river, the depot originally standing on the spot now occupied by the Furman brick building. When the railroad company decided to erect a new station a difference in opinion between the company and the land-owners on the west side caused the former to build the new station and lay out the depot grounds on the east side of the river, and this had great influence in building up the east side to the corresponding detriment of the west. The first store in Blissfield was a general store, and was located where the restaurant now stands. It was owned and conducted by Almond Harrison, who also owned a sawmill and grist mill on the site of the present Blissfield water mill.

Blissfield township was organized May 28, 1827, nearly ten years before Michigan was admitted to the Union as a state. The township then included Palmyra, Medina, Senaca, Fairfield, Ogden, Riga, and the greater part of the present townships of Blissfield and Deerfield. Those that stood first around the ballot box were Hervey Bliss, William Kedzie, Almond Harrison, Benjamin Clark, Anthony McKey, Ezra W. Goff, Jacob Lane, Gideon West, John Lane, George Giles, Isaac Randall, Moses Valentine, and Samuel Randall—thirteen in all—and there were twenty offices to fill, so that every voter was destined to fill some office and some were elected to two or three. William Kedzie was chosen supervisor; Ezra W. Goff, township clerk; Anthony McKey, Jacob Lane and Moses Valentine, assessors; Almond Harrison, John Lane and Anthony McKey, commissioners of highways; Samuel Randall, constable and collector; Gideon West and George Giles, overseers of the poor; William Kedzie, Isaac Randall, and Samuel Randall, fence viewers; Hervey Bliss and George Giles, pound masters; William Kedzie, Hervey Bliss, George Giles and Benjamin Clark, pathmasters. This little band of pioneers who then laid the foundation of the township, have all long since passed away. The first State or Territorial election was held July 11, 1831, when twenty-nine votes were given for delegate to Congress. Austin E. Wing received fourteen votes, Samuel W. Dexter nine, and John R. Williams six.

The first minister to hold religious services in the township was Rev. J. A. Baughman. He organized the society of the Blissfield Methodist Episcopal church, in 1827. The first hotel in the township, as has been stated, was kept by George Giles, the first postmaster was Hervey Bliss, who also served as a justice of the peace for a number of years. The first school house in the town-

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ship was built of logs in the summer of 1827, and stood on what is now the northeast corner of Adrian and Monroe streets.

The following are the names of some of the early pioneers, in addition to those already mentioned, that came before 1836: Ezra Newton, Solomon Harrison, Ralph Baily, A. J. McWilliams, Charles Miller, Stephen Frary, John M. Haywood, William Tenant, William C. Clark, Samuel Bliven, Darius Mead, George Stout, George McWilliams, Stephen Clark, John C. Giles, Jared Pratt, Philander Munson, Ruel Payne, Sr., John Payne, Charles H. Gilmore, Horace Pierce, O. A. Sackett, George M. Hubbard, Avery Pool, John Eddy, Nathan Austin, John Sherwin, Norman Torrey, Samuel Stewart, James Fowle, Thomas F. Dodge, and Caleb Wheeler.

Stephen Frary was born in Huron, Huron county, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1815. He came to Lenawee county with his mother and step-father, Gideon West, in January, 1825, and spent the greater part of his life on the farm that was first taken up on section 29, a half mile northeast of Blissfield village. He saw the country when it was in its primitive state, when it was occupied by its original inhabitants—Indians, wolves, bear, deer, turkey, rattle-snakes, and all the other denizens of the forest.

Samuel Bliven was born in Westerly, R. I., Feb. 28, 1792. When a boy, thirteen or fourteen years old, he went to sea in the sloop "Benjamin," on a fishing expedition to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the northern coast of Newfoundland. Afterward he shipped on board a merchant vessel, and went to England, France, and many of the southern ports in this country. He made one voyage from New York to the Russian ports in the Baltic Sea, and spent in all about ten years of his life upon the ocean. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, in a Connecticut regiment of minute men. About 1819 he went to Stonington, Conn., where he lived about one year, and then went to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he followed farming for about six years. In 1827 he migrated to Cleveland, Ohio, and purchased a farm within the present limits of the city. He lived there about seven years, and in 1833 came to Michigan and purchased 125 acres of land on sections 20 and 21, in Blissfield township, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was always an active man, and bought and sold several pieces of land, both in this and Monroe county. He always enjoyed remarkably good health, and until after he was sixty years of age never was ill enough to keep him from his labor, excepting while he had his regular spells of ague, during the first few years of his residence in this county.

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John Eddy was born in Massachusetts, but grew to manhood in New York State, whither his parents moved when he was quite young. Upon reaching manhood he bought timber lands, which he cleared and reduced to cultivation, and he resided in New York until 1832, when he disposed of his farm and started for the Territory of Michigan, coming by the way of the Erie Canal and the Lakes to Monroe, and then overland to Lenawee county. He joined friends in Fairfield township and remained with them until he selected a location. He soon bought 110 acres of land on section 31, in Blissfield township, of which about eight acres were cleared and contained a log house and a log barn. He removed his family there in 1832, and there he continued to live until April, 1849, when he died, in his fifty-first year. The log cabin had a large open fireplace, in which all the cooking was done for years, as in those days on the frontier stoves were unknown.

Norman Torrey was born in Williamstown, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, June 24, 1807. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and what education he had was obtained in the common schools of those days. He remained with his parents until he had grown to manhood, and then for two seasons he worked away from home, by the month. On Sept. 21, 1830, he was married to Ann Kriger, and the next day after his marriage they started for their farm, which he had purchased the year before when on a visit to Michigan. They came by the way of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and then by the Lakes to Monroe, where a team was engaged to convey them to their future home. Mr. Torrey at once set to work building a log house, in which he and his wife began housekeeping before either door, windows or chimneys were built. He made what was then known as puncheon floor and covered the house with shakes, and as they had no stove they baked by the fireplace for years. The nearest mill was then located at Monroe. At that time deer were plenty, as were also wild turkeys, bears, and other game. Mr. and Mrs. Torrey endured all the privations and hardships that were entailed upon the pioneer settlers of Lenawee county, as they were surrounded by a veritable howling wilderness, the forests being dense and inhabited by the wild beasts of various species. In those days the forests were as thickly populated with game as the barnyards are now with domestic fowls.

James Fowle was born in Monroe county, New York, in 1807. In 1831 he came to Michigan, settling in Blissfield, but in 1835 removed to Camden, Hillsdale county. There he was the first postmaster, from 1837 to 1844, the first supervisor of Camden town-

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ship, and he held that position and justice several terms. He was a volunteer in the Black Hawk and Toledo wars, and served as a representative in the state legislature from Hillsdale county in 1850, and 1861-62--63-64. He died May 18, 1865.

A little boy by the name of Tubbs was stolen by the Indians from the Blissfield colony in 1829, and he remained with his captors for many years before he returned to the home of his early childhood and civilized life.

The village of Blissfield, which had a precarious existence for the first years of its life, gradually assumed the proportions of a thrifty center of population. Prior to the construction of the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad to that point it was scarcely a business center, and had a small population, though there were successful business enterprises located in the village. But with the building of the railroad, and the establishment of a station there, the village began to take on life, and in 1875 it was incorporated. It is supported by a rich agricultural district, remote from formidable towns, and is an extensive shipping point, being probably the largest shipping point for fat live stock on the line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, between Chicago and Toledo. The business men of the place are a class of progressive and enterprising people, who command ample capital and first-class facilities for the transaction of the large volume of business. Though it has not made rapid strides in growth, its population is mainly of that solid, permanent character which adds financial strength and stability. According to the state census of 1904 the population is 1,425. The village has well built residences and business blocks, and good educational advantages and church facilities.

The Methodist Episcopal and the Presbyterian denominations were the pioneer religious organizations in the township of Blissfield. As early as 1827, itinerant ministers of these sects held religious services in the settlers' cabins, and invaded the school houses for the same purpose as soon as they were established. In 1829 Alanson Darwin, one of the early Presbyterian ministers in the county, established a church organization at the village of Blissfield. A class was organized under the leadership of Hervey Bliss, Timothy Goff, and Nathan Gibbs, the class consisting of themselves and wives, and a few others. The congregation at first worshiped in the dwellings of the members and in the old log school house, which had been constructed in the summer of 1827, and the first church edifice was erected in the summer of 1849. The Methodist Episcopal conference had sent ministers to Bliss-

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field since the time the village was laid out, the first meetings being held by the Rev. John A. Baughman. The church was not assigned a conference pastor until 1857, when Rev. Edwin H. Brockway regularly occupied the pulpit. A German Lutheran society has also been organized in the village and contributes to the spiritual welfare of the people.

Blissfield township is well supplied with district schools now, in striking contrast with the log houses and antiquated means of instruction of former days. Among the early teachers in the township were Chester Stuart, of Monroe, who taught at a salary of thirteen dollars per month and "board around," Thomas F. Dodge, and George W. Ketcham—all sturdy "wielders of the birch."

Reference has been made to the first school house, from which arose one of the prosperous religious organizations of the village of Blissfield. But that was not its only mission, nor in fact the principal one. While serving in the capacity of town hall, a voting place, a general receptacle for itinerant shows, and all classes of public meetings, it was also the birthplace of educational ambitions, which culminated in some of the colleges of the day. The old school house has been superseded by fine structures, with a systematic arrangement for the instruction of pupils in all grades of advancement, each of the various departments being in charge of a teacher especially adapted to the class of instruction required, and the whole under the direct supervision of an educator of known ability and success. The schools of Blissfield are second to none of like grade in the county, and they reflect, in a marked degree, the intelligent and public-spirited enterprise of those who sustain them.

The soil of the township of Blissfield is generally fertile and well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grains, grasses and fruits. The valleys of the River Raisin and its various branches are especially rich and productive, while the upland is not so desirable for farming purposes, yet the soil there is of better quality than much of the land of similar character in other localities. The territory was originally covered with a fine growth of timber, in which the hardwood varieties predominated. There is much valuable timber still in the township.

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CHAPTER XII.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES—SURFACE, DRAINAGE AND SOIL—THE EARLY SETTLERS—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—CHURCHES—POST-OFFICE—SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Congressional township 5 south, range 3 east, is what is known as the township of Franklin. It is bounded on the north by Washtenaw county, on the east by the townships of Clinton, Tecumseh, and a narrow strip of Raisin, on the south by the township of Adrian, and on the west by the township of Cambridge. The surface in some parts of the township, particularly in the northern, is undulating, while in others it is generally level. The township is watered by Evans creek and other small streams which eventually find their way to the River Raisin, and it has a number of beautiful lakes, which are becoming quite famous as places of resort during the summer. Originally there was a large amount of timber distributed over the surface of this township. Among the early settlers were the Rev. Henry Tripp, Franklin Osborn, Joseph and William Camburn, James B. Wells, William Bradley, David Edwards, Eli Whelan, Joseph Slater and Samuel Hubbard. Horace Case, it is said, made the first improvement. The township was named after the eminent American philosopher and patriot, Benjamin Franklin.

Rev. Henry Tripp was born on the other side of the Atlantic, in Bristol, England, Nov. 28, 1825, and was of pure English ancestry. When a lad of fourteen years he went aboard a man-of-war as a sailor, and during the period of his seven years of sea life, crossed the Atlantic nineteen times. His vessel was commanded by Commodore Decatur, with whom he sailed to Tripoli, and after his return from that voyage he refused to make another and thus escaped being blown up with the vessel, which was soon afterward destroyed. Upon resuming the life of a landsman he repaired to

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his native city and turned his attention to religious matters. His zeal and piety served to make him a highly valued member of the Baptist church, and possessing much natural talent as a speaker and writer, he was ordained as a minister, and sent by the church at Bristol to the Island of Jamaica, as a missionary, and there he served eight years. This was his initial work in the ministry, and volunteering his services at a time when the church experienced great difficulty in obtaining men courageous enough to deal with the natives, he labored carefully and conscientiously. He subsequently returned to England and remained on his native soil until June, 1831, when he sailed with his family for the United States. It will be borne in mind that Michigan at that time was a Territory in its undeveloped state, but notwithstanding this, upon his arrival in New York City, Rev. Tripp proceeded directly westward and pitched his tent in the unbroken wilds of what subsequently became Cambridge township, this county. He selected his location near the body of water which is now familiarly known as Sand Lake, taking up a tract of government land and improving a farm of 160 acres. He was present at the meeting called to organize Franklin township, and he it was who suggested its present name, after Benjamin Franklin, and this name was given in accordance with his request. He subsequently removed from Cambridge to Franklin township, where he spent his declining years, and where his death took place July 19, 1863, after he had summed up his fourscore years. He did not lay aside his pious zeal upon coming to this new country, but was mainly instrumental in the organization of the Baptist church of Franklin township. He cherished strong convictions upon the question of African slavery, to which he was bitterly opposed, and he cast the first Abolition vote in Franklin township. Upon the organization of the Republican party he became one of its most earnest supporters, and kept himself well posted upon state and national affairs until the day of his death.

Franklin Osborn, a representative of the well known family of that name in this county, for many years carried on farming successfully in Franklin township, and was numbered among its most reliable and substantial citizens. He was a native of Ovid, Seneca county, New York, where his birth took place Aug. 16, 1820. He was reared to farming pursuits, and remained a resident of his native state until after his marriage. Then with his wife he migrated to Michigan in the spring of 1845, taking up his residence in Franklin township about the middle of April. There he carried on farming and lived until the winter of 1876, when, in

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the month of December, he set out on a journey to New York, and was one of the victims in the terrible railroad disaster near Ashtabula, Ohio, when a train of eleven cars went through a bridge, and a large number of people were either killed outright or met their death by burning. The body of Richard Osborn, a brother, was never recovered, and is supposed to have been entirely destroyed. Franklin Osborn just escaped with his life, being terribly mangled, and he received such a shock to his system that he never fully recovered, and died Feb. 6, 1881.

Joseph Camburn was born in Barnegat, N. J., March 23, 1796, and he lived with his father, who was a Methodist minister, until he was twenty-three years old. What little schooling he received was in Macedon, Wayne county, New York, where the father and family removed in 1804. In 1818 Joseph Camburn rented a farm in Macedon and carried it on until 1827, when he made up his mind that he would go to Michigan, where he could then purchase the best of land for $1.25 per acre. In the spring of 1828, he started for Tecumseh with his wife and four children. He came up the lake from Buffalo to Detroit. At Detroit he purchased a yoke of oxen, loaded what few things he had upon a wagon he brought with him, and after nearly three days' travel he arrived in Tecumseh, himself, wife, and children, having walked the entire distance. All the money he possessed when he reached Tecumseh was six dollars, and he was among strangers with six in his family. He settled on eighty acres of land belonging to his father-in-law, Abram Shadduck, and after living on it two years, improving it and building a house, he finally bought it, taking a deed and giving a mortgage for $400. Before the end of another year he sold out for $700, paid up the mortgage, and purchased 160 acres of land on section 22 in Franklin, where he resided the remainder of his life. This was in 132, and Franklin then comprised all the territory in the present townships of Franklin, Cambridge, and Woodstock, and there were not men enough in this scope of country to fill the offices. In 1832-3, Mr. Camburn assisted in surveying and cutting through the La Plaisance Bay Turnpike, from Tecumseh to the Chicago Turnpike. He was instrumental in building the first school house in the present town of Franklin, in the fall of 1833. He also was the prime mover in the erection of the Methodist church at Franklin Center, or Tipton, as it is more commonly called.

William Camburn was a native of New Jersey, born not far from Barnegat Bay, and was reared in Lockport, N. Y. He was a

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soldier in the war of 1812, did service as a private, and was also on guard duty on the frontier at Niagara. He came to Michigan by the Lake route in 1831, then obtaining an ox-team at Detroit, he drove across the country to Tecumseh, where he located near the village, but not liking the situation, he sold and came into Franklin township, where he purchased the southwest quarter of section 21. This was on the line of the old Da Plaisance Bay Turnpike, which was then being laid out and built, and on this road, which passed diagonally through his farm, a great deal of the travel of the state was conducted. There he built a double-log cabin and conducted a tavern or public house for some years. He came here before the township was organized, and was elected one of the first justices of the peace, and he was also made postmaster at Tipton, which office he held for about thirty-six years. He held the office of justice of the peace till his death, April 7, 1872, at seventy-nine years of age. He was a Republican from the beginning of the party, in 1856. He was a successful man and practical farmer, and was prominent in the affairs of the community.

James B. Wells was born in Rutland county, Vermont, Sept. 21, 1798, and when a young man removed with his father's family to Ontario county, New York, where he was married and lived for a number of years. He landed with his family in this county in the spring of 1835, and took up a tract mostly of wild land in Franklin township. He labored after the fashion of the people of those days, putting forth his most strenuous efforts in order to cultivate the soil and build up a comfortable homestead. He was a man of excellent judgment and forethought, and was greatly prospered in his labors. As time passed on he invested his surplus capital in land until he became the owner of 600 acres lying in one body in Franklin and Tecumseh townships. There he continued until he rested from his earthly labors, Dec. 16, 1864. He was reared in the faith of the old-school Presbyterian church, but some years before his death identified himself with the Congregationalists. The stern and sturdy traits of his New England ancestry had been transmitted to him in a marked degree, and he reared his children in a manner strongly similar to the stern precepts of the old Puritans. He adhered strictly to temperance principles, and ever advocated that high morality which is the basis of all true citizenship, and without which the fabric of a community is liable at any time to degenerate into something more unworthy. Politically, he was in early life a Whig, but upon the abandonment of the old party allied himself with the Republicans, whose principles he advocated

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and supported with all the strength of his convictions. He took considerable interest in local politics and was a man whose opinion was generally respected. He officiated as Deacon in his church and was numbered among its most cheerful and liberal supporters.

Joseph Slater was born in New Jersey, Oct. 2, 1804, the son of William Slater, whom he was destined never to see, however, as the latter left his home and family when Joseph was very young, and was never heard of again. At the age of eight years Joseph was bound out to a farmer until he was twenty-one. Bound boys in those days were treated about the same as slaves, and were compelled to work early and late, good weather and bad, and under all circumstances. No attention was paid to his education, and he was sent to school only enough to learn to write his name and read a little. He was at that place thirteen years, in which time he never received one cent of money, except when he gathered chestnuts in the fall of the year, and sold them. When he was twenty-one he commenced work on the Morris Canal in New Jersey, and remained thus employed until September of the following year. In the fall of 1826 he went to Seneca county, New York, where he followed farming until the fall of 1831, when he came to Lenawee county and located the southwest quarter of section 25, in Franklin township, where he resided the remainder of his life. He added to his first purchase until he owned 320 acres in one body. He erected a large brick house, with sufficient out-buildings. He was always a useful, honorable, hard-working man in the township, and did a great deal toward transforming Franklin into the productive and beautiful township that it now is.

The township of Franklin was organized at a meeting held the first Monday in April, 1833, at the house of Hiram Reynolds, but as to who the gentlemen were that were honored by being elected to office, the writer has been unable to learn, with the one exception of William Camburn, who was chosen as one of the justices of the peace.

In the year 1850 the Methodist church of Franklin was formally organized, and at the annual session of the conference in September of that year it was made a regular appointment on the Tecumseh circuit; but this organization has long since been dissolved. At present there is an active Methodist Episcopal organization in the little village of Tipton, of which the Rev. G. W. Hoffman is the pastor. The Tipton Congregational Church Society was the second of that denomination to be established in the county, having been organized in 1837. The Rev. W. E. Grove is the present pastor, receiving his call to the pastorate in 1907.

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What is known as Tipton postoffice was established in 1836, William Camburn being appointed postmaster, and he kept the office at his house, on the mail route from Tecumseh westward. Pentecost and Putnam are the names of two other trading points in the township, the last named being especially lively during the outing season, when the campers make their annual pilgrimage to Sand Lake. At Tipton is located the Soldier's Monument, erected by the unanimous contributions of the residents of the township, and dedicated July 4, 1866. It is thirty-three feet in height and is intended to be a tribute of honor to the heroes who fell in attempting to stem the tide of civil war; but it also reflects credit upon the patriotism of the people of Franklin. If not the first, this was among the first of the soldiers' monuments erected after the close of the great sectional strife.

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CHAPTER XIII.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND AGRICULTURAL FEATURES—THE FIRST SETTLEMENT AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—THE FIRST ELECTION—EARLY SETTLERS—EARLY AND PRESENT CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS—FIRST SAW MILL—FIRST POSTOFFICE—CHEESE MAKING—VILLAGES.

Topographically, this township is considerably diversified. Nile creek and Black creek drain the territory and flow in a northeasterly direction, Black creek leaving the township on section 12. The valleys or bottom lands adjacent to the streams are especially fertile, highly improved, and very valuable. The higher lands are not so rich for agricultural purposes. The surface of the township is generally rolling, but no elevations of any considerable magnitude appear. There is some land of little value for farming purposes, and such is either used for grazing lands, or is still in the primitive state, nourishing the native timber which is yet standing. The principal varieties of timber which abounded in almost exhaustless supply and excellent quality were hickory, walnut, butternut, ash, poplar, sugar-maple, oak of all kinds, elm, and on some of the lower lands there was a growth of reed willow. With the advent of the first white settlers, the woods abounded in game of all kinds known in the country. Deer were exceedingly plentiful and afforded the principal meat supply of the early settlers. Every man and boy, and some of the female population, were expert hunters, and many are the tales told of hair-breadth escapes from, and single-handed contests with bruin, the arch enemy of the young domestic animals about the settlers' cabins. Wolves and wild-cats also made night hideous and nocturnal travel precarious, with their prowling, stealthy and deceptive methods of attack.

The first settlement of the township of Fairfield antedates its organization by several years. The township organization was

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effected in the spring of 1834, from territory previously embraced within the township of Blissfield. The house of John H. Carpenter was designated as the voting place, and there the first election was held.

It is not clearly known as to who was the first actual permanent settler of the township of Fairfield, but it was settled mostly by people from the state of New York. The first land entered in the town was by John W. Austin, Jr., who located eighty acres on section 10, Oct. 7, 1830. The first house was built in 1831, on the southeast quarter of section 10, and in 1832 several log houses were erected.

John Arnold, one of the early settlers, was born at Barnegat, N. J., in 1779, and lived in New Jersey until 1806, when he moved to Wayne county, New York, near Palmyra. When he was a boy he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed until he came to Michigan, in 1829, settling in Washtenaw county, near Saline. In 1830 he moved to this county and worked land for Darius Comstock, in Raisin, one year. In the spring of 1831 he purchased a farm in Madison, and he owned that place until the spring of 1833, when he purchased a large farm on Black creek, in Fairfield. At the time the township was organized, he proposed that it be called Fairfield, which name was adopted. He was the first clerk of the township. He afterward sold his farm to William Wilbur, and purchased a farm in Seneca, where he died, Feb. 24, 1876.

The Baker family was foremost among the early settlers of Fairfield, John Baker being elected as the first supervisor after the organization of the township. John Baker was born in Adams, Mass., Jan. 17, 1798, but in 1800 his father, Moses Baker, moved to Wayne county, New York, where he was a pioneer, and assisted in building the aqueduct for the Erie Canal, over the Genesee river at Rochester, and he also worked on the canal. Moses Baker took up a large tract of new land in Macedon, Wayne county, New York, and he afterward divided this land among his sons, John coming into possession of a part of it, where he lived until 1832. In the fall of 1831, Moses Baker and two of his sons, John and Orin, sold out and all came to Michigan, arriving in Detroit, June 1, 1832. Being well acquainted with Darius and Addison J. Comstock, in Wayne county, and John having a brother-in-law—Levi Shumway—already settled here, they naturally came to Lenawee county, where they finally settled as follows: Moses took the southeast quarter of the northeast fractional quarter of section 3; Orin took up the north half of the northeast fractional quarter of

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section 3; and John the northwest fractional quarter of section 2, all in Fairfield, the locality for years being known as "Baker's Corners," afterward the platted village of Fairfield. Moses Baker lived in Fairfield upon his original purchase until his death, which occurred Nov. 26, 1853. Orin Baker died on his old farm in Fairfield, Jan. 30, 1871, and John Baker died in Fairfield, on the farm he purchased from the government, May 7, 1873.

The record of the first election in the township of Fairfield has been lost or was not properly kept, hence it is impossible to give the names of all those who were first chosen as officials of the township. However, it is known that the first township meeting was held in the house of John H. Carpenter, in the spring of 1834, and that there were thirty-two electors present at the time. Andrew Millett was chosen chairman; votes were cast in a hat in lieu of a ballot box, and in the contest between John Baker and John H. Carpenter for the office of supervisor, the former was elected by one majority. And John Arnold was elected the first township clerk.

The Baptist church was the leader in religious effort in the township of Fairfield, the first church edifice being erected by that denomination on section 7. The fourth society of the Baptist denomination to spring into existence in this county was the First Baptist church of Weston, which was launched in the year 1838. The progress of the society has been gradual, the foundations having been laid upon a durable and substantial basis, and in point of active membership it is the third largest Baptist church in the county today. The present house of worship, the erection and finishing of which cost in the neighborhood of $3,500, is one of the most adequate and commodious church buildings in the township. The Rev. Frank Burnett is the present pastor, having been installed in the summer of 1908. The Methodist Episcopal organization at Fairfield was first assigned a conference pastor in 1860, in the person of the Rev. O. J. Perrin, but the organization is now in point of active membership the smallest of its sect in the county. The church has no regularly assigned pastor at this time, but the organization is still intact and the regular services are conducted every Sunday. Free Methodism is represented by a church society at Jasper, and at the same place the Disciples of Christ have an organization, it being one of only two of the organizations of that sect in Lenawee county. At the present time there is no pastor, and the membership of the society is very small.

The first saw mill was built on section 9, by Levi Shumway and

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Andrew Millett. Shumway had purchased about four hundred acres of land in Palmyra, Madison, and Fairfield townships, and he and Mr. Millett built this mill on a creek that then passed through the land on section 9, in Fairfield. At that time this creek afforded a good water power, but it has now nearly dried up, a very small brook being all there is left to remind the passer-by that "once this was a mill-site."

The first postoffice was established in the winter of 1835-6, and was called "Baker's," Orin Baker being the postmaster—a duty he performed for eighteen years. John Baker was the first man that contracted to carry the mails from Baker's Corners to Adrian, a distance of six miles, and the first few mails he carried tied up in his red bandanna.

The first cheese dairying was commenced in 1852 by Samuel Horton, who carried it on with success during his life, and established the fact that as good cheese could be made in Michigan as in New York. Mr. Horton was born in Lincolnshire, near Boston, England, Dec. 9, 1818, and he lived there until he was about seventeen years old, when with a school-mate he emigrated to the United States. The voyage from London to New York was most distressing and unfortunate, seventeen passengers perishing from starvation and exposure, while all on board suffered nearly to the point of death from lack of necessaries of life. The vessel was 104 days at sea, finally landing at Castle Garden, N. Y., where Mr. Horton passed six weeks in recovering strength sufficient to leave the place. While thus confined he was robbed of nearly all the money he had, but finally managed to get as far as Troy, N. Y., where he found employment in the lumber woods of Herkimer county. He remained there for three years and prospered reasonably well. In 1839 he went back to England and took possession of a little property his father had left him. He returned to America in 1840, and in the fall of 1841 removed to Medina county, Ohio, purchased a farm in Lafayette township, and resided there six years. In the fall of 1847 he sold out and returned to the state of New York, residing for three years in Niagara county. A resolute, thrifty man, he was not satisfied; the opportunity and the ideal home he was seeking were not to be found there, and in 1851 he migrated to Lenawee county and purchased a farm on section 6, in Fairfield township. In 1853 he commenced the manufacture of cheese, and with a dairy of ten cows, he was the first man in Michigan to manufacture that desirable edible for the general market. He met with special success at once, as his product was good, and it soon

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became sought after by merchants. He steadily increased his dairy, and in the spring of 1866 erected one of the first two cheese factories in the state. He was an enterprising, honorable, unassuming man, and by his probity, honest dealing, and the quality of his product, soon became a leading farmer and dairyman in the West. More than a score of other cheese factories were afterward operated in the county, and the business soon grew to large proportions. At the time of his death, April 25, 1872, Mr. Horton owned 469 acres of land and about fifty cows. It is said, however, that Mrs. Horton was really the first cheese-maker in Michigan from a commercial point of view. She learned the business as a girl in Herkimer county, New York, and superintended her husband's cheese-making for eight years, beginning with its inception. Mr. and Mrs. Horton were the parents of George B. Horton, who, succeeding to his father's business, has become one of the leading men in the farmer's organizations of the state and nation.

The first cheese factory to be put in operation was erected by Rufus Baker, in 1866. Mr. Baker was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, June 30, 1821, and was the son of John Baker, who is mentioned on another page. He was reared a farmer and only received a common school education. He was but eleven years old when he came to Lenawee county with his parents, and therefore passed through all the different phases of pioneer life, many of the hardships and pleasures of living in the woods being impressed more vividly upon his mind than upon those who were older and had more cares and anxieties. He grew with the country and improved with it, and at the age of nineteen commenced teaching school, his first term being two months, for which he was to have ten dollars per month, but for some reason or other he never received all of his pay. He taught eleven winter terms of school, working by the month in summers, until 1846, in the meantime purchasing forty acres of land in Madison township, where he lived until 1855. He then purchased 160 acres of land, it being the southwest quarter of section 2, in Fairfield, and there he lived the remainder of his life. He added to this farm until he owned 370 acres of choice land. His health failing him, in 1853 he commenced dealing in live stock, which he followed with energy and success until 1860. In the spring of that year he commenced dairy farming with eighteen cows; gradually increasing until 1866, when he built the Fairfield cheese factory, the first to be operated in Michigan, preceding Samuel Horton only four days. From that time he was engaged with his son, E. L. Baker, largely in the business, manu-

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facturing during some seasons as high as $60,000 worth of cheese. In 1872 Rufus Baker & Son opened a wholesale cheese store in Adrian, and continued until 1874, when L. Ladd was admitted as a partner, and the firm then known as Rufus Baker & Company continued until December, 1878.

As will be inferred from the foregoing, the township is devoted mostly to grazing, either to make milk for the dairy or to fatten cattle for the shambles, large farms being used for the latter purpose. Many thousand pounds of cheese are made in the township annually.

The township embraces three villages within its boundaries: Fairfield, Jasper, and Weston; the first named being still popularly known among the older residents by its original name, "Baker's Corners." The locations of these villages are beautiful, and the spots are historical, as far as the township of Fairfield is concerned. They are busy trading points, sustained by large scopes of good farming country, and their support is assured in the character and reputation of the business men. Some of the stores would do credit to much larger places. Some small manufacturing is also done. Excellent schools in the township afford ample opportunities to the children in the acquirement of a good practical education.

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CHAPTER XIV.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES—TOPOGRAPHY—SOIL AND DRAINAGE — RAILROADS—AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS—EARLY SETTLERS—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—FIRST ELECTION AND OFFICERS—FIRST SAW MILL—FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE—FIRST LOG CABIN—FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN.

This is one of the two most centrally located townships in Lenawee county, the township of Adrian being the other. Madison, or Lenawee, as it was originally named, is one of the five new townships that were organized in consequence of a legislative enactment of March 7, 1834, and the date of its organization is April 7, of the same year. Its boundaries are four straight lines, with the exception of a short slanting line at the northwest corner caused by connecting two different surveys. Territorially, it is an exact Congressional township and contains thirty-sections of land. The land is comparatively level and as fertile perhaps as any other portion of the county, being generally very productive. It was originally a fair alternation of openings and heavy timber, and the soil is sandy. The valleys of the small streams in the township are not wide, hence the general topography of the township might be described as level or gently undulating. There is some excellent land, with fine farms and improvements, and it can be said that Madison is a specially rich and valuable territory. A branch of the River Raisin, sometimes called Sand Creek, is the principal stream, and this divides the township into nearly equal parts, following from southwest to northeast, and depositing its water into the main channel of the Raisin. In the pioneer days this stream was considered of sufficient magnitude to afford water power for the early mills, and it derives its name of Sand Creek from the nature of the soil through which it flows. There are a number of spring brooks which are tributaries to this stream, and these afford the drainage and water supply of the township.

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Three railroads—the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Wabash, and the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton—traverse Madison, and beside the stations at the city of Adrian, there are the villages of Madison and Sand Creek. Ample shipping facilities are thus afforded, and the railroad accommodations are superior to most other rural districts in the county. The country is traversed by well kept roads, which add to the comfort and convenience of interior travel. The village of Sand Creek is a shipping and trading point of importance and convenience to a large farming community.

The agricultural interests of the township are varied and extensive, stock raising and fruit culture being profitable accessories to the raising of grain and vegetables. Much land is devoted to grazing purposes, to which it is admirably adapted, by reason of the abundance of pure water, and successful growing of all kinds of grasses. In an early day this locality was especially valued as a hunting ground, game of all kinds being found there in great abundance.

The first settlers of this township were Nelson and Curran Bradish, who came in 1827.

Nelson Bradish was a native of Wayne county, New York, and was born in 1803. Upon coming here in 1827 he took up a quarter section of land in Madison township, and the year following put up a log house on section 16. After establishing himself and his young wife comfortably, he proceeded with the cultivation of the land, and remained there until the spring of 1860, when he retired from active labor and repaired to a snug home near the outskirts of Adrian, where he spent his declining years. He died on May 6, 1875.

The Messrs. Bradish were soon followed by Samuel Carpenter, who located 320 acres of land in one body, and cleared and improved nearly the whole of it, erecting good buildings, setting out an orchard, etc. It was on Sunday, July 22, 1828, that Mr. Carpenter came into the little hamlet of Logan (now city of Adrian) with two wagons drawn by oxen, with his family, consisting of his wife and eleven children, and a valuable and favorite dog under one of the wagons. At that time the village consisted of Addison J. Comstock's house, a log one, which stood on the east side of the river, where the terminal station of the electric railway is now located; Noah Norton's residence, which stood a little east and north, it being constructed of slabs split out of logs, standing one end upon the ground and the other against a pole which

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was held up by two crotches. Capt. James Whitney and family resided on the west side of the river. Mr. Carpenter drove directly to Captain Whitney's house, they having been old friends and neighbors in the state of New York. Mr. Whitney and family received the new-comers gladly, and cared for them cheerfully and kindly for one week. Mr. Whitney's house was a log structure, 16x20, but during that week it sheltered and protected the two families, consisting of twenty-four persons. Mr. Whitney and his sons turned out and assisted Mr. Carpenter in putting up his house during this time. Mr. Carpenter was a thrifty, enterprising, well-to-do farmer in New York, and having been a pioneer in Orleans county, he was conversant with all the phases of life in a new country; hence he was a valuable acquisition to the new settlement here. His wide experience gave him confidence in himself, and established him firmly in his new home at once. He soon became known to all the settlers, and was of great assistance to many who came in from time to time. All newcomers who applied to him for assistance were kindly received and helped in their efforts to locate and become comfortable. He resided on his farm, which was finally set off into the township of Madison, until his death, which occurred Oct. 3, 1871. He was born in Orange county, New York, Feb. 28, 1779, and was the son of Joshua Carpenter, who was a soldier in the Revolution. He, himself, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and drew a pension for many years.

One day some Indians stopped at Mr. Carpenter's house to beg, and one of their dogs stole two hams which he was smoking in a barrel. Mordecai, one of Mr. Carpenter's sons, declared he could cure the dog of stealing, and at once filled a goose-quill with powder and plugged it with punk. When the Indians came along again Mordecai took a piece of pork, crowded the loaded quill into the meat and lighted the punk. Then putting another piece of the punk over the one he had fired to protect the fuse, he threw the morsel down, and it was soon swallowed by the dog. Within the next half hour there was an explosion, and then a dead dog. The incident caused great consternation among the Indians, but they soon buried their favorite canine in a hillside near by, and never passed there afterward without visiting the grave.

Mr. Carpenter's oldest son, John R., was something of a wag. After his marriage he lived on a farm north of his father's.. On a wash day in the spring, when he was very busy plowing, his wife discovered that she was out of indigo, and hustled him off "to town" to get some, telling him to get four ounces. He started off

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immediately, going to E. C. Winter's store, the only one in town, and ordered four pounds of indigo. Mr. Winter told him there must be some mistake about it, that it must be four ounces that he wanted, instead of four pounds. But John R. insisted on four pounds, and got that amount. It took nearly all there was in the store, and, as the article was then worth thirty cents per ounce, and business was done on credit, Mr. Winter knew he would soon return. His wife sent him back immediately, and he took the four ounces home.

Among the other early settlers may be mentioned Nehemiah Bassett, J. L. Edmunds, William Brooks, Stephen and Cassander Peters, Elijah Johnson, Reuben Mallory, Samuel and Reuben Davis, John and Joel Fitch, Levi and Josiah Shumway, Nathaniel Cole, Aaron S. Baker, Lewis Nickerson, Calvin Bradish, and many others.

Levi Shumway was born in Belcher, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, June 11, 1788. He lived with his parents until he was about sixteen years old, when he went to Wayne county, New York, where he worked by the month on a farm until he earned enough money to buy a piece of land on the "Gorham tract." He added to his first purchase until he owned 100 acres, and he was a thrifty and successful farmer there. He lived there until the spring of 1829, when, after having cleared up his farm and put it under good cultivation, building a good frame house and a large barn, he sold out and migrated to Michigan, where he again commenced life as a pioneer. He came to Lenawee county in June, 1829, and located 400 acres of land on section 35, in Madison. He immediately returned to Wayne county, New York, and brought his family on, arriving in Adrian the latter part of September, that year. The family lived with some of the other settlers for a month or so, or until he could build a log house on his land. He used his wagon box to make a door to his house, to keep out wolves and other wild animals. In 1832 he built a barn, getting his lumber in Adrian, the same being sawed from trees which stood within the then village limits. If this was not the first barn built in Madison, it was the first in that part of the township, and all the settlers in that vicinity brought their wheat there to thresh upon the floor. Mr. Shumway was fatally injured while assisting in raising a barn for Thomas Hagaman, in Fairfield township, July 27, 1834, and he died Aug. 3, following.

Lewis Nickerson was one of the honored pioneers of Lenawee county, coming to Michigan while it was yet in its infancy, and

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before the march of civilization had given any intimation of the proud position which it has since attained among the states of the Union. He was a native of Massachusetts, but early in life he settled near Ticonderoga, N. Y., and later removed to Wayne county, in the same state. There he resided some years, learned the trade of a tanner and currier, and gave some attention to that business, but he devoted the major part of his time to agricultural pursuits. Not being quite satisfied with his location, nor with the results of his hard toil, he removed with his young family toMichigan, in 1830, and settled in Madison township, where he died six years later, followed by his widow in 1846.

Calvin Bradish was a native of Massachusetts, but in early life settled in Wayne county, New York, where he lived quite a number of years. In June, 1831, he moved with his family to Lenawee county and settled in Madison township on section 23. Three years prior to this time he had bought from the government a tract of 240 acres of land, and he afterward became possessor of 1,600 acres in Lenawee and Hillsdale counties. He became actively engaged in farming, and also took a prominent part in aiding the future growth and prosperity of the township and county. Realizing that railways form one of the most important factors in the building up of new countries, and are most potential in the advancement of our civilization, he ardently advocated the building of the Erie & Kalamazoo railway, and contributed $1,000 to further the enterprise. This road now forms a part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. In 1834 Mr. Bradish erected substantial farm buildings, and at the old homestead in Madison township he and his good wife passed their declining years, her death occurring in 1839, and his on Sept. 17, 1851. They left behind them an honorable record of good deeds, and their admirable traits of character still endure in their posterity. Mr. Bradish was justice of the peace in Madison township for several years.

The township was organized April 7, 1834, and at that time was called Lenawee, but in 1838 the name changed to Madison, owing to the fact that very many of her citizens came from Madison, in the state of New York. The first election was held on the date above given, "at the school house one mile east of William Edmunds', in said township." Calvin Bradish was moderator, and N. D. Skeels was clerk of the election. Officers were elected as follows: Supervisor, Garrett Tenbrooke; township clerk, Isaac A. Colvin; assessors, John Hutchens, Patrick Hamilton, and Levi Shumway; collector, Ezra Allen Washburn; overseers of the poor,

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Nehemiah Bassett and Elijah Johnson; commissioners of highways, Jacob Jackson, Samuel Bayles, and Moses C. Baker; constable, Ezra Allen Washburn; commissioners of schools, Lyman Pease, Isaiah Sabens, and John Power; school inspectors, Curran Bradish, Thomas F. Dodge, William Edmunds, and Isaac A. Colvin. The township meeting voted to pay three dollars for every wolf slain within the township, and one dollar and fifty cents for each wolf whelp. During the year Bart White was paid bounty on six wolves, and William Winslow a bounty on one wolf.

Isaac A. Colvin, who was honored by election as the first clerk of Madison township, migrated from Palmyra, N. Y., to this county, settling first in Madison township. Thence he removed to Hillsdale county about 1837, and in 1847 he returned to this county and located on a tract of land in Palmyra township, where he remained until 1851 engaged in milling. Then, being quite well advanced in years, he abandoned active labor and took up his residence in Adrian, where he lived for a time. In 1852 he left Adrian for the West, and after crossing the Mississippi was never again heard from. It is believed that he was foully dealt with, and the most diligent search failed to discover what had become of him.

Samuel Bayles, one of the first commissioners of highways in Madison township, was born in the town of Rye, Westchester county, New York, Nov. 22, 1796. When he was about nine years old he moved with his parents to the city of New York, where he lived about ten years, and then returned with the family to Westchester county. He again removed to New York city in the spring of 1824 and engaged in the grocery business, remaining there and so engaged until the spring of 1832, when he migrated to Lenawee county and "took up" 320 acres of government land, the same lying in the present townships of Dover and Madison. At that time, however, Madison, or Lenawee, as it was then called, comprised all of the townships of Madison, Dover, and Hudson. On the day on which Mr. Bayles arrived in Adrian, the soldiers, then enlisted in this locality for the Black Hawk war, were standing in line upon the street, waiting for orders to march "to the front." The land that Mr. Bayles entered had never been improved at all; he cleared and fenced it, erected the buildings, and lived upon it more than thirty years. In 1865 he sold his farm and took up his residence in the city of Adrian, where he resided the remainder of his life.

The various industries of commerce and manufacture were early established, and prosecuted with intelligence and success.

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The first saw mill was built by Calvin Bradish. Many of the present day citizens and men of affairs are the sons of the early pioneer settlers, who have left their impress upon the succeeding generations, and the people are generally well-to-do and progressive.

The first school house was a log one, built in what was afterward called Madison Center, and Ebenezer S. Carpenter was the first to teach in it, though Miss Emeline Bixby was the pioneer teacher of the township, teaching at the private house of Cassander Peters. At present the district schools of the township are in keeping with the high standard of excellence maintained throughout the county.

Myron, son of Nelson Bradish, was the first white child born in Madison ownship, the event occurring April 20, 1830. It may also be added, although readily inferred from the personal mention given on a foregoing page, that Nelson Bradish built the first log house, and his wife was the first white woman in the township.

Norman F. Bradish, son of Calvin Bradish, who is given mention on a preceding page, is now one of the venerable and honored residents of Madison township. He was born in Wayne county, New York, Aug. 25, 1822, was nine years of age when he came with his parents to Lenawee county, in 1831, and he has since lived in the vicinity of his present home. He was reared on the home farm, and there received the benefits of a practical instruction in all things pertaining to farm life. Most of his life has been spent in farming, and in connection with this occupation he operated a threshing-machine during the summer and fall months for a period of sixteen years. He is now the proprietor of 230 acres of valuable land on section 23, upon which he has erected ample and convenient buildings. He has held the office of highway commissioner, and has also served the county as deputy sheriff.

William Crane is another of the old settlers of Madison township who survives, linking the present with the days of the pioneer. He was born in Macedon, Wayne county, New York, Sept. 4, 1831, and came to Michigan with his parents in 1833. His father, Turner Crane, came to Lenawee county in company with his brother, George Crane, and he settled on section 13, in Madison. There he cleared up his land, made a comfortable home, and enjoyed the results of his hard labor for only ten years, dying from a sudden illness, July, 23, 1843. William Crane was less than two years old when he came to Lenawee county, and since that event he has resided on the farm his father entered from the govern-

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ment, over seventy-five years ago. He has always followed farming, and was educated in the district schools of his neighborhood. He has grown with the county, and has witnessed a great transformation in his lifetime, having seen the primitive forest, inhabited by wild beasts and peopled with Indians, disappear before the approach and settlement of the Anglo-Saxon. With the exception of Norman F. Bradish, he is the oldest resident of Madison township. In times past, no hunting party was complete without "Bill" Crane. He has served his township as justice of the peace and was highway commissioner for many years.

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CHAPTER XV.

RAISIN TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION — BOUNDARIES — TOPOGRAPHY — FIRST SETTLERS—EARLY SKETCHES—INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE—FIRST SAW MILL—FIRST ELECTION AND OFFICERS ELECTED—EARLY INDUSTRIES—NOONEY SIMONDS, JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH, ALVIN DOTY, EDMUND HALL AND OTHER PIONEERS—FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE—FIRST CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

This township, like that of Madison, is six miles square, comprising township 6 south, range 4 east. It is bounded on the north by the township of Tecumseh, on the east by the townships of Ridgeway and Blissfield, on the south by the township of Palmyra, and on the west by the township of Adrian and a small portion of the township of Franklin. The township is watered by the River Raisin, which is fed by a large number of small tributaries. The river takes its course through sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 21, 20, 29, 30, and 32, and in the northern half of section 3 the water flows into quite a large basin. From this the stream continues its course southerly and leaves the township on the southwest quarter of section 32. The surface of the country is rolling, but in the valleys and also on the higher lands is found soil that when fully cultivated will produce bountiful crops. It is distinctly an agricultural township, and derives its name from the river which flows midway through it, as described above. The soil is mostly sandy loam, easily cultivated, and very productive. Those who saw the country in its natural state have left their testimony that it presented to the eye a very beautiful appearance. The northern part was rolling with scattering timber, the ground clear from underbrush, and in the spring covered with flowers in an almost endless variety. The southern part was a majestic forest, standing in all its glory, and as yet the woodman's axe had not been heard. The variety of soil and general appearance of the country offered many induce-

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ments to those seeking a home in what was then called the far West. The River Raisin, winding its way through nearly the center of the township, was recognized by early travelers as a motive power, which in no distant day would be utilized and made to serve the interests of a farming community. Nature had not been sparing in her gifts, and hill, valley, and plain had been waiting for ages for the industry of man to develop them into productive farms.

It is said that Noah Norton settled in "the valley." cleared some land, and built a log cabin in 1826. He came to Lenawee county with Darius Comstock and his little son Milo, and they settled on the farm where the Valley school was afterward established. About this time there was also a settlement made east of the river in the vicinity of Tecumseh, by William Tilton, Joseph W. Gray, Thomas Sisson, John Lovett, Aaron Comfort, and others.

William Tilton first opened his eyes to the light in the old granite State, in Cheshire county, July 21, 1803. He spent his childhood and youth upon the farm, attending the district schools and becoming familiar with the various enjoyments and employments of country life. After reaching his majority he set out for himself, and took up a tract of eighty acres in Raisin township, to which tract he added until he became the owner of 140 acres. After laboring industriously a number of years he found himself the owner of one of the most fertile farms in Lenawee county. He put up good buildings, stocked the farm with excellent grades of domestic animals, and supplied himself by degrees with the most approved machinery. About 1870, finding himself in possession of a competence, and the necessity of his arduous labors having ceased, he rented the farm and moved to Tecumseh, where he spent the remainder of his life, continuing to look after the operation of the farm.

Joseph W. Gray was a native of Jefferson county, New York, where he spent his boyhood and youth, and where he remained until migrating to this state, which was then a territory. He was prospered at his labors in tilling the soil, and invested his spare capital in additional land until he became the owner of 560 acres in different tracts. He erected a fine brick residence in 1845, and lived to reach his four-score and two years, passing away at the homestead he had built up, in February, 1885.

John Lovett was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1791. He was a farmer and owned a large farm in Pennsylvania, where he resided until the fall of 1830. In 1829 he came to Lenawee county and located 320 acres of land on section nine in Raisin township.

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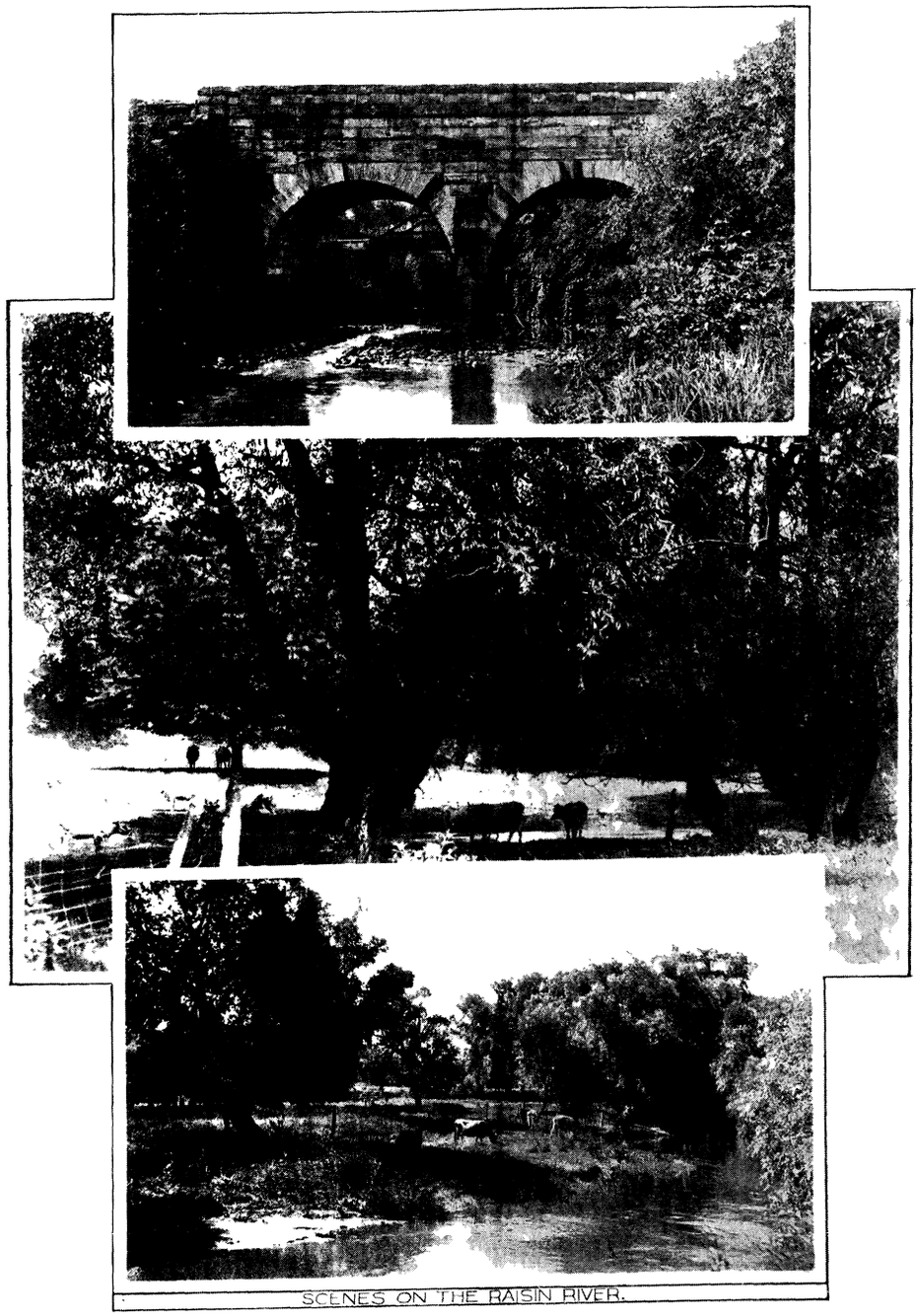

SCENES ON THE RAISIN RIVER.

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He then returned to Pennsylvania, but in the fall of 1830 he came back with his family, settled on his land, and subsequently added to his original purchase until he owned 1,005 acres. This was the finest purchase, without a doubt, that had been made in Michigan at that time, and there was probably not a better thousand acres of land in the state than was contained in this farm. No prairie in Illinois, Wisconsin, or Iowa, can be any more beautiful than this land is today. With the exception of about ten acres, the entire tract is tillable, without creek, swamp, or broken land, and it presents the appearance of a vast lawn and garden spot. It is now owned by different parties, and many of the finest farm dwelling houses in the county are standing on the land, or adjacent to it, and the entire expanse of country presents a landscape rarely found for natural beauty and productiveness. Mr. Lovett was a man of rare attainments and foresight, and when he first saw this beautiful plateau and beheld its marvelous beauty, at once secured it. He came from Pennsylvania with his own teams, which consisted of three wagons and seven horses. He was six weeks on the road, and passed one night in the mud of the "black swamp" in Ohio. After his arrival here he at once commenced clearing his land and getting out rails and lumber, spending the entire winter at this work. In the spring he fenced 160 acres of land, and put in twenty-five acres of corn, besides some oats, potatoes, and other garden stuff. This was the more easily and speedily accomplished for the reason that the land was what was called "burr-oak openings." That fall he put in fifty acres of wheat. During the spring of 1831 he built a barn, one side of which he used for a dwelling and the other for his horses, and that summer he erected a large frame house. In 1832 he put in 100 acres of wheat, and the following season 150 acres. During the summer of 1834 he erected a barn with stone foundation and an underground stable, 50x90 feet. This is said to have been the first barn raised in the county without whiskey. Mr. Lovett lived on this place until 1849, at which time he had improved and cropped 560 acres, and accumulated considerable money, besides increasing largely the value of his land, as well as that of all his neighbors. He was a good citizen, a kind and charitable neighbor, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. In the spring of 1849 he went to California, where he died Jan. 7, 1850.

In the spring of 1830 Robert Boyd, Fulton Jack, Reuben Satterthwaite, and Thomas Tate, with Gen. Joseph W. Brown as a guide, started from Tecumseh to look at land in this vicinity. Some

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of the party having heard of the wet prairie in the eastern part of the county, expressed a desire to see it, and accordingly they started, following the section line running east from Holloway's Corners. They found a hard road to travel, and not caring to stay in the woods over night, they returned to Tecumseh without having seen the prairie. Soon afterward Robert Boyd and Fulton Jack located the first land occupied in East Raisin, south of Champlain brook. In fact there were no settlements south of them, nearer than the village of Blissfield. They were both young men and unmarried, full of life and energy, fond of adventure, and ready for any emergency. They built a cabin on the line between their farms and kept bachelor's hall until fall, spending their time in improving their land, hunting and fishing. Game was plentiful, especially deer and wild hogs, and they had no difficulty in supplying their table with meat.

Robert Boyd was born in Dungal, County Antrim, Ireland, Oct. 20, 1806, and when twelve years old came to America with his parents, who settled on a farm in Livingston county, New York. He was reared a farmer, and after the death of his father, two years after coming to America, he, with his younger brother, James, carried on the farm for nearly ten years. In the fall of 1828 Robert went to Ireland and remained until the following summer when he returned and in the spring of 1830 he came to Michigan, arriving in Tecumseh about the first of May accompanied by Fulton Jack. Mr. Boyd located 320 acres of land on section 10, in Raisin. The land was what was then known as timbered openings, and when he first saw it in the spring of the year, covered with its gayest spring dress of flowers, shrubs and grass, he thought it was the handsomest country he ever beheld and, although the folks "back east" had told him that the land was poor and the country very sickly, he could not help thinking there must be some good in so much beauty, and he decided to locate, believing that if he was careful of his health he would one day see a better country than he had left in New York. And he not only lived to see a better country, but he was instrumental in making it what it is, and he participated in all movements, enterprises and endeavors, to bring about the present high state of moral and religious civilization, as well as to assist largely in proving to the world that Lenawee county is one of the most productive and beautiful counties in the United States. Mr. Boyd cleared off about 150 acres of land, erected a good frame house, with large barns, sheds, etc., and he resided there until 1879, when he moved into the village of Tecumseh, where he spent the remainder of his life.

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Fulton Jack was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1799, and there he lived until 1822, when he came to America. He worked for General Wadsworth in Geneseo, N. Y., for several years, and in the spring of 1830 came to Michigan in company with Robert Boyd, locating 240 acres of land on section 10 in Raisin township. He came here a single man, made quite a start, cleared considerable land and built a house, and then returned to New York, where he was married. He immediately brought his wife to Lenawee county and commenced life in real earnest. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, cleared and improved 100 acres, built good barns, set out orchards, and was one of the sturdy, active, earnest and thriving pioneers of the county, becoming well known as a useful citizen, and the father of a promising family who needed his care and protection. He became the victim of consumption and died July 6, 1843, when in the very prime of his life and usefulness.

In 1831 another pioneer made his appearance, Deacon O. Rogers, who located the land where he lived the remainder of his life. He came to the wilds of Lenawee county, a strong, active and energetic man, in the prime of life, ready to grapple with any difficulty, and possessing a will that enabled him to overcome any obstacle that came in his way. He and a companion by the name of Fish, who bought the land afterward known as the Spencer farm, built a shanty, spent the summer in clearing land, and returned in the fall to Massachusetts after their families. Fish never returned. Obediah Rogers was born in Dana, Worcester county, Massachusetts, Jan. 26, 1792, and there he resided until he was forty years old, commencing life by renting a farm upon which he lived until the spring of 1831. He then made up his mind that he would come to Michigan, with a view of getting a farm of his own. The land that he located consisted of 160 acres on section 27, in Raisin township, and he made a little improvement the first year, putting in about five acres of wheat. He had his choice of nearly all the land south of Tecumseh, as there were but few settlers then. He made an excellent choice, however, and the farm became one of the most valuable in the township. His experience during the first year of his settlement here was not the most pleasant. The log house which he erected was burned with all its contents on Feb. 27, 1833. But very few articles and scarcely any of his provisions were saved, but the settlers, and especially Sylvanus Westgate offered every assistance until another house could be erected. After this serious drawback he began to prosper. His family all remained in good health, and with the assistance of his four sons he cleared

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up his land and soon became a prosperous farmer. In the spring of 1853 he erected a frame house, previously erecting good barns and sheds. He was an energetic, thrifty farmer, and a good citizen. He was a zealous Christian, and was instrumental in organizing a society and erecting a Congregational church in Raisin township.

During the summer of 1830 Reuben Satterthwaite settled on the farm afterward occupied by Michael Smeltzer; Daniel Waring on the farm afterward owned by Horace Brewer, or the Wing Kelley farm, and Jasper Howard on the Libni Kelley farm. Thus began the settlement of East Raisin. But little progress was made the first season in clearing the land, most of the immigrants being young men, and those who were married having left their families in the East, their sojourn here was simply an experiment. They were not sure that they would like the country well enough to locate permanently. Many went back to their eastern homes in the fall to spend the winter and make preparations to bring their families in the following spring.

In 1831 the tide of emigration again flowed towards Lenawee county, and Raisin township having been well reported of by those who had been here during the summer of 1830, received her share of fortune seekers. There began at this time to be some stir in the woods; wagons laden with household goods, women and children might frequently be seen plodding slowly along—not on the road (for roads were unknown then), but wherever they could find a path. Numerous log houses made their appearance and little neighborhoods were formed. The settlers would frequently hear the sound of an axe ringing through the woods, and traveling in the direction of the sound, would find much to their surprise that a family had just arrived and the men were cutting logs with which to build a house. During this year John Cleveland settled on the farm afterward occupied by Horace Holdredge and Gabriel Wells on the farm afterward owned by Richard Beamish.

John Cleveland was a native of the state of New York. In 1831 he determined to migrate to Michigan territory and try his chances in that more newly settled country, which was even then regarded as a territory destined to become a great state, noted for its varied resources. After coming here he settled in Raisin township, three miles from Tecumseh, in the green woods, and there he improved a farm, upon which he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1842.

Benjamin Pattison came all the way from the state of New

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York with a span of horses and wagon, which was no small task in those days, and settled on the farm afterward occupied by Daniel Anthony. Isaiah Colvin settled where George Lyster afterward lived, Reuben Hall on the farm later occupied by Henry Wilson, and Richard S. Horton settled where Joseph Billmyre afterward lived. Mr. Horton spent his life where he first located. The improvements of this year made quite a show, openings were made in the timber, and soon fields of wheat were sown.

Richard S. Horton was a wagon-maker, and a very skillful worker at his trade. He was born and reared in Orange county, New York, and in 1830 came to Lenawee county to purchase some government land for himself, and he was also entrusted with money to make a like purchase for two neighbors. He bought 160 acres for himself on section 13, Raisin township, and two tracts of the same number of acres for his neighbors in the same township. He then went back to New York, and in 1831 returned to Lenawee county with his wife and their five children—two daughters and three sons—who had been born to them in their old home. They came via the Erie Canal and Lake to Detroit, where Mr. Horton purchased an ox-team, and with a wagon laden with their household goods proceeded toward their destination. After the first day's journey the oxen were stolen, and others had to be procured before they could complete their journey to Tecumseh, whence they went soon afterward to locate on their land in Raisin township. Many years afterward Mr. Horton closed a long and useful life on his farm, where he had built a home in the wilderness, his death occurring in January, 1863, at the age of seventy-three years. He was passionately fond of the chase, and had killed as many bears, wolves and deer as any of the settlers who were not professional hunters. He supplied his own table with game, and many a deer and wild fowl that had been brought down by his unerring aim found its way to his neighbors' larders. He was very popular among his fellow citizens and was known far and wide as "Uncle Dick," and he was respected as an honest man wherever known.

The spring of 1832 came and with it came new additions to the little settlement, among whom was Frederick W. Wickwire, who came from Connecticut. On their journey to this state Mr. and Mrs. Wickwire made the first 100 miles by team from their old home to the city of Albany, and from there by canal to Buffalo, thence by the old boat "William Penn" to Detroit, at which place they arrived in the night. The wife was then worn out with illness and fatigue, and they tarried six days for her to recuperate,

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and upon again setting out she took a stage to Tecumseh. Mr. Wickwire purchased a yoke of oxen in Detroit by which means their personal effects, packed in two casks, were conveyed in a small wagon which they had shipped from their home in Connecticut. They finally landed in Raisin township, where Mr. Wickwire purchased forty acres of wild land in the woods, and there they began the establishment of the home which they occupied for a period of fifty-six years. The settlers were few and far between, and each man was dependent upon his own resources. There was no dwelling ready for their reception, not even the rudest cabin of those times, and Mr. Wickwire was compelled to put up their first shelter in the best manner possible, with indifferent tools. This, as may be supposed, was a very rude structure, being simply a hut with a mud and stick chimney. The first year Mrs. Wickwire did her cooking by the side of a stump, and afterward by a fireplace for more than fifteen years. Although there was great difficulty in obtaining bread-stuffs when they first came to this county, they were always supplied with rare wild meats in the shape of deer, turkeys, and other choice game, which roamed unrestrained through the forest. Having made still further headway, in 1838 Mr. Wickwire added to his possessions until he became the owner of 154 acres, 100 of which he put under a good state of cultivation. He continued to live at this homestead until Dec. 23, 1887, when he sank under his burden of four-score years, and was laid to his final rest.

In 1832 Hugh Grey settled on the farm afterward occupied by Alvah Raymond. Lucius Judson bought the farm later owned by his son, L. W. Judson, and Dr. William Holloway and his sons—Edwin, William, Silas and Butler—located the farms afterward known as the Holdredge farm, the farm owned by John Proctor and the farm where Butler Holloway long resided. A school house was built this year in the district called the Conkling district, and in the winter of 1832-33 Reuben Hall taught the first school therein.

Lucius Judson was born March 12, 1800, in Vermont, near Lake Champlain. He learned the trade of brick-making near Rochester, N. Y., and manufactured the first brick in Raisin township. He held the office of lieutenant and was promoted to captain of the Brighton militia, holding the position four years; was justice of the peace nine years, and supervisor and township clerk, one term each, in Raisin, where the party he trained with was always in the minority.

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Dr. William Holloway was the first physician to locate in Raisin township, and he, with his four sons, entered a large tract of land on sections 23 and 24. The intersection of the east and west and north and south roads near the old residence, has been known as Holloway's Corners for over seventy years. Sylvanus Westgate settled the same year on the farm afterward occupied by William Westgate, and the township was christened at a meeting held in his house. William Ash also came, in 1833, and Stephen Mitchell took up his abode far down in the woods on the banks of the swampy Raisin.

William Ash was a native of Yorkshire, England, from whence he emigrated to the United States in 1831, landing in New York City on May 3. Shortly afterward he proceeded to Buffalo, and on to Toledo, Ohio, from which place he walked over the old Indian trail to Ann Arbor, Mich. After a brief stay at that point, which was then but an embryo village, he came to this county, locating first in Adrian township, near the site of the present city. It then boasted but a few settlers, and Mr. Ash took up his abode with Darius Comstock, not far away, in Raisin township. A few weeks later, however, he went back east as far as Lockport, N. Y., and entered the employ of an old Quaker, Jesse P. Hems by name, with whom he remained for a year, at the end of which he received $100, out of which he was obliged to pay a moderate sum for his washing. He remained in that vicinity until 1833, and then returned to Lenawee county and invested his small capital in a tract of government land on section 34, in Raisin township. The location which he had chosen proved to be an extremely fortunate one and the soil exceedingly tillable. He retained possession of this, and subsequently extended his landed interests until he became the owner of 220 acres, the most of which he brought to a high state of cultivation. He also erected a good set of farm buildings and surrounded himself and family with all the comforts of life. His death took place on July 13, 1881. He was recognized in the community where he lived and labored so long as a man of unimpeachable moral character and correct business habits.

The year 1833 was a great year for Raisin township. A larger addition was made to its population than in any previous year. People in the East had now ascertained that this was really a good country, and that folks could live in it, so they made haste to secure farms.

Daniel Raymond came in this year. He was born in Montgomery county, New York, in April, 1792, and there he resided until

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about the age of fifteen years, when he moved with his father to Steuben county, in the same state. There his younger brother, Roswell, was drafted, at the age of eighteen years, to serve in the war of 1812, and Daniel, thinking him too young, volunteered to take his place, and served about three months, until he was discharged from the service near the close of the war. He then continued to live on a farm in Steuben county until May 12, 1833, when he removed to Lenawee county and settled on section 24, in the township of Raisin. He used to be called "Uncle Daniel" by everybody. He is said to have been the first man in the settlement of East Raisin who raised a log house without whiskey. When told by his neighbors that he could not raise one without it, he said, "Then I won't raise at all." He tried the experiment and succeeded, giving the men a good supper instead of whisky. Uncle Daniel was noted for his hospitality. One night when his house was filled with travelers looking for land, and he had neither meat nor butter in the house, his wife asked him how she was going to feed so many in the morning. His reply was, "The Lord will provide," and in the morning before breakfast Uncle Daniel killed a fat deer within a few rods of his house. Mr. Raymond died in April, 1845.

Samuel G. Conkling settled in East Raisin in 1833, also Archibald Richard, John Richard, Deacon Josiah Chatfield, James Boyd, Samuel Murdock, Amos Hoag, and Morrison Sackett. These all settled on farms, making a considerable addition to the population. Nearly all the land in that part of the township was now taken up by actual settlers, men who proposed to make homes for themselves and their families. They worked with a will and for an object, and their labor began to tell on the forest.

Samuel G. Conkling was born in Orange county, New York, April 11, 1797. He lived with his father on the farm until he was twenty-three years old, when he purchased a farm near the old homestead, and there he remained until the spring of 1833, when he migrated to Michigan and arrived in Tecumseh on May 23. He immediately took up a quarter section of government land in section 11, Raisin township. He lived upon this farm for thirty-five years, clearing up 130 acres, and building a good house, barns, sheds, etc., until it became a most productive and desirable home. He left the farm in November, 1867, and for the remainder of his life resided in the village of Tecumseh, resting in his old age upon the results of his early labors. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and naturally became a Republican on the formation of that party.

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He was elected supervisor of Raisin in 1844, and was twelve years justice of the peace in that township.

Archibald Richard was born in County Antrim, Ireland, about 1782, his ancestors coming from Scotland. He was a farmer in Ireland, and carried on a large farm in that country. In the spring of 1828 he emigrated from Ireland to America and settled in Geneseo, Livingston county, New York, where he purchased a farm and resided until the fall of 1833, when he came to Lenawee county, driving teams through the mud from Detroit to Tecumseh, and arriving in September. He took up the west half of the southwest quarter of section 14, in Raisin township, and at once settled with his family in the woods, and upon which farm he resided until his death, in 1854. His son, John Richard, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in November, 1806. He lived with his father in his native country until the spring of 1825, when he came to America and landed at Baltimore about the first of June. He had commenced to learn the brick and stone mason's trade in Ireland, but business in that line was dull in Baltimore, and he went to New Jersey, where he worked in the iron furnaces until the fall of 1827 and then returned to Ireland. He remained in that country until the following spring, and then persuaded his parents to come with him and try their fortunes in America. He entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section 23, in Raisin township, and finally became the owner of 100 acres of highly improved land, with good and adequate buildings. He became a prominent man in the township, and although he was not on the "winning side" in politics, was twice elected treasurer and twice supervisor of Raisin. He was active in all improvements in the township, more especially in the welfare of schools and churches. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian church of Raisin and aided largely in the building of a fine church edifice which stood on his farm. He also assisted liberally in building the first two Presbyterian church edifices in Tecumseh.

Josiah Chatfield was born in Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 10, 1775, and was one of the first settlers in Greene county, New York, where he owned a farm on the Catskill Mountains. He resided there until 1833, when he came to Lenawee county and located 160 acres of land on section 35, in Raisin, and this land he cleared up and made into a desirable farm. He erected a frame house, good barns, etc., and raised a good orchard. He died there in 1849.

In 1833, also began a settlement in the southwestern part of the township of the followers of William Penn. The pioneers

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mostly consisted of a few families—Westgate, Haviland, and Bowerman. They came here with the intention of founding a colony of their own religious denomination, and immediately organized a society and held meetings in the house of Sylvanus Westgate until they were able to build a meeting-house. They were always an enterprising people, and the pioneers being now all gone, their descendants are enjoying the fruits of their labors. A saw mill was built this year by Amos Hoag and others, on the farm afterward owned by James Simonds, and this was the first in the township and a great convenience to the settlers. Nooney Simonds, an enterprising and active man, afterward selected this land with the view of using the water power for manufacturing purposes. He died in the prime of life, however, before he had time to carry out the many enterprises he had in view.

Nooney Simonds was born in New York in December, 1790. When a boy he was apprenticed to a woolen manufacturer at Trenton, N. Y., and after working there for several years he moved to York, N. Y., and established a woolen mill of his own, which he run for three years and then sold it. He then went to Wheatland and purchased a farm and water power, and again built a woolen factory on Allen's creek. He lived at Wheatland until the fall of 1835, when he went to Huron county, Ohio, and purchased 2,000 acres of land from a land agent who did business for a sea captain residing in the city of New York. After hearing of the purchase, the captain repudiated the action of his agent, and Mr. Simonds lost the property but recovered his money. After this transaction he came to Tecumseh the same fall with the intention of purchasing what is now known as the Globe Mills water power, with the farm attached, but he considered the price too high, and finally purchased of Amos Hoag the south half of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 22; also the north half of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 22, of Stephen Titus; also the east half of the northeast quarter of section 22, of Lodema Hoag; also the southwest quarter of section 22, of Israel Hoag; also the west half of the southwest quarter of section 36, of George Cleveland. He at once improved the water power and rebuilt the old saw mill, and run it until his death. His intention was to build a woolen factory when the county improved sufficiently to warrant farmers in raising sheep to furnish wool to work with. He owned a full set of machinery for a factory, and had it stored in the state of New York until it was destroyed by fire in 1841. In September, 1842, he was taken ill with cholera morbus, and after an illness of about six days, he died.

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The first township election was held at the house of Amos Hoag, April 7, 1834, and the following officers were elected: Gabriel Wells, supervisor; Amos Hoag, clerk; Joseph Southworth, Richard Horton and Reuben Satterthwaite, assessors; Sidney Derbyshire, collector; Darius Comstock and Thomas Sisson, directors of the poor; Ephraim Reelen, J. B. McRay, and Sylvanus Westgate, road commissioners; Sidney Derbyshire, David P. Hannah and William Saxton, constables; Thomas Chandler, Timothy Mitchell, and William Gray, school commissioners.

Joseph Southworth was born in Mansfield, Tolland county, Connecticut, Jan. 30, 1788, but when young removed with his parents to Edmeston, Otsego county, New York. He was reared a farmer and owned a farm in Otsego county, where he resided until 1832. In the spring of 1831 he came to Lenawee county and purchased of John Pennington 160 acres of land on section 23, in Raisin township, and then, returning to Otsego county, he sold his farm there and moved his family to Michigan, settling on his land in the spring of 1832. There was a log house, and small improvements had been made on the farm. His nearest neighbor on the north was Mr. Derbyshire, who lived over a mile distant, and on the south was Darius Comstock, one and one-half miles distant. That fall Mr. Southworth sowed a few acres of wheat, which yielded a good crop the following summer, and furnished food for the family, which otherwise must have suffered. He cleared up the entire 160 acres, and afterward purchased 160 acres more adjoining, and he also cleared up the most of this tract. He also purchased a farm on section 18, in Raisin township. He was one of the organizers of the township, and as noted above was elected one of the first assessors. For many years he was one of the active men of the township, and performed his share of the work in organizing and establishing schools and churches. He was sociable and genial, a good neighbor and kind friend, and a man of strong character and strict integrity, sagacious, prompt, and ambitious. He was a lifelong Democrat, and assisted in organizing the party in Lenawee county after Michigan was admitted into the Union. He died in Raisin township, Sept. 14, 1873.

The first brick were made in 1834 by Judson & Wickwire. The first Sunday school was held in May of the same year in a shanty on the farm later occupied by William E. Doty. In 1835 changes of a different kind began to take place. Some of the pioneers became discouraged and returned East, and others, actuated by the same spirit of adventure which brought them to Raisin, sold their

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land and journeyed farther west, their places being filled by immigrants. Alvan Doty settled this year on the farm where he resided the remainder of his life.

Alvan Doty was a native of Saybrook, Conn., and came of old New England stock, strongly tinctured with Puritanism, as one generation after another had belonged to the Presbyterian church. In 1807 he settled among the rocks of the Catskill Mountains, where he accumulated a good property. He followed farming under many difficulties, and after the birth of nine children, resolving upon a change of location, he set out with his family in 1835 for the Territory of Michigan. They made the journey via the Erie Canal and Lake to Detroit, thence overland by teams to this county, locating on section 26 in Raisin township. Upon this place there was only a log cabin, of which the family took possession and made themselves as comfortable as possible. Mr. Doty lived to build up a good homestead and to note the development of the country around him, rejoicing in its prosperity. He became the owner of 100 acres of land, which he brought to a fine state of cultivation, and he departed from the scenes of his earthly labors Dec. 3, 1866, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a Republican politically, and was quite prominent in township affairs, serving as treasurer three years and overseer of the poor for a long period, until the office was abolished.

Edmund Hall also took up his abode here in 1835, and made a splendid farm in one of the wettest places in the township. Mr. Hall was born in Pompey, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1807, and distinguished himself during his early years as a diligent and thoughtful youth, giving early evidence of those principles of high morality which were one of the distinguishing characteristics of his later life. He remained under the parental roof until coming to the West, first in 1834, when he took up 100 acres of wild land on section 25, in Raisin township. He then returned to his home in New York State, but came back to the West the following year and began in earnest the establishment of a permanent home. In common with the early settlers, he labored often under great difficulties, with imperfectly constructed farm implements, and the market miles away. He had "come to stay," however, proving himself equal to every emergency, and the result of his plodding industry soon made itself apparent in a good farm with excellent improvements, and consisting of 147 acres, he having added to his first purchase. He was never very much devoted to style and fashion, but was a simple, honest, and reliable man, who was prompt in meeting his obliga-

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tions and followed the Christian precept, aiming to do to others as he would have them do to him. This purest of moral principles served him well through the vicissitudes of a long and eventful life, and no man enjoyed in a larger measure the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. Mr. Hall was in earlier years a Whig, and identified himself with the Republicans upon the abandonment of the old party. He held the office of justice of the peace eight years and also served as road commissioner. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Libni Kelley came in 1836. Mr. Kelley was a New Englander by birth and parentage, and first opened his eyes to the light, Jan. 27, 1799. He grew to manhood in Kennebec, Me., to which place his parents removed when he was one year old. Upon reaching manhood he removed from Kennebec to western New York, where he followed blacksmithing, a trade he had learned under the instruction of his father. In 1836 he determined upon another removal westward, and gathering together his personal effects, he started with his family for the wilds of Michigan. Their journey was made by teams, and twenty-one days from the time they started they landed in Raisin township. Mr. Kelley selected a portion of section 23, where he built up a home from the wilderness, in the meantime watching with intense satisfaction the development of the country around him. He took a lively interest in state and national affairs, was a strong advocate of temperance principles, and voted the Prohibition ticket.

In 1837 many came to the township who had much to do with improving the country and building up society, among them Felix Holdridge and Eleazer Holdridge, his son. Felix was a sturdy man of the New England type, honest, industrious, and worthy. He was a pioneer in every sense, and did his utmost in the early days of its settlement to develop the country. One of the saddest catastrophies in the settlement of Lenawee county occurred in his family. One day in October, 1839, his wife went into the woods to gather rushes and was never again seen alive. It was soon discovered that she was lost, the alarm was given, and a general and systematic search was made by all the inhabitants far and near. The search was continued for two weeks, but was finally abandoned by all except Mr. Holdridge, who still persisted, and at the end of about six weeks her body was discovered in an Indian hut in the township of Dundee, Monroe county, about seven miles from her home. Felix Holdridge died in Raisin township, about 1855.

Eleazer Holdredge was born in Onondaga county, New York,

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Sept. 14, 1814, and was reared a farmer. Considering the advantages offered in those days, he received a very fair education, to which he added by study after leaving school, thus fitting himself for teaching, which occupation he followed during several winters. The greater portion of his early life was spent in Royalton, Niagara county, whither his parents had removed when he was about six years of age. In the fall of 1837 he came to Michigan and settled in Raisin township, where he and his father purchased 200 acres of land on sections 22 and 23. This entire tract he cleared up, built a large brick house and barn, and planted an orchard. The first purchase was added to until he at one time owned 340 acres of valuable land. Immediately after his settlement in Raisin, he became active and energetic in all public matters. He was largely interested in the growth and progress of the county and lent every energy to its development. Being a man of good intelligence and education, he soon held a prominent position in society, and in the first year of his settlement was made school inspector. He always took an active part in public meetings and discussed questions with terseness and intelligence. He was quite a politician, and his actions were swayed solely by conviction. He was elected justice of the peace and served several years, and he was the candidate of his party many times for other and more important offices. He resided on his original purchase until 1867, when he removed to the city of Adrian, where he purchased a good home and resided until his death, which occurred on May 4, 1873.

A log school house was built at Holloway's Corners in the spring of 1835, and the first school was taught in it by Mary Ann Simonds. It was a rude structure, with a large fire-place in one end of it. The seats were made of slabs with the flat side up, supported by legs resting upon the floor, and the few desks it contained were made by driving pins into the logs and laying boards on them. In that uncouth and uncomfortable building many who went from there to other parts of the country secured the rudiments of an education. The First Congregational church of Raisin was founded in March, 1855. The inhabitants of the settlements having provided rude habitations for themselves and their families, began to think of something further. A bond of union had been cemented among those who together had struggled through the difficulties of pioneer life. They had learned the value of associations in temporal things, and found that united efforts accomplished more than the efforts of single individuals. Reasoning thus in regard to spiritual things, they resolved to organize a church, and

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thus secure for themselves, their families, and the whole community, the advantages which can be obtained in no other way. The church was organized in the log house of Deacon Rogers, with seventeen members—seven men and ten women. The Rev. Ashbel S. Wells, of Tecumseh, was present at the organization, and two other ministers—Rev. Reuben Armstrong and Rev. J. G. Kanause—were also there. Meetings were held every Sabbath in private houses, and in the log school house for about ten years, when a brick church was built. The Rev. William Wolcott was the pioneer minister in this community, being the first who preached regularly in Raisin church. He was a man possessed of strong powers, both of body and mind, and was well fitted to share the hardships and privations of the early settlers, receiving only a mere pittance for his ministerial services. Like Paul, he administered to his necessities and those that were with him.

Many and varied were the scenes through which the fathers passed in their pioneer days, and those who now live in Raisin township can hardly realize the changes which have taken place during the past three-quarters of a century. The log cabins have been replaced by more comfortable dwellings, and these again in many instances by fine mansions. The log school houses and also the modest frame school houses are gone, and their places are occupied by beautiful and commodious edifices. The inhabitants today are enjoying good homes, surrounded by every advantage necessary to make them comfortable and happy.

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CHAPTER XVI.

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION — SURFACE AND DRAINAGE—EARLY SETTLERS—TIMOTHY B. GOFF, AMERICUS SMITH, LESTER P. CLARK, JOHN COMSTOCK, STEPHEN WARNER, ALONZO MITCHELL, AND OTHER PIONEER SKETCHES—EARLY INDUSTRIES—INCIDENTS OF PIONEER LIFE — VILLAGE OF PALMYRA — EARLY SCHOOLS—RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—FIRST SAW MILL AND GRIST MILL—FIRST MARRIAGE.

The township of Palmyra was one of the five civil divisions provided for in an act of the territorial legislature, approved March 7, 1834. It then constituted the territory described as follows in the act creating it: "All that part comprised in surveyed townships 7, 8, and 9, and fractional township 10 south, in range 4 east." Thus it will be seen that the township of Palmyra at that time embraced in addition to its present territory all that now comprises the township of Ogden, besides all of what is now Amboy township and three tiers of sections of Fulton township, in Fulton county, Ohio. At the time of the organization of Palmyra the southern boundary of Michigan was claimed and generally conceded by everyone—save the Ohio partisans—to be the so-called "Fulton line," and all county and township jurisdictions bordering on Ohio were extended to that line. But in the spring of 1837, when by a legislative compromise the "disputed strip" passed under the unquestioned control of the Buckeye State, the township of Palmyra was correspondingly reduced in size to the present limits of Palmyra and Ogden. In a few years it became apparent that this territory was altogether too large, as from the northern to the southern boundary was a distance of about thirteen miles. In 1837 provision was made for the organization of the township of Ogden, thus putting the township of Palmyra into boundaries described as "Congressional township 7 south, range 4 east." On

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March 21, 1851, an act was passed, providing that "All that part of the township of Palmyra which lies south of Raisin river, between the point where the line between Palmyra and Ogden intersects the above river, to that point where said river enters the township of Blissfield, be taken from the township of Palmyra and made a part of the township of Ogden; and all of Ogden which lies north of Raisin river shall be taken from Ogden township and be made a part of Palmyra."

The surface of the township of Palmyra is rolling, and the drainage is entirely to the River Raisin, which flows completely through the township in a southeasterly direction. The soil of this valley is rich alluvial, washed from the higher lands, and is well supplied with the elements producing crops. In fact the soil of the entire township produces good crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, clover, timothy, and potatoes. In the early days wheat was the principal money producing grain, and it was marketed at the village of Palmyra, but later stock-raising received more attention. Wheat growing becoming less advantageous for several reasons, the acreage grew less and corn came to yield more abundantly. More attention was then given to stock-raising, and dairying has been found to be a fruitful source of farm profits. The village of Palmyra was for many years a center of activities.

The early settlers of Palmyra township generally possessed money sufficient to purchase a yoke of oxen and a cow, a few hens and pigs, and some farm implements. Those who were unable to purchase a full outfit borrowed from the neighbors, who willingly loaned. In every instance grain was planted, the sower scattering by hand. The harvests of grain were gathered with a hand cradle, the wild grass was mown with a scythe, and a grind-stone, axe, plow, and fork, completed the utensils for early farming. They were a people well adapted to endure the privations necessary to improve a new country. They were generally of small means, with a limited education, and all strong in the faith of the religion of their ancestors. That their triumph over difficulties was well established, behold the large holdings of their descendants, who now are the possessors of well stocked farms.

The township of Palmyra was settled nearly as early as any of the townships of Lenawee county, and the first purchase of land in the township is said to have been made by N. W. Wadsworth, from Connecticut, Oct. 7, 1823. To Ezra Goff and Henry J. Paddock are ascribed the honor of having been the first actual settlers, in 1826, followed soon thereafter by Timothy B. Goff, William

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Foster, Benjamin Mather, Americus Smith, Nathan Gibbs, Jr., Julius Gibbs, Daniel Clark, Lester P. Clark, Walter P. Clark, John Comstock, Wait Chapin, and William Beldin; and prior to 1834, Benjamin Clark, Stephen Warner, Alonzo Mitchell, Horace Whitmarsh, Robert Craig, Orrin and Nathaniel Gleason, Dr. C. C. Robison, Reuben Tooker, Rollin Robinson, David Buck, George and Barzilla J. Harvey, Gershom Noyes, Alexander R. Tiffany, Asahel Brown, George Colvin, Edwin Holloway, and Edward Underwood.

Timothy B. Goff was born in Massachusetts, April 25, 1790. When a boy, he learned the printer's trade at Royalston, Mass., where he worked until his health failed, and then he turned his attention to farming. About the year 1820 he moved from Massachusetts to Niagara county, New York, and purchased a farm. In 1827 he migrated to Michigan and settled in Palmyra on the southwest fraction of section 26, the farm containing 202 acres. It was very heavily timbered land, but he worked hard and faithfully to subdue the wilderness, until his death, Sept. 17, 1843. During his residence here he served as an associate county judge.

Americus Smith, another pioneer of this township, took up land from the government in 1832. He came to Lenawee county as a young man in 1828, and was a member of the first Methodist church organized in Adrian, being one of but five members. In the spring of 1833 he went to Palmyra township, where he had entered some land, and for a time he lived in a shanty, one and a half miles from Palmyra village and five miles from any other settler. A mill was improvised by hollowing out the top of an oak stump and rigging a pestle on a spring pole, with which he crushed corn into "samp" for food.

Lester P. Clark was born in Connecticut, Aug. 22, 1805. At the age of fourteen he went to Norwich, Chenango county, New York, where he went to school and afterward learned the carpenter's trade. He resided in Norwich until his twenty-second year, when he went to Rochester and followed his trade for about one year, assisting in building the first Presbyterian church erected in that city. About the year 1827, he emigrated to Michigan and settled in Monroe. He immediately commenced business and established himself as a contractor and builder, opening a shop and manufacturing furniture as well as carrying on a general carpenter shop. He built several edifices in Monroe before 1830, and he was also a vessel owner on the lakes, at one time commanding his own vessel. On one of his trips from Buffalo, in 1828, he brought Isaac Dean and his family to Monroe. In the summer of 1834 he

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came to Lenawee county and located eighty acres of government land on section 4, and he also purchased from Daniel Clark 103 acres of land on section 8, all in Palmyra, afterward adding to it until he had a farm of 450 acres. On the 103-acre farm there were only about two acres cleared, with a small log house, when he purchased it. He cleared it all up, erected good buildings, and was at one time one of the largest and most successful farmers of the county. In the spring of 1845 he had just finished one of the largest and finest farm houses in the county, when, on May 23 of that year, it took fire and was totally destroyed, with nearly all of its contents. During the construction of the Michigan Southern railroad from Monroe to Adrian, and the building of the LeRoy bridge, he accommodated thirty boarders for one year, besides occasionally caring for the surveying party, seven in number. This surveying party consisted of Henry Hart, who was the engineer, and six assistants. Mr. Clark was at one time a prominent dry goods merchant of Adrian and was an active business man of that city. He died in Palmyra, April 23, 1877.

John Comstock was born in Massachusetts in 1774, and was reared a farmer, his father, Nathan Comstock, being one of the first settlers of Ontario county, New York, settling in Farmington in 1788. The son was educated in Canandaigua, N. Y., and afterward studied law with Judge Howell, of that village. He practiced law in that county for several years, and in 1830 migrated to Adrian with his family. He took up a part of the land now known as Oakwood cemetery, but soon thereafter entered 160 acres in Palmyra. He afterward sold this farm and purchased a small place in Raisin, near the "Valley," where he died in June, 1851. He was one of the very first settlers of Lockport, N. Y., in company with his nephew, Zeno Comstock, taking up the land upon which nearly all of that city now stands. He was a brother of Darius Comstock, and followed him here, being one of the active and prominent pioneers of Lenawee county. He never practiced law after he came to Michigan.

Stephen Warner was born at Cummington, Mass., April 18, 1779. With his wife and family of nine children he came to Palmyra township in August, 1831, his oldest son, Norton D., having preceded him the year before in order to locate lands. The family made the journey by the Erie Canal from Albany to Buffalo, and across Lake Erie on the schooner "William Tell," there being but one or two steamboats on the lake at that time. Landing at Monroe, they proceeded by lumber wagons over a corduroy road and

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through deep mud to the residence of an old friend and cousin, Calvin Bradish, who had settled in Madison township, and there they remained for a few days, until their log house was ready for their reception. Through all the privations and sickness incident to a pioneer life, as well as in all the varied experiences of after years, Mr. and Mrs. Warner ever exercised tender sympathy and charity. Both lived to a good old age, he being 71 and she 83 at the time of their respective deaths. Five daughters married and for a time were settled in Palmyra. Eliza, the oldest of the family, married Dr. Caius C. Robinson, of Palmyra, N. Y. He came west in 1832 with his brother-in-law, Judge A. R. Tiffany. Mr. Robinson bought a large tract of land where the village of Palmyra now stands, built a mill and laid out the village, giving it the name of his former home. It was in his humble log house that the first church of Palmyra was organized, and there the meetings were held for many months, he leading the meetings and superintending the Sunday school. He was a great lover of music and always led the singing, accompanying his fine voice with the bass-viol. Eminent and most successful in his profession, esteemed as a citizen for his integrity and zeal in promoting every object that tended to the common good, and admired in the social circle for his geniality and humor, his early death was deeply mourned by those who loved and honored him.

Alonzo Mitchell was a native of the Bay State and was born in Cummington, Hampshire county, March 28, 1807. He commenced going to school at an early age and continued his studies until fifteen years old. Afterward his services were utilized in a tannery conducted by his father, in the details of which he became thoroughly posted, and he remained a member of his father's household until 1828. He then proceeded to New York City, where he worked a few months as a carpenter, but returned to Massachusetts and engaged in a tannery at Cummington for two years following. He was not satisfied with his condition or his prospects in the East, and accordingly, in the month of April, 1831, accompanied by John Bryant, brother of the poet, William Cullen Bryant, started for the great West. They proceeded by wagon to Troy, N. Y., where they took passage on a canal boat to Buffalo, thence by the lake to Monroe, Mich., and from there on foot to Adrian, about forty-five miles distant. They landed in what was then but the beginning of a village on May 4, after sixteen days' travel. The postoffice at Adrian was then in a log house and the country around was but thinly settled. Mr. Mitchell en-

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tered a tract of government land on section 22 in Palmyra township, a part of which tract is now included in the village. Having a good opportunity to sell he parted with this soon afterward and entered another tract on the same section. He then returned to Massachusetts, where he was married, and upon again arriving in Palmyra township he rented a small house adjacent to his land, and there the young couple lived more than a year, at the end of which time they moved into a new log dwelling on their own land. In the embryo village of Adrian there was fortunately a saw and grist mill, which proved a great convenience to the early settlers, and the country around abounded with all kinds of animals, including deer, wolves, bears, wild turkeys, and wild-cats. Mr. Mitchell was a good marksman and kept the family well supplied with choice meats. The howling of the wolves was a serenade they would willingly have dispensed with, but it gave way in time, as the country became settled and the rifles of the pioneers caused these animals, with the others, to disappear. Mr. Mitchell from his early training and natural gifts was at once recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability, and was destined to become a useful member of the community. He was foremost in those enterprises calculated to develop the resources of the country and improve the condition of the people. He encouraged the establishment and maintenance of schools and was one of the seven original members who organized the Presbyterian church at Adrian. Later he assisted in the building of the church edifice at Palmyra, and was one of the most liberal and cheerful contributors to the support of the society there. He labored early and late, both on his farm and in behalf of the interests outside, and was prominent in local and political as well as religious affairs. He assisted in the organization of the Republican party in this section and was ever after one of its most faithful adherents. He served as assessor and highway commissioner, and in his district as school director and trustee. During the Black Hawk war of 1831-32 he campaigned seventeen days. William Mitchell, the father of Alonzo, followed the tanning trade in Massachusetts until 1833. He then sold out his business and, migrating to Michigan, located in Palmyra township on section 19, where he erected a frame house and afterward put up a tannery, and there he carried on business until he rested from his earthly labors, his death taking place July 17, 1856.

Nathaniel Gleason was born in Massachusetts, July 6, 1774. He was a farmer, and went to Chenango county, New York, about 1806, and there he purchased a farm and lived until 1823, when

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he sold out and went to Wayne county and lived until 1830. In 1829 he came to Michigan and took up the west half of the southwest quarter of section 31, in Palmyra, and in June of the following year he moved his family upon this land. He at once commenced clearing, but was soon taken ill with a cancer and died Feb. 24, 1832. When he moved in, he brought two barrels of salt pork and a horse team, but he soon traded the horses for oxen and grain.

Rollin Robinson came to this section of country from Wayne county, New York, where he was born June 3, 1810. He continued on the farm of his parents until fifteen years old and then removed with them to Palmyra, N. Y., where he continued his studies in the schools of the village and carried the Wayne Weekly Sentinel to the subscribers in the town. He also learned to set type in the office, which he entered when seventeen years of age as a regular apprentice. He was thus occupied two years, and in the meantime assisted in the printing of the first edition of the "Book of Mormon," or Gold Bible, for the prophet, Joseph Smith, with whom young Robinson became well acquainted, and who was a neighbor of his father. In 1829, wishing to see something of the world, he started out by himself and made a tour of the New England states, then returned home and engaged in clerking until the fall of 1832, when he migrated to the Territory of Michigan. He employed himself at whatever he could find to do in the new country, chopping wood and assisting in clearing land at twenty-six dollars per month, and he assisted in the erection of the first grist mill at Palmyra. In 1835 he purchased a tract of timber land on section 22 in Palmyra township, on the west side of the River Raisin. He put up a good house on the place, but never occupied it, as he returned to New York state soon thereafter and engaged as a clerk in the city of Buffalo one summer. He then returned to Michigan and commenced operating as a grain dealer in Adrian. In 1843 he was appointed station agent of the Michigan Southern railroad at Adrian, which position he occupied five years, and when the state sold the railroad, he returned to Buffalo and purchased a line of canal-boats, with which he engaged in freighting on the Erie Canal until 1854. He afterward proceeded to Chicago and became agent for the American Transportation Company, but in the spring of 1860 he returned to Lenawee county and resided in the village of Palmyra two years, then repaired to the farm where he spent the remainder of his life. He was the first constable and collector of Palmyra township after its organization, and represented the town-

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ship several terms on the county board of supervisors; he also served as justice of the peace for a period of eight years. He cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, but being directly opposed to the extension of slavery he was a Republican during the Civil war period and then returned to his former allegiance.

Asahel Brown was born in Stafford, N. J., April 9, 1803. He removed with his parents to western New York when young, and there he was reared to farming and received a common school education. In 1833 he came to Michigan, first settling on a farm in Palmyra township, but in 1836 he removed to a farm in Algansee, Branch county. The first town-meeting there was held in his log cabin in 1838, and he was elected the first supervisor, which position he held consecutively until 1851, also in 1853, 1856, 1857, and from 1861 to 1865. He was also for several years justice of the peace. He was a strong Whig until 1854, then a Republican. He was a delegate in the constitutional convention of 1850, also that of 1867, and state senator in 1857-8-9. He owned a large farm, and for several years was president of the Branch County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He died June 8, 1874.

Edward Underwood was a native of Dutchess county, New York, and was born in February, 1800. Upon reaching manhood he purchased twenty acres of land in Wayne county, but later bought out the heirs of his father's homestead and took possession of that, which he occupied until 1836. In the spring of that year, leaving his family in the Empire State, he started for the undeveloped West and purchased 200 acres of land on section 19, Palmyra township, for which he paid eleven dollars per acre. In the fall of the same year he brought his family here. They came by team to Buffalo, thence by the lake to Toledo, which was then a small place, and thereafter traveled through the cottonwood swamp to this township. There was a log house on the place he had purchased, and a few acres had been broken by some immigrant with less courage, perhaps, than the one who now took it in hand. After establishing his family as comfortably as circumstances would permit in the log house, he commenced the improvement and cultivation of his farm. In the course of a few years he found himself the proprietor of a comfortable homestead, which he occupied the remainder of his life, his death taking place on May 20, 1878. In the meantime the first primitive dwelling had been succeeded by a handsome, substantial brick residence, flanked by a frame barn, a good orchard, and the other improvements naturally the result of industry and enterprise. A large portion of the land

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had also been brought to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Underwood was a man held in respect by his neighbors and esteemed as one who had contributed his quota toward the development and progress of Lenawee county.

The experiences of the early settlers were similar, regardless of locality, and, to some extent, without regard to wealth. Necessaries of life, as we of later generations class them, were not to be procured, by reason of the great distance to be traveled, and hazards encountered in reaching the older settlements. The forest supplied the meats, for the most part, as it did, also, the fruits and sugar. Coffee and tea were luxuries seldom used. This is mentioned to show the simple fare that satisfied the demands of the times. A dinner of corn bread alone, or of meat without bread, was a common repast. Potatoes were early raised, but had not become a household necessity as now. Maple sugar and syrup were among the old-time luxuries easily obtained. The cabins usually had a "shake" roof, fastened on by weight poles, with a clay or puncheon floor and a door made of boards split from native timber, and fastened together with wooden pins, or, in the absence of this, a blanket hung in the opening. The dimensions of the cabin were usually limited to the smallest size which would accommodate the family, the walls of rough logs, cracks "chinked" with split sticks and stones, and plastered with mortar, with sometimes a little cut straw mixed in the "mortar" to prevent its falling out.

The pioneer shoemaker, gunsmith, and blacksmith were welcome adjuncts to the early settlements, as were, also, the backwoods schoolmasters and preachers. The first schools usually embraced only the rudiments of the "three R's." The "master" taught twenty-two days for a month, at a salary of about eighteen or twenty dollars per month. He was oftener selected because of his muscular development than on account of his scholastic attainments, though both were considered essential to complete success. The school "furniture" was in keeping with that which adorned the homes of the pupils, entirely home-made, and of the variety created for utility rather than beauty. The desks were puncheons, or at best planks, resting on wooden pins driven into auger holes in the logs of the wall. These were bored at an angle of about thirty degrees. Fronting the desks were stationary seats made of slabs or puncheons, with flaring legs of wooden pins, and these were made high enough to accommodate the largest pupils, while the smaller ones sat with their feet dangling in mid-air. Globes

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and outline maps were unknown to the pupils, and were a mystery to the masters. The "text-books" comprised Adams' arithmetic and Webster's Elementary Spelling Book. These covered the curriculum of reading, and spelling, mathematics, language and literature, history and science. The ancient "pot-hooks," more difficult to form than any letter in the alphabet, comprised the first lessons in writing, but were never heard of afterward. There was no system by which these characters were made, hence each "master" had a "system" of his own. Sundry boxing of ears and other barbarous punishments often followed the pupil's futile efforts at imitating these useless hieroglyphics. And yet we must credit the pioneer schools with producing a class of plain and neat writers, a feature very noticeable, and often commented upon, in the reading of ancient documents. It is equally true that most of the students of those early days were excellent spellers, according to the rules then in vogue. But the primitive schools of pioneer days have long since been succeeded by the excellent school system so nicely provided for, in part at least, by the reservation of a portion of the public domain for that purpose.

The village of Palmyra was at one time thought to be destined to become a thriving city, but fortune was against it, and as the country developed the currents that tended to the upbuilding of a place turned toward Adrian, and Palmyra was left to continue its existence, in the language of an old pioneer, as "an imaginary city." It is located near the center of the township, six miles east of Adrian, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad and the Toledo & Western electric line, and although the fond hopes of its founders were not realized, it has always been an important trading and shipping point for the farmers. And this particular locality has always been a prominent landmark to both the resident and stranger. It derived its name, as did also the township, from the fact that many of the first settlers came from Palmyra, N. Y. A postoffice was established there soon after its first settlement, and as related above, there were high hopes of its becoming a city, but it was finally surpassed by other localities which were favored with superior advantages. Palmyra boasts of an excellent school, in which the patrons take great interest.

For many years after the settlement of the township, religious services were conducted by the traveling ministers, of various denominations, usually at private houses, or in the school-houses of the township. In the year 1836 a Presbyterian church society was formally organized at the village of Palmyra under the super-

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vision of the Rev. Joel Walker, who became the first regularly installed pastor thereof. This organization, like most of the other religious societies of the county, has been compelled to pass through the various evolutions of adversity and prosperity—seasons of diminution and of gradual growth—but it is now housed in a commodious and tastefully finished house of worship. There is no regularly installed pastor in charge at the present time. A regular appointment of the Methodist Episcopal church was established at Palmyra by the Michigan conference in the fall of 1838, the Rev. John Scotford being the first pastor assigned to the charge. This was on the antiquated Maumee circuit of the Michigan conference, but the charge, district, and circuit, have long since passed from existence.

George Crane was the first supervisor of Palmyra. The first saw-mill was built in 1834 at the village of Palmyra, and the first grist-mill at the same place, by a Toledo company, in 1836-7. The grist-mill had four run of stone and cost $60,000. It was burned in 1870, and was never rebuilt, the site now being occupied by a paper mill. The first marriage was that of Elisha Franklin to Miss Lucy Noyes, the notice of which event was published in the first issue of the first paper published in the county. Lyman L. Goff, son of Judge Timothy B. Goff, is supposed to have been the first white child born in the township, the event occurring on Sept. 3, 1829. In 1837 Palmyra had a mild experience with a "wild-cat" bank, but it only did business for a few months.

Palmyra is one of the prosperous townships in Lenawee county. Agriculture being the principal industry, and in fact almost the exclusive occupation of the people, it has received careful and thoughtful attention, and the farmers are equipped for the varied branches of agricultural pursuits, including extensive stock-raising and fruit-growing. Early attention was given to the introduction of improved strains of domestic animals, and this has proved a source of pleasure and profit. The well tilled farms, with their substantial residences of modern design, or the old and well-built mansions of more ancient days, together with an occasional log house or unpretentious cabin, all evince the varying degrees of prosperity attained by their owners, and emphasize the fact that "there is no place like home." The inhabitants are a class of intelligent, public-spirited people, who trace their lineage, with just pride, to patriotic ancestors, and the perpetuity of our great Republic they are ever ready to defend.

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CHAPTER XVII.

MACON TOWNSHIP.

SURFACE—ORGANIZATION—EARLY SETTLERS—JOHN AND ISRAEL PENNINGTON, DR. HOWELL, JAMES AND GABRIEL W. MILLS AND OTHER PIONEERS—FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES—FIRST STOCK OF GOODS—EARLY SCHOOLS.

The prevailing soil of Macon township is a black, sandy loam, with some clay. Crops, in quality and yield, compare favorably with any of the other townships. The railroad facilities consist of the Wabash railroad, which passes through the southeastern part, and a near-by station in Ridgeway township, called Britton.

One of the earliest settlers was John Pennington, who moved into the township with his family, from Raisin, in 1829, and entered the first land. Mr. Pennington was born in Stafford, Monmouth county, New Jersey, Aug. 25, 1778, and there he lived until he was twenty years old, when he went to Monroe county, New York, where he was a pioneer. He purchased wild land there, improved it, and lived upon it until the spring of 1829, when he sold out and came to Michigan. He was a brother-in-law of Darius Comstock, and when he first came to Lenawee county, in 1828, located land in Raisin, near the home of his relative. When he moved his family, in the spring of 1829, he came from Detroit by the way of Ypsilanti and Saline, and while passing through the present township of Macon he was very much pleased with the appearance of the country and the land in certain portions; and after getting his family settled in Raisin he came back along the "trail," as it was then called, and took up 160 acres on sections 5 and 8, this being the first land located in the township, and Mr. Pennington was then the first and only settler between Tecumseh and Saline, a distance of about twelve miles. In September, 1829, a part of his family moved into a shanty he erected, and during that winter he chopped off twenty-three acres. The following spring, 1830, he plowed and planted a

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portion of it, this being the first ground plowed and the first crops planted in the township. From that time forward Mr. Pennington and his family continued to live in Macon. In 1830 he took up 160 acres of land adjoining his first purchase, and he afterward entered 160 acres more. He died in Macon, Dec. 29, 1860. The village of Pennington's Corners (now called Macon) was named after him, and is located on land he took up from the government.

The township was named in the winter of 1833, after a creek which flows through it from the northwest to the southeast. Israel Pennington and Dr. Joseph Howell circulated a petition at that time to have the township set off from Tecumseh, the present townships of Macon, Tecumseh, Clinton, Ridgeway, and portions of Blissfield and Deerfield then being one township. The act creating the township of Macon was a general one so far as the county was concerned, and it was the second division of the county into townships for the purpose of local self-government. At the time of its erection Macon included all of the territory now embraced in the townships of Macon and Ridgeway, and all of the land in Blissfield and Deerfield townships lying north of the line between Congressional townships 6 and 7.

Israel Pennington, who with Dr. Howell, was instrumental in the organization of Macon township, was the son of John Pennington, and came to Lenawee county with his parents in 1829. He was born in Perinton, Monroe county, New York, Nov. 17, 1808. Although he was not a birthright member, he was for many years and up to the time of his death an active member of the Society of Orthodox Friends. In 1830 he located 240 acres of land in the present township of Dover, which is said to have been the first land entered in that township, but he soon afterward sold his claim. He was always an active man, and performed his full share of hard labor in developing and subduing Macon township from a wilderness. He held the plow to break up the first piece of land plowed in Macon, in the spring of 1830. In 1832 he returned to his old home in Monroe county, New York, taking passage at Detroit on the then new steamboat "Washington." In the passage down the lake the boat encountered a terrific storm and went to pieces on the Canada shore, near the lower end of Long Point. There were about thirty passengers aboard, but only one life was lost, although they were at the mercy of the storm for more than twenty-four hours. In the fall of 1835 Mr. Pennington again went East, and during that winter made a tour of all the large eastern cities. Early in the spring of 1836 he spent some time in Washington and daily

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visited both houses of Congress. He had the pleasure of seeing Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, James K. Polk, President Andrew Jackson, and others of the nation's celebrities of that day and time. He also visited Mount Vernon. Mr. Pennington greatly assisted early settlers in examining, locating, and exploring the country, sometimes extending his trips into Clinton, Ionia, and Ingham counties. He was an active politician, always on the side of freedom. He was an early anti-slavery man, afterward a "Free-soiler," and then a Republican. In 1837 he was appointed the first postmaster at Macon and held the office for twenty-five years. In 1848 he was a delegate to the first Free Soil convention held at Adrian, and was also a delegate to the first Republican convention in the county, held at Tecumseh, in 1854. He was a delegate to the Republican state convention in 1878 that nominated governor and other state officers, and he was also a delegate to the state convention of 1880. He was ever a staunch temperance man, and was a member of the first temperance society organized in the county, in the winter of 1829-30. He started the first nursery in the county, and for many years he was an active worker in the county agricultural society, being a director for nearly fifteen years. In 1879 he was a delegate to the American Pomological convention, at Rochester, N. Y., being appointed by the Michigan Pomological Society, and he was present during the entire meeting.

The first religious services in Macon township were held by Joseph Bangs, a Methodist minister, in a log house near Pennington's Corners. The first frame house was built by Dr. Howell. Mary White was the first white person to die in the township, in the spring of 1833.

James and Gabriel W. Mills were the first to bring a stock of goods into the township to sell. Gabriel W. Mills was born in Barnegat, N. J., Feb. 14, 1793. He was reared a farmer and lived with his father until he was twenty-one, when he commenced business for himself and engaged in the wood and lumber industry, purchasing pine lands along the Jersey coast and cutting the timber off and shipping it to the New York market. He followed this business until 1834, when he came to Michigan and settled in Macon township. In 1832 his brother, James Mills, came to Michigan, and, looking around for a location, came upon Macon creek. He believed that a good mill site could be made, and at once wrote to Gabriel his ideas, telling him he could procure a good mill privilege, with 160 acres of heavy timber, of Joseph

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Howell, for two and one-half dollars per acre. Gabriel at once sent the money on to make the purchase, erect a dam, and build a saw mill. This was immediately done, and in 1834, when he arrived with his family, the mill was running. This was the first saw mill in Macon, and the second one in the northern portion of the county. It was of great importance to the settlers and was the means of increasing the settlement and adding to the comfort and protection of the pioneers. There was a great abundance of white-wood timber in this section, and the settlers in the entire northern part of the county came to this mill for lumber, several buildings in Clinton and Tecumseh being erected of lumber sawed at this mill. It was kept in operation for over thirty years, and then it was torn away, the dam scraped down, and the old pond now affords the very best grazing land. Without a doubt, Mr. Mills was the wealthiest settler that came to Lenawee county during its early settlement. He brought $6,000 in specie with him, which was a fortune in those days, and it was probably more money than all the "wild-cat" banks in southern Michigan actually possessed. He was a great benefactor to the settlers, and stood between them and starvation and loss in many instances. He trusted all who asked him, for lumber and other necessaries which he possessed, and he was to Macon what Darius Comstock was to Raisin, a big-hearted, benevolent man, loved and respected by all. He owned at one time 1,200 acres of land in Michigan, 800 of which were in Macon. He erected the first frame school-house in the township, furnishing all the material, and John Norton did the work. At that time there was a log school-house at Pennington's Corners. Mr. Mills died in Macon Feb. 1, 1851.

Among the earliest settlers not before named were Samuel Niblack, the first justice of the peace; James Collins and his sons, William Hendershott, and Peter Sones. The last named ("honest old Peter") broke the first ground in the township.

James Collins was also of New Jersey and of New England ancestry, and was characterized by his loyal adherence to the Quaker faith. He followed the occupation of a boatman while a resident of New Jersey, and came to Michigan with his son, Isaac, when the latter was a youth of eighteen years. It is supposed that they settled in the wilderness of Macon township as early as the fall of 1832. They took up a tract of land on section 5, and after making some improvements, the father returned to New Jersey after his wife and family. Before they had started on the return journey, however, his wife was seized with cholera and died very

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suddenly. Her remains were laid to rest in her native soil, and then James Collins proceeded to carry out his original intention, coming to Lenawee county with the remaining members of his family. Upon his arrival here he went forward with the cultivation of his land, but subsequently returned to his native state and married a second wife. His death took place in Macon township in 1864, when he was quite well advanced in years.

When Ira Stewart came, in 1833, he had to cut his road for four miles through the woods to reach his place. He was a native of Massachusetts, whence he removed with his parents when a child to the vicinity of Utica, N. Y., where he developed into manhood. He then made his way to Wayne county, Michigan, locating first near the little hamlet of Plymouth, whence, in 1833, he removed to this county. He took up a tract of land in Macon township, converted the same into a good farm, and there he spent the remainder of his days.

Peter Miller, who settled in 1833, caught a deer by the horns while it was asleep, and in trying to hold it was dragged through the woods until his clothes were torn to shreds. Simeon Davidson, Daniel Clarkson, William Cadmus, Abraham Wheeler, Burtis Bird, and Capt. Isaac Miller, may be mentioned also as early settlers of Macon.

Simeon Davidson was born in Lodi, Seneca county, New York, June 26, 1804. He was reared a farmer, but learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. He came to Michigan in 1831 and settled on section 30 in Macon township, where he resided until 1854, and then purchased a farm on sections 25 and 36, consisting of 670 acres, in Tecumseh township, at the same time owning 160 acres in Macon. During the first few years of his residence in Lenawee county, he followed his trade when not obliged to work on his farm. He built many of the first houses, barns, mills, and bridges in the northern part of the county, and after the county began to be settled and the people were able to build, he engaged in contracting and building, employing a gang of men. No man in the northern half of Lenawee county was better known than he. His first settlement in Macon was at a time when the country from Tecumseh to Monroe was an almost unbroken wilderness, when the few scattered pioneers were poor in this world's goods, with little to sustain them but strong muscles, stout hearts, and their own unflinching energies. If he had but little to spare in those trying days of pioneer life, Mr. Davidson was ever ready, "without money and without price," to divide that

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little with those more destitute than himself. When a log cabin was required to shelter an immigrant and his family, he was the first invited to the raising and the first to respond to the call, and when frame dwellings of more pretensions succeeded the primitive structures, unless he could be present with his cheering voice as master of the occasion, the raising would frequently be postponed until convenient for him to attend. In fact, as one of the most enterprising, energetic, and liberal-minded men, he was long and favorably known throughout southern Michigan. As a farmer he was eminently successful, and as the auctioneer of northern Lenawee his services were regarded as indispensable. In all public measures for the promotion of the social, religious, moral, and educational interests of his neighborhood, and for the general development of the resources of the country by railroad or otherwise, he was ever ready to bear his full share of the burden. He was liberal without extravagance, economical without meanness, a good husband, a kind parent, and as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a Christian without offensive zeal or undue pretension, ever ready to aid the poor and sympathize with the afflicted, and it is not strange that from an early period to the day of his death he was almost universally greeted wherever known by the familiar name of "Uncle Sim." Although of ripe age, he passed away in 1874 in the midst of an active and useful life, and his death was regretted by the whole community. He donated liberally for the construction of the fine brick church edifice at Ridgeway village, giving over $4,000 to the building committee.

Daniel Clarkson was born in Woodbridge township, Middesex county, New Jersey, and was of New England ancestry for several generations. His childhood and youth were spent in his native state, and when starting out for himself he migrated to Seneca county, New York, where he was married. In November, 1831, he started with his family for the Territory of Michigan, taking the household goods and making the journey via the canal and lakes to Detroit. At that city, which was then in its infancy, they secured an ox-team, by means of which they made their way to this county, along narrow roads, almost impassable, through swamps and underbrush; these alone were the sights and scenes by which the tediousness of the journey was relieved. They probably traveled many miles without passing a human habitation, and finally pitched their tent in the woods some distance from any opening, and with not a settler in sight. Daniel Clarkson entered a tract of government land on section 19, in what was afterward

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laid off as Macon township, and he put up a rude log cabin with a stick-and-mud chimney and the wide, old-fashioned fire-place, before the cheerful blaze of which men, women and children sat with deep content. They passed that winter under many difficulties, and in the spring the father commenced clearing the land and preparing it for cultivation. This involved the labor of years, but the parents lived to see a finely improved farm around them, and their children comfortably settled in life. As time passed, Mr. Clarkson added to his real estate, and before his death, in July, 1869, when about seventy years of age, was the owner of 400 acres. He was a man of great energy and determination, and by prudence and economy acquired a valuable property. Politically, he was an active Democrat, fearless in the expression of his sentiments, and always ready to do battle for what he believed to be right.

Abraham Wheeler was a native of Ovid, Seneca county, New York, where he was born May 16, 1803. He came to Michigan in June, 1833, and purchased land on section 22, in Macon township, and there he resided until the spring of 1840, when he removed to a farm on section 16. Making this his residence until 1863, he then sold out and retired from active business, making his home with his son, James K., until his death, which occurred Jan. 6, 1874. He was quite influential in local political circles in his day, and served his township as supervisor for several years, while he filled the office of justice of the peace for eight years. Thoroughly active and progressive in all public improvements, he shirked no responsibilities that came upon him as a pioneer. Politically he was attached to the Democratic party.

The school facilities of Macon township are first class and various church organizations are represented. The eastern portion of the township is well watered by artesian and flowing wells, some of which are said to have at times thrown their waters twelve or fourteen feet in the air. A ridge runs through the township nearly from northeast to southwest, and it has indications of having once been the shore of a large inland lake. Macon village is a small hamlet in the northeast corner of the township, and it is appreciated by farmers in that vicinity.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

ROLLIN TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY—ORGANIZATION—FIRST ELECTION AND OFFICERS ELECTED—JOSEPH BEAL, DEACON MATTHEW BENNETT, JOHN R. HAWKINS, LEVI JENNINGS AND OTHER PIONEERS—FIRST DEATH, BIRTH AND MARRIAGE—FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES—VILLAGE OF ROLLIN—FIRST STORE—FIRST RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL—"WILD-CAT" MONEY—FINE MILL SITE.

This is one of the townships that, territorially, corresponds with a Congressional township, only ten of such being among the townships of Lenawee county. It occupies a portion of the far-famed Bean Creek Valley. The surface is generally rolling, and several streams of running water and numerous springs contribute to the fertility of the soil, and form an abundant supply for stock and living purposes, and the township is admirably adapted to all classes of diversified agriculture. The principal stream is Bean creek or Tiffin river, which drains the township from the northwest portion to the southward, and the other streams contribute to the facilities for grazing, an industry which is well represented in connection with general farming and fruit growing. Mill creek empties into Devil's Lake in the northern part of the township, and in addition there are Posey and Round lakes, and several small streams in the eastern and southern portions.

The township is, ot course, rectangular in shape, bounded on the north by Woodstock, on the east by Rome, on the south by Hudson, and on the west by the county of Hillsdale. Like all other territory in the county, the system of Congressional survey is regular, the land being described by the section and quarter section system, and the township contains thirty-six sections, comprising 23,040 acres. The territory was originally covered with an abundant growth of excellent timber, and these desirable features early attracted crowds of immigrants, who had followed the original pioneers into the new country.

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Rollin was organized as a separate township on March 17, 1835, from territory originally included in the township of Logan (Adrian), and the definite boundaries then provided by the territorial legislature have never been modified or changed. The first election for township officers was held at the dwelling house of Joseph Beal on April 6, 1835, with Matthew Bennett as moderator and William Beal as clerk, and resulted in the selection of the following named persons: Matthew Bennett, supervisor; William Beal, clerk; David Steer, James Bacon and Joseph Beal, assessors; Elijah C. Bennett, collector; David Steer and John T. Comstock, directors of the poor; Warner Aylesworth, Asa R. Bacon and Joseph C. Beal, commissioners of highways; Elijah A. Bennett, constable; Joseph Gibbons, Orson Green, and Joseph Steer, commissioners of common schools; Joseph Gibbons, Orson Green, Joseph Steer, Elijah C. Bennett and James Boodry, "school inspectors of common schools." It was voted that "our cattle, hogs, and sheep run at large the ensuing year," and "our pathmasters be fence-viewers." The record does not state the number of votes polled at the township meeting, but at the general election, held Oct. 5 and 6, 1835, there were fifteen votes polled for governor, three votes for lieutenant governor, nine votes for senator, fifteen votes for representative in Congress, and three votes were given for "Representative of Michigan." Of the votes given for governor, Stevens T. Mason received three and John Biddle received twelve; Edward Mundy received the three votes for lieutenant governor; Olmsted Hough, Edward D. Ellis and Laurent Durocher each received three votes for senator; William Woodbridge received thirteen votes for representative in Congress and Isaac E. Crary received three votes; Allen Hutchins, Hiram Dodge, James Wheeler and Darius Mead each received three votes for "Representative of Michigan." There were also twelve votes cast against the ratification of the constitution of Michigan, and one for its ratification. The reader will notice, perhaps, a discrepancy between the statement of the whole number of votes given for the office of representative in Congress and the aggregate of votes stated to be given to the two candidates. Fifteen is said to be the whole number given for the office, while Woodbridge is said to have received thirteen and Crary three. From a careful review of the vote it seems plain that Woodbridge received only twelve votes. The reader will also have noticed, perhaps, that at the township meeting no justices of the peace were elected. That meeting was held under the Territorial laws, and by these laws justices were appointed by

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the Legislative Council. That position was held, no doubt, by Joseph Beal, whose name appears as one of the inspectors of the election.

Joseph Beal was born in Cummington, Mass., April 15, 1778, and resided there until he was seventeen. In the year 1795 he went to Macedon, Wayne county, New York, where his brother, Bernard, then lived and owned a farm. He lived with his brother until he was twenty-one, and assisted him in clearing up a new farm. About the year 1800 he purchased a new farm in Perinton, and this he cleared up and resided upon until he came to Michigan in the spring of 1830. He came to this county because his oldest son, William, had settled in Adrian township. In 1833 Joseph Beal located forty acres on section 15, in Rollin, and ever after resided in the township. At that time there were but two families living within the present limits of Rollin. These families were Levi Thompson, who lived on section 4, and Erastus Aldrich, who lived on section 9. At that time, at certain seasons of the year, numbers of Indians camped around Devil's and Round lakes, and they would often make friendly calls upon Mr. Beal and ask for something to eat. They invariably asked for bread, which they seemed to relish more than any other kind of food. Joseph Beal died in Rollin, Jan. 22, 1877.

Deacon Matthew Bennett was born in Orange county, New York, in 1778. In 1792 he removed with his parents to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he resided until 1805, when he returned to his native state and purchased a new farm in Tioga county. Not being quite satisfied there, in 1816 he removed to Shelby, Orleans county, and again purchased a new farm, but subsequently settled at Alabama, in Genesee county. One of his sons, Davis D., came to Michigan in 1828, and lived in Adrian until the next year, when he returned to the old home in New York with such glowing tales of the beauties and the opportunities in Michigan that his father disposed of his property in Genesee county and came to Adrian in 1834, at which place his son, Davis D., who had married and returned, was then a pioneer in good standing. Deacon Bennett located 480 acres of government land in Rollin, where he resided until the last few years of his life. He was the third man to build a house in Rollin township. He died in Fairfield in October, 1863. The township was named by Deacon Matthew Bennett, in honor of the Rev. David Rollin, who was his intimate and esteemed friend.

When the first white man visited the township of Rollin it was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by the red men and their

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dusky families. The only roads were the trails made by the Indians in going from lake to lake, and around their borders. These trails in many places were a foot in depth, and not much more than a foot in width. The only houses were their wigwams, built on the banks of the beautiful lakes in summer, and in the thick wood in winter, and thus the inmates were protected from the cold. On the north and east side of Round Lake, Meteau and his tribe built their wigwams, and also on the east side of Posey Lake, and up at the head of Devil's Lake, north of Round Lake, were their council grounds. In the year 1835 a grand council was held there.

A few inhabitants had moved into the township of Adrian previous to the year 1830, but they had paid but little attention to the lands west. The first piece of land bought of the government was the west half of the northwest quarter of section 20, by Ira Alma, of Seneca county, New York, June 4, 1831. The next tract was taken up by Addison J. Comstock, of Adrian, on May 10, 1833, and was that upon which Rollin village and mills are located. In the spring of 1833 the whole country thereabouts was thoroughly explored. Joseph Beal and William, his son, and others, started from the vicinity of Adrian, by a southwest direction, to the section of the country where Morenci is now located. Following Bean creek up to near where Hudson is built, not knowing where they were, they found a section corner, set their compass and started for Round Lake. They were gone from home about a week, and in their long tramp not a house nor a white man were seen. The same spring Orson Green and Joseph Beal came out to the Bean creek country to find homes for themselves and friends. The night of April 10, 1833, they slept on the bank of Devil's Lake, On the morning of the 11th they caught a mess of fish and had a fine breakfast. On June 1, 1833, David Steer, of Belmont county, Ohio, took up the first land for farm purposes—the northwest quarter of section 4. In the same month the first family settled in the township on land located by Stephen Lapham, east one-half of the southwest quarter of section 4, and Levi Thompson and family were thus the first pioneers. There must have been many a sad and lonesome hour passed by the family; not a house within a dozen miles, not a man to say "good morning" to—a pioneer alone with his wife and three little children. But Mr. Thompson was not long to remain alone in the wild woods of Rollin. In August Erastus Aldrich and family settled on section 9, and in October Joseph Beal and his son, Porter, settled on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 10. They first put up a little shanty, large enough for the two to live in till they could build a house.

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This they accomplished without help. They cut logs and hewed them square, and in this way succeeded in building one of the nicest log houses there was in the woods for a long time. Early in January, 1834, William Beal settled on section 8, and up to March there were but four settlers in the township. But from that time to July the number largely increased. Among the settlers that moved into the township in 1834 were David Steer, on section 5; John T. Comstock, on section 7; Warner Aylesworth, section 28; John Upton, on section 28; Matthew Bennett, on section 24; Salem Vosburg, on section 22; James Macon, on section 27; Roswell Lamb, on section 29; Joseph S. Allen, on section 27; John R. Hawkins, on section 20; Levi Jennings, Orson Green and Jonathan Ball.

John R. Hawkins was born in the city of Oxford, England, in 1809, and came to America when a young man twenty-one years old. In 1834 he sought the wilds of southern Michigan and took up a quarter section of land in Rollin township. After clearing and preparing the soil for cultivation he added to his real estate until he became the possessor of 250 acres. He was a man of fair education, and had occupied the position of clerk in a hardware store in his native town before crossing the Atlantic. He died at the old homestead about 1882, when seventy-three years of age.

Levi Jennings was born in Milton, Saratoga county, New York, April 2, 1808. He was a lad of six years when his father died, and was then cared for by James Shucraft the following year, when he was taken into the home of an uncle, with whom he remained until he was sixteen years of age. He then returned to his mother's farm, where he operated with his two brothers for five years. He then purchased a small farm near by, and lived there until 1834, when he sold out and cast his lot with the pioneers of Rollin township. He landed in Ypsilanti on May 8, and there he left his family until he could determine upon a location. He looked around in Washtenaw county for a day or two, but not being pleased with the appearance of the land in that locality he came over into Lenawee and prospected along the creek in the western portion. He finally located eighty acres on section 22, in Rollin township, and from that day until his death he called it home. There were then only four families in the township, and his first business was the erection of a log cabin for the shelter of his family. In 1835 provisions were scarce and flour was worth fifteen dollars per barrel at Toledo, and this article could not be procured at any price in Adrian. Mr. Jennings finally managed to borrow thirty pounds from one of his far-away neighbors, and this, by

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strict economy, was made to last the family until after harvest. In his early experience in Lenawee county Mr. Jennings passed through the trials common to his neighbors, but these pioneers were men strong of muscle, and they had "come to stay." They were accordingly prepared to meet every emergency except direct starvation, and from this danger they were comparatively free. Some of them, it is true lived on bran bread, which was rather light food with which to furnish muscle for chopping wood and clearing land, but they ate the oftener and pulled safely through. Mr. Jennings assisted in cutting the first roads through the forests, building the first bridges, organizing the township, and establishing the first schools and churches. For a long period he was regarded as a leader in the enterprises which materialized, one by one, and which a section of country steadily increasing in population forced upon the people, who cheerfully accepted the burden. He served as justice of the peace, township clerk, and highway commissioner, and lived to see the wilderness transformed into smiling fields and busy villages.

Ephraim Sloan moved into the township with William Beal. He was born in Pawlet, Rutland county, Vermont, April 28, 1806. He lived with his parents until he was fourteen years old, when he went to Palmyra, N. Y., and lived with his uncle until he was twenty-one. In 1827 he went to Williamson, Wayne county, New York, where he purchased a farm and resided three years. He then sold out and went to Macedon, residing there until 1833, when he came to Michigan, and in the spring of 1834 located land on section 8, in Rollin, where he resided the remainder of his life. When a young man he followed carpentering, and assisted in building all the first mills on Bean creek, in Rollin. He also assisted in building a large number of the first houses and barns in the township. He was young when he came to Lenawee county, having everything to gain, and he took considerable interest in the topography of the surrounding country. He sent to Daniel B. Miller, land commissioner at Monroe, and made an arrangement by which he got a plat of the townships of Rollin and Wheatland (the latter in Hillsdale county), each month, showing the land still untaken. These plats afforded him an advantage that no one else enjoyed, and his services as "land looker" were in constant demand by the new-comers during the year 1834. He enjoyed his pioneer life here, and never met with any serious accident or misfortune. He always had enough to eat and wear, and to visit with the neighboring settlers, to hear the trees fall, and see the light from the burn-

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ing log heaps and brush piles at night were great enjoyment to him. He then knew every person for ten miles around, and all was as one family in sickness, trouble or want.

James Sloan settled on section 7, the place afterward known as the Patterson Landing. When he raised his house in the early spring of 1834 every man in town was present—nine in number—coming from all directions with guns in hand, with the firm step of men that felt they had something to do, to commence on new land covered with heavy timber, but they were equal to the great work before them. In June of this year the first death in the township occurred—the wife of John Upton. The funeral was held at the house of the deceased, and she was buried on the farm. The first white child born in the township was Mary Vosburg, Aug. 27, 1834, daughter of Salem and Lydia Vosburg. The first marriage in the township took place this year at the house of William Beal—Hiram Aldrich to Eliza Titus. They were married by Job Comstock, justice of the peace of the township of Adrian. As near as can be ascertained there were about twenty-three settlers in the township in the year 1834, each one feeling the need of constant effort to make themselves and families comfortable. The ground for their cabins had to be cleared and their cabins built, provisions to be brought from a distance, and a number of the settlers were with scanty means. The gun and fishing rod were sometimes brought into requisition to supply food for the family. But corn and potatoes were a necessity, food must be raised, for it could not be bought. The axe, the only necessary tool of the pioneer, was in constant use, its sound could be heard from early dawn till dewy eve; every day the little clearing would be wider, and the early settler would look over the work done through the day with pride. The winter of 1834-35 was very mild, but little snow, giving a fine opportunity for the settlers to chop fallow, build fences, and make their houses more comfortable. Of this work they took hold with alacrity, and the sound of the axe was heard early and late. The spring showed many fine fallows ready for the fire; five, ten and twenty acres had been chopped around the log houses, and many showed comfort and convenience.

The principles of religion, morals and temperance were warmly advocated. It is thought that religious meetings were held in the early part of 1835, at the house of Salem Vosburg, and other places. In April of this year a commencement was made on the saw mill at Rollin. Addison J. Comstock gave the management of the building to William Beal, and for this purpose he left his

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farm. About this time he sold the land on section 8 and bought the northeast quarter of section 20 and the east half of the southwest quarter of the same section, upon which he built a house and immediately occupied it. Mr. Beal employed Ephraim Sloan, Hosmer Clark and others to assist in the work.

In June of this year John Foster settled on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 27. Mr. Foster was born in County Derry, Ireland, March 21, 1807, and lived with his parents until he was twenty-five years old. In April, 1832, he started for America, landing in New York June 8. The cholera broke out in the city a short time after his arrival, and he went to Farmington, Ontario county, where he worked for a farmer until the spring of 1835. That spring he came to Michigan, landing in Adrian on May 15. He immediately commenced looking for land, and on June 1 he located the west half of the southeast quarter of section 27, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 34, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34, in Rollin, where he resided the remainder of his life. He cleared 110 acres, built a good house, barns, sheds, etc. In the winter of 1835-36, with one of his neighbors, he went to Adrian to the old Red mill. They went with an ox-team, being compelled to go by the way of Devil's Lake and thence through Rome Center. They were two days on the road, and then waited three days in Adrian for their "grist." Their money gave out on Sunday morning, and they were obliged to eat parched corn and drink river water for breakfast. Their grist was to be ground that morning, but just before their turn came the mill-dam gave way, and they were obliged to go home without their flour.

Barnabus Bonney settled on the southeast quarter of section 13. Samuel Comstock purchased a one-half interest in the lands of the Rollin mill property, put up a log house, and moved into it in July. John Haskins and his sons, William and Luther, settled on sections 24 and 26. John Haskins is thought to have been born in Taunton, Mass., Jan. 8, 1785, and there he resided until 1834, with the exception of about four years, when he lived in Maine. He was a carpenter and joiner, but owned a small farm in Taunton. In the fall of 1834 four families, Sylvester Boodry, wife and five children; William Haskins, wife and one child; John Haskins, wife and nine children, and Luther Haskins and wife, twenty-three in all, came to Lenawee county and all settled on adjoining farms in Rollin. John Haskins located 280 acres on sections 24 and 25, in Rollin, and 19, in Rome. He improved considerable land, built

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very good buildings, and became a thrifty farmer. He never did much at his trade after he came to Lenawee county, except to erect his own buildings and the Rollin town house. He died June 20, 1851.

Luther Haskins was born in Augusta, Me., Aug. 30, 1808. He came to Lenawee county with his father in 1834 and located a farm on section 26, in Rollin, where he resided the remainder of his life. When he was a young man he worked in a machine shop and cotton factory in Taunton, Mass., but afterward learned the carpenter trade with his father. He never followed his trade much after he came to Lenawee county. He built his own house and barns and assisted other settlers more or less, but he paid most of his attention to farming. In 1835 he was warned out to go to the Toledo war, and reported for duty at Tecumseh. He went all through the "war" without a scratch, and returned home after an absence of a week.

Sylvester Boodry was born in Massachusetts, May 23, 1787, and there he resided and owned a farm in Taunton until 1834, when he came to Michigan and located land on section 25, in Rollin. He was the first man to settle on section 25, and there was at that time but five or six families in the entire area that now comprises the township of Rollin. He cut a road through the woods for a distance of a mile and a half to get to his land, and afterward assisted in opening and cutting out nearly all the first roads in Rollin. He cleared fifty acres of land, built a good frame house and barn, and was one of the prominent and thrifty men of the township. He died of apoplexy, Feb. 23, 1841.

In May, 1835, Dr. Leonard G. Hall settled in the township; also, Daniel Rhoads and his son, William, settled on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 21. When the Rhoads family became settled, Dr. Hall made his home with them. The Doctor had many trials to encounter in ministering to the sick and afflicted —no roads nor bridges but those made by the settlers for their convenience. He soon married and settled on the farm afterward owned by the Cook brothers; later moved from that farm to the village of Rollin, where he lived a short time, and then to Hudson, where he resided the remainder of his life. In the summer of this year William Beal was appointed postmaster and Porter Beal mail carrier. Previous to the appointment of William Beal as postmaster all the mail for this section of country was distributed at Adrian. This was very inconvenient for settlers who had to go a distance of eighteen miles for their letters and papers. This change was received with much pleasure, and the pioneers began to feel

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that they were not to be deprived of all the advantages they had left in their old homes. The spring of this year was quite favorable for the burning of brush and log piles, and nearly every settler had a little piece of land cleared for corn and potatoes, and a little garden. Provisions had to be brought from a distance—sometimes from Monroe or Toledo—hence they were high and somewhat scarce. This gave the settlers a strong desire to raise all they could. New settlers were coming in, and all that could be raised would be needed. Teams were scarce, hence some did not clear the land of logs, but would simply burn the piles of brush and then plant corn and potatoes among the logs; in this way fine crops were raised. In the fall of 1835 the saw mill was raised. The raising of this building required considerable help; all within three or four miles were invited, and they came from all directions. The mill was started in November, giving the settlers the convenience of obtaining lumber without traveling so great a distance. They highly appreciated this advantage, as lumber was very much needed to make their cabins comfortable. Many very good floors had been made by splitting small logs that had been cut the right length, and then hewing the split pieces on one side. But this mode of making floors was very expensive.

But two houses were built in the village of Rollin in 1835, and preparations for the building of the grist mill were being made. Only three or four additional settlers moved into the township in the fall of the year. Bishop Van Wert settled on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 27, and Jacob Foster on the northwest quarter of section 22. In the fall of this year there must have been thirty-five or forty settlers scattered over the township. A more determined, active, resolute set of men could scarcely be found. There were no laggards here and no idlers, as it was no place for such. The first law suit was caused by an effort to sell whisky, by a man named Thomson, who had established a little trade south of the lake. He was notified to appear at Adrian, and this was the last effort to sell whisky for some time. There was considerable sickness this fall—mostly fever and ague—but as a general rule the people of the township were quite healthy. The winter of 1835-36 was more severe than the winter of 1834-35—more snow and colder—and this gave the settlers an opportunity to haul logs, of which they made good use. The saw mill was kept very busy, and large choppings were made. John Tingley, then living with his brother, north of Adrian, hired forty acres chopped and cleared that season, and in the fall of 1836 he removed to Rollin.

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The early home of John H. Tingley was not far from the Atlantic coast, in Sussex county, New Jersey, where his birth took place on Dec. 25, 1810. Upon coming to Michigan he first located in Adrian township, in 1833, entering 240 acres of government land. This he sold a year later and purchased another tract on section 11, upon which he labored two or three years, then turned it over to his father and brother, and coming into Rollin township purchased 180 acres of wild land. Upon this he resided the remainder of his life. He tilled the soil to good advantage and gathered around him all the accessories of a comfortable and convenient home, including a commodious residence, a good barn, stables, sheds, and all other necessary out-buildings, and he stocked the farm with good grades of domestic animals.

William Hathaway settled in the township in 1836, but had been among the earliest landholders. The axe had been kept very busy, and the crash of falling timber was heard early and late. The election this year was held at the house of Jacob Foster, who lived at the center of the township, and the township officers elected were nearly the same as the year before. Justices of the peace and constables were for the first time elected, and they were: Matthew Bennett, Orson Green, Leonard G. Hall, and Brayton Brown, justices of the peace, and William Hathaway, Ephraim Sloan, Elijah C. Bennett, and Joseph Allen, constables. Levi Sherman settled on the farm afterward owned by Merritt Sherman, and Josiah Ball on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 28. Beal Sloan settled on the farm where he lived the remainder of his life.

The spring of 1836 gave promise of more than usual interest to the settlers of the township. The Erie & Kalamazoo railroad was in course of construction, with the expectation that the village of Rollin would be one of the points made on its western route. The line for the road was surveyed, but that was all, and Hudson finally obtained this favored boon, in the building of the Michigan Southern road through that place. Preparations for building the grist mill moved forward with activity. A grist mill was one of the greatest needs of the community. There was no mill nearer than Adrian or Tecumseh, and there were but very few horse teams in the country. Ox teams were mostly used, and to go a distance of eighteen or twenty miles with an ox team was in those days quite an undertaking. But they had only to wait a short time for the new mill to start, and then they were saved much hard toil and exposure.

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The first store in the village of Rollin was started by Azel Hooker and was managed by a man by the name of Allen. The building used was the log house built by William Beal. Mr. Hooker, the proprietor, was a resident of Petersburg, Monroe county, to which place he had migrated from Penn Yan, N. Y., in 1832, when about thirty years old. He was a merchant and a Whig, and represented Monroe county in the state legislature in 1839. He was also a justice of the peace for several years. In 1840 he moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where he engaged in the transportation business, and nothing further is known of him.

Preparatory to the admission of Michigan as a state in the Union a census was taken, and Ephraim Sloan was appointed to perform that duty in Rollin township. He was engaged but one day in the work and what the number of inhabitants was cannot be ascertained, but at the time of taking the first state census, in October, 1837, there was a population of 508, with two saw mills, one grist mill, and two merchants within the confines of the township. A number of inhabitants settled in the village in 1836, but their names are not remembered. William Beal having moved onto his farm, Samuel Comstock was appointed postmaster, and in this year Ephraim Sloan took the contract for carrying the mail.

In the spring of 1836 the first religious organization was established by the Baptists, the meeting being held at the house of Matthew Bennett. The Methodists held meetings at the house of William Rhoades, and at the house of Dobson Page. A man by the name of Jackson was the first pioneer preacher, and he was a man much devoted to his calling. These meetings were generally held week-day evenings, and once in two weeks.

Dobson Page was born on a farm near New London, Conn., in the year 1780, and when seventeen years of age removed with his father and family to the town of Columbus, Chenango county, New York, where he resided until reaching his majority. He then left those frosty hills, where the pioneer had to struggle so hard to secure sufficient food to make life enjoyable, and went to New York City, where he engaged in boating on the Hudson river, between New York and Albany. He removed to the west in the fall of 1823, and after locating on several farms in the western part of New York state, he made up his mind to migrate to the Territory of Michigan—a bold move, but one that proved a success. On June 7, 1834, with his wife and two sons—Nicholas A., aged seventeen years, and John Olson, aged fifteen—he started for his new home.

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In October, 1835, he located in Rollin township, on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 28, and there he lived until his death, June 5, 1847.

The first public school was kept by William Rhoades, at his house, in the winter of 1836-37. It is thought a private school was kept in the summer of 1836, at the house of John T. Comstock, by Lucretia Beal. The first school house was built on the corner of the southwest quarter of section 22, but this house was burned a year or so afterward. In the winter of 1836-37 the Rollin grist mill was started. The starting of this mill was an event of great importance, not only to the township of Rollin, but to the western part of Lenawee and the eastern part of Hillsdale counties. For some years this was the only grist mill in this section, and it was kept running almost night and day.

The spring of 1837 gave promise of continued prosperity to the new settlement. This was the fourth year after the first settlement of the township. No serious drawback had been felt, the progress was onward, and if a few years more of comparative prosperity could have been secured, the early settlement of this section would have been more easy than the early settlement of most new countries. But there was a dark cloud hanging over the country that was soon to burst. The country had been flooded with paper money, under the wild-cat system of banking. This money had passed current in all exchanges, but in this year it was doomed to smash, and for a few years the greatest inconvenience was experienced with this useless money. To add to the hard times, provisions were very scarce and high in price. Wheat was worth three dollars per bushel, corn two and a half to three, and other classes of farm produce in proportion, making it very difficult for those who had to buy, and particularly for those that depended on their labor to earn money to support a family. Eastern money was the principal medium of exchange in use, and the people were very shy in taking even this. The state issued state scrip, but in a short time it was worth only fifty or sixty cents on the dollar. In 1842-43 wheat had become quite plentiful, but very low in price, forty to fifty cents per bushel being all it would bring in Hudson and Adrian, and part of the time only half cash at that. These were very close times, so close that some men were under the necessity of cutting green timber, burning it to ashes, and selling the ashes for six cents a bushel to get money to pay their taxes.

At what time the Friends held their first meeting in the township is unknown, but probably as early as 1836-37. Their first

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house of worship was built about one mile east of Addison, and a place for burial was established there at an early day.

Rollin possesses one of the finest mill privileges there is on Bean creek. It is seldom the water is so low that grinding cannot be done, and if circumstances had been more favorable for a village, it would undoubtedly have proved a healthy and beautiful one, the land being light and rolling, with a good farming country around it. Mr. Beal, as soon as he had completed the Rollin mills, made preparations to build the Quaker mills. The saw mill was built in 1837-38, and the grist mill a short time afterward.

The township of Rollin is one of the best agricultural districts in Lenawee county, and the thrifty farmers are profitably engaged in all classes of diversified farming. Considerable attention is given to the raising of fine stock, and some are buyers and shippers of the same. A very large portion of the grain raised is fed to stock on the farms. There are many fine homes in the township, an evidence of thrift and prosperity, and the great change has been brought about in the seventy-six years since the first log cabin was built—the first move from savage to civilized life. The log cabins have gone and beautiful structures have taken their places.

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CHAPTER XIX.

ROME TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES—NAME—FIRST SETTLEMENT—LYMAN W. BAKER, DAVID SMITH, JR., JOHN B. SCHUREMAN, THEODORICK LUTHER, JOSEPH M. BAKER AND OTHER PIONEERS—ORGANIZATION—FIRST ELECTION AND OFFICERS ELECTED—FIRST GROCERY—BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rome is in the northwestern part of Lenawee county, with the township of Rollin for its boundary on the west, Camridge on the north, Adrian on the east, and Dover and a small portion of Hudson on the south. It comprises Congressional township 6, range 2 east, and contains of course thirty-six sections of land. The only watercourse within this township is a small stream, or rather two streams that unite and form Sand creek or the west branch of the River Raisin, and Wolf creek flows through the northeastern corner of the township. Not unlike the other townships of Lenawee county, especially the region of country between the River Raisin and Bean creek, there is very little rough, untillable land, and the greater portion of it has been cleared of its native timber. The valleys of the streams are very productive, and this is equally true of the higher lands. A reasonable portion of the fields is given over to pasture for the various kinds of live stock, which are very extensively raised. It is one of the best agricultural districts in the county, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats, etc. The farmers are mostly well-to-do and possess fine residences and comfortable homes, as a trip through the township will readily make manifest. Although possessing no railroad facilities, being the only township in the county without this means of travel, nor having any large commercial mart within its borders, it has a rich soil, an enterprising population, and all the elements of a thrifty farming district.

The township was named in 1834 by Lyman W. Baker, presumably after the famous capital of the ancient Roman empire.

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Prior to 1835 it was a part of Logan, or Adrian, as it is now known.

Lyman W. Baker, from the time of his first settlement in the township, in the spring of 1833, was one of its most active men. He came in before its organization, and during the meeting held at a logging-bee was made secretary and instructed to write to the president of the Legislative Council and ask if the township might organize. There was soon received a reply in the affirmative, and at the meeting of the twenty-seven voters in the township, Mr. Baker proposed it be called Rome, David Smith, Jr., proposed the name of Junius. It was put to vote by ballot and Rome had three majority. The chairman then declared the township should be called Rome, and secretary Baker so informed the Legislative Council. In 1837, Mr. Baker was elected justice of the peace and continued in the office until about 1849. He subsequently represented the township in the county board of supervisors, and for a period of thirty years was postmaster at Wolf Creek. He was commissioned twenty times as notary public, and in 1840 was made deputy United States marshal. In addition to the duties of his various offices, being a man of great industry and energy, he carried on farming.

David Smith, Jr., came to Lenawee county and settled in Rome township in the spring of 1832. He labored industriously for years with slow returns, and succeeded in building up a comfortable home from the wilderness. He proved just such a man as was needed in the early settlement of the township, his labors not being confined to his own personal interests, but from the very first he encouraged the settlement of a good class of people, and he was foremost in the enterprises which were inaugurated for the general good of the community. He was born near the town of Constable, St. Lawrence county, New York, Oct. 30, 1812, and came to Lenawee county in 1832, the year before the arrival of his father, David Smith, Sr., who located nearly 200 acres of land on section 6, in what was then Logan, but is now Adrian township. Like his father, David Smith, Jr., contributed his full share toward all that was necessary to be done in establishing the educational and religious institutions which have such an important bearing upon the moral and intellectual welfare of the community He was twenty years of age upon coming here, and being blessed with good health and strength, accomplished a very great amount of work during the following thirty years.

The earliest settlers who came to this township with their families were Sturgis L. Bradley, John B. Schureman, Sylvester

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Knapp, William and Theodorick Luther, Allen Hubbard, and Joseph M. Baker, who came in 1832, 1833, and 1834, from New York state.

John B. Schureman was born in Westchester, Westchester county, New York, April 26, 1795. He lived in the county of his birth until the spring of 1832, when he came to Lenawee county and settled on sections 22 and 23, in Rome township, taking up 320 acres of government land. He also entered 160 acres in Dover. He at once built a house, in 1832, and it immediately became headquarters for all new settlers. Mr. Schureman was a well educated man, with considerable business experience, and the settlers depended upon him in many ways. He built his house on a beautiful eminence on the south side of the road, one mile east of Rome center. Sturgis L. Bradley settled on section 23, about the same time, and built his house a few rods north of Mr. Schureman's, and Sylvester Knapp also settled on section 22, and built about a half mile west. William Luther lived about one mile south, and these four families comprised pretty much all the inhabitants of the township at that time. During the three or four following years a large number of settlers came in, Mr. Schureman's house being headquarters for nearly all the immigrants who were looking for homes. He accommodated all that came, lending them all the aid and giving them all the information possible. Mr. Schureman was a man of ability, with a good education for those days, possessing a good knowledge of all kinds of business, hence he was at once looked upon by the settlers as their superior in matters of public welfare. The township of Rome was organized at his house and the first town meeting was held there. He built one of the first saw mills that was erected west of Adrian, the same being located on his farm, one-half mile south of his house. He was the first supervisor of the township, also the first postmaster, and he held all the offices in the township within the gift of the people. He was always a very prominent man in the township, being highly honored and respected by all for his uniform kindness and good judgment. He lived to see every foot of land in Rome owned by actual settlers, and the township become one of the wealthiest and most productive townships in the county. He died March 25, 1879.

Theodorick Luther was one of the prominent figures in the scenes of the early history of Rome township, where he first made his settlement in 1834. He was born in South Hero, Vt., March 23, 1799. He resided with his parents until he was twenty-one years

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old, and by them was reared as a farmer, receiving a good school education in the Empire State, to which his parents removed while he was young. The family lived in the neighborhood of Plattsburg, N. Y., until 1831, and for the last ten years of his residence there Theodorick Luther followed various kinds of a mechanical business, such as building barns, wagons, sleighs, etc., he having a natural ability in that line. In August, 1831, he came to Michigan and made a settlement at Superior, Washtenaw county, where he resided three years. In the summer of 1834 he sold out and came to Lenawee county, locating some lands in Rome township, joining on the west a tract that had been entered by his father, William Luther. There he resided the remainder of his life. Not being entirely content with his agricultural pursuits, in the winter of 1834-5, in company with his father he built a saw mill on the River Raisin, which ran through their land, and with it sawed lumber to build their own houses and barns, besides doing considerable work for neighbors and new settlers. In 1847 Mr. Luther built a steam saw mill that was for many years well and favorably known throughout Rome township. It was a great benefit to the community in more ways than one, and the enterprise of Mr. Luther in erecting it was commendable. Fortunately, when he and his father came here, they had quite a sum of money, more than was necessary to purchase their farms, and being among the very earliest pioneers, they had their choice of the land, but preferred to have small farms and nearer neighbors. Theodorick Luther filled the place of an estimable citizen, a kind father, and a loving husband, until April 25, 1887, when he was called from this vale of tears by the Angel of Death.

Joseph M. Baker was born in Adams, Mass., Feb. 19, 1780. When he was quite young his parents removed to Ira, Rutland county, Vermont, where he lived with them until the year 1800, when he left home and went to Manchester, Ontario county, New York, where he purchased a farm in the woods. He at once commenced clearing his land, and built a log cabin. He married a pioneer's daughter, reared a family of eleven children, and resided there until the country was well improved. He erected a large and fine house, and the family enjoyed all the comforts and many of the luxuries of that period. But he had five sons, and as they became men they grew uneasy and wanted homes and farms of their own. Michigan at that time being the Eldorado, these young men began to talk about emigrating to that unknown country, and the parents, rather than have the family separated, finally decided to

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sell and abandon the pleasant home they had worked so hard to make, again to go into the woods and start once more. This they did, and in the spring of 1833 Joseph M. Baker and the entire family came to Michigan and settled in the virgin forest of Lenawee county. Mr. Baker purchased from the government 1,000 acres of land on sections 12, in Rome, 5, 6, and 7, in Adrian, and 30, in Franklin. Each of his sons was given 160 acres, and his daughters eighty acres of land. The family arrived in the woods on Aug. 7, 1833, and this day is now celebrated by Mr. Baker's descendants, to the number of nearly four hundred, by the annual Baker picnic. Joseph M. Baker died in Adrian township, May 27, 1872.

William Luther was born in Bennington, Bristol county, Rhode Island, Sept. 28, 1774, and when a child moved with his parents to New Hampshire, afterward going to Vermont, where he lived until about the year 1800. He then moved to Plattsburg, N. Y., where he purchased a farm and lived until 1832, when he came to Michigan and took up the northeast quarter of section 27, in Rome. He possessed quite a sum of money when he came into the township and could have purchased a large tract of land, but he preferred to have neighbors. He was one of the earliest settlers in the township, and was active in doing all he could for its growth and development. He was ever ready to assist and encourage the new settlers as they came in, and lived to see the entire township settled up, and many fine farms and buildings wrought out of the forest. He died in Rome, Oct. 2, 1841.

Daniel Bates was another of the early settlers of Rome who became prominent in the civic affairs of the township. He was born in Pownal, Binghamton, county, Vermont, Aug. 8, 1800, but moved with his father, Stephen Bates, who was a Revolutionary soldier, to New Lisbon, Otsego county, New York, when he was about eighteen months old. In 1811, the family removed to Erie county, in the same state, and there Daniel Bates was reared, assisting his father in clearing up a farm, and there he lived until he was eighteen years old, when he commenced on a farm for himself. He took an "article" for some land and lived upon it ten years, when he sold his "chance" for $400 and purchased another farm in the town of Clarence, in the same county, where he lived until 1835. He then sold out and came to Lenawee county, and purchased 200 acres of land of Job Comstock, on section 10, in Rome. This was all new land, but a log shanty had been erected, with shake roof and split log floor. Mr. Bates cleared up his first purchase, and added to it until he owned 520 acres, and he built a

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good frame house with barns and sheds. He was a sturdy, honest, energetic man, a thrifty farmer, and a good citizen. In his early settlement in Rome, he was alive to every enterprise that would benefit the township or county, assisting in cutting through roads, building bridges, erecting school houses and churches, and advancing the social and material interests of the community. He died on the land he purchased, Jan. 13, 1878. In religious faith he was a Baptist, having united with the church in 1832, and he always lived a consistent Christian life.

Winslow Bates was the eldest son of Daniel Bates, and he was born in Erie (now Newstead), Erie county, New York, Oct. 11, 1819. He lived with his father until he was twenty-three, coming to Michigan with his parents in 1835, and he resided in Rome township the remainder of his life. He was a genuine pioneer, having assisted his father in clearing up his farm, and he saw the township transformed from a wilderness to a high state of cultivation. When he first saw the township, there were only a very few log shanties within its limits, but he saw them all gradually replaced by comfortable, and, in many instances, elegant brick and frame houses. Every acre of land in Rome is owned and occupied by farmers, and there is not an eighty-acre lot in the township but what a farmer can get a good living from. There are no large swamps or marshes within the township limits. Winslow Bates was elected highway commissioner in 1854, and was annually re-elected as long as he would accept the office. He was also elected justice of the peace, and filled the office one term. He was always an enthusiastic Republican, and he posted the first call in the township for a Republican caucus, in the spring of 1854, the notices being written by James H. Parker. The Republicans carried the township that spring, and have elected a majority of the officers in nearly every year since.

The township of Rome was organized in 1835, and the first election was held that year, the following persons being elected to fill the more important of the township offices: John B. Schureman, supervisor, Theodorick Luther, James Allen, and John Bates, assessors. The first grocery was opened by Messrs. Knowles and Halstead.

The Baptist church of Rome was founded in the fall of 1839, being the sixth organization of that denomination to be established in Lenawee county. The Rev. H. Churchill is the present incumbent of the pastorate, having been installed therein in the summer

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of 1905. In point of membership this church is one of the smallest in the county.

Rome, familiarly known as "Rome Center," is a hamlet appreciated by farmers in their vicinity.

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CHAPTER XX.

WOODSTOCK TOWNSHIP.

TOPOGRAPHY—ORGANIZATION—FIRST ELECTION AT THE HOME OF JESSE OSBORN—FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE—NATURAL FEATURES—FIRST SETTLEMENT—JESSE OSBORN, CHARLES M. McKENZIE AND OTHER PIONEERS—FIRST TOWNSHIP MEETING AND OFFICERS ELECTED—FIRST MILL—CEMENT CITY—TWO FOUL MURDERS—SCHOOLS—ORSAMUS LAMB.

Topographically, this township enjoys the distinction of being among the most irregular in Lenawee county. The township was erected by action of the state legislature, approved March 23, 1836, from territory then embraced in the township of Franklin. The house of Jesse Osborn was designated as the place for holding elections.

Jesse Osborn was born in Newburgh, Orange county, New York, in 1784, and lived with his parents until after he had reached man's estate. His parents then moved to Cayuga county and purchased a farm, upon which they lived for several years, and Jesse lived with them during the time. In 1824 he came to Michigan, and landed in Detroit with his family, bringing his own team and wagon. He was the first man to drive a team from Detroit to Monroe after the War of 1812. When he arrived at Monroe he could find no house to live in, and finally went up the River Raisin about five miles and occupied an old deserted house, where a woman and five children had been murdered by the Indians, the blood-stains being on the floor at the time. They occupied this house until winter. In the latter part of August Mr. Osborn went to Tecumseh, but could not get a house up and make it sufficiently comfortable for the winter, so he returned to Monroe and stayed until the spring of 1825. In June, 1824, he purchased eighty acres of land adjoining the Judge Stacy farm, in Tecumseh, a part of it being now used for the cemetery. He raised the first wheat in the

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county on this farm. He lived there until 1832, when he sold out to William H. Hoag and purchased 120 acres on section 9, in Woodstock. He built a large log house and kept a hotel on the Chicago turnpike until 1857. He then sold out and moved to Coffey county, Kansas, where he died in 1865. He was the first man to purchase land in Woodstock township and Cornelius Millspaugh was the first settler, he pre-empting his land some years previous. Thomas Jowls and Mary Ann Millspaugh were the first couple to be married in the township. Jesse Osborn built the first school house, in 1834, and Alvin Chase taught the first school.

Bean creek, or Tiffin river, as it is called on the early maps, flows through a small portion of the township, maintaining a course a little north of west until it reaches the east and west quarter line of section 32, when it makes an abrupt turn to the southward and enters the township of Rollin. This is the largest water course in the township, but there are other small ones, fed by springs and the lakes. A portion of the township is very broken and rugged, and it contains a dozen or more of picturesque little lakes, the three larger ones being called respectively Devil's, Goose, and Silver lakes. "Prospect Hill," near the eastern boundary-line of the township, is one of the highest elevations in the state.

This township was originally surveyed by Benjamin Hough and Robert Clark, Jr., and in their notes accompanying the report of the survey they describe the land as being hilly and broken, swampy and marshy in places, and the soil third rate and poor. But, notwithstanding their discouraging statements in regard to the soil, the land is principally owned by actual residents, who have strenuously endeavored to cultivate and improve it, and a comparison with other townships in the county will show that their efforts have not been in vain. Choice farming land lies in the valleys of the streams. Some of the land is still covered with natural forest trees, thinned out, of course, by the process of seventy-five years of culling in the search for desirable timber for various purposes. Being a purely agricultural and dairy district, in this respect it maintains a high standard of excellence. The soil averages with other lands in the county in fertility and value, being well adapted to certain features of the farming industry, and the farms are rendered profitable according to the energy and intelligence employed. Long years before the white man entered the territory, this was a favorite rendezvous for the Indians in passing through the country, and doubtless was the scene of stealthy plottings against the

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enemies of their own race, equally as often as against the white intruder.

As stated above, the honors of first settlement are due to Cornelius Millspaugh, but he was a resident here only a short time—a year or two, perhaps—and he then sold and went further west to what is known as Somerset Center, in Hillsdale county. In November, 1834, Willard Joslin and Nahum Lamb moved into the township with their families. Mr. Joslin was born, April 29, 1793, and came to Michigan from Erie county, New York. His family was among the very earliest of the pioneers of this section, and while he lived Mr. Joslin discharged with unshrinking energy the duties devolving upon him as a frontier citizen. He was an old-line Whig politically, and a stanch supporter of Henry Clay and his associates. He died in Woodstock township, Sept. 18, 1842. Nahum Lamb was born in Charlton, Mass., in 1794, but was a farmer in Wales township, Erie county, New York, prior to his migration to Michigan. He took up a farm on the line of the Chicago turnpike, on section 10, the farm afterward owned by Garrett F. Harris. About 1860 he sold this farm and moved to the village of North Adams, Hillsdale county, where he was engaged in the mercantile business the remainder of his active career.

Benjamin Laur settled on section 12, in the month of April, 1834. He was an active, industrious man, upright in his dealings, a good farmer, and later in life a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He lived to see his honest industry crowned with success, the wilderness around him bloom and blossom as the rose, and the reclaimed forest give place to fields of plenty. The cabin in which the members of his family sheltered themselves has long since given place to a spacious and comfortable home.

Soon the tide of immigration and the spirit of enterprise brought new accessions, new neighbors, new friendships, and new associations. After those already enumerated, came William Western, who settled on section 8 and subsequently removed to Wisconsin with his family. Next, George W. Clark, a son-in-law of Jesse Osborn. He has been described as a man of fine sensibilities, of superior mind, of strict integrity, a gentleman with a high sense of honor, careful of giving offense and quick to resent an insult, sincere in his profession of friendship and an honored and open foe. But in the springtime of his usefulness consumption carried him over the unrelenting gulf of death. Thomas McCourtie, who first settled on section 11, and soon thereafter on section 9, was a

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man of indomitable perseverance and industry and lived to accumulate a splendid farm property. Isaac Smith settled on section 10, one-half mile east of Nahum Lamb's place. He was born in Connecticut, May 3, 1787, and there he lived until after he was twenty-one. He then went to New York, and finally settled in Paris, Oneida county. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and followed that business until he was about fifty years old. In the fall of 1835 he came to Lenawee county, settling in Woodstock, on the Chicago turnpike, and there he resided as long as he was able to attend to any kind of business. He died in Woodstock, Jan. 16, 1879.

Charles M. McKenzie settled on the western shore of Devil's Lake, in an indentation of its shore, to which he gave the euphonious name of "McKenzie's Port." He was born in Hartland, Vt., June 1, 1800. In the spring of 1830, he tied a few things in a handkerchief, and with but fifty cents in his pocket, he bade his wife and three children good-bye, turned his face and footsteps toward the West, and in the fall of the same year reached Tecumseh. Although he had never served an apprenticeship as a carpenter, he took up the square and compass, and laid out and completed one of the first frame houses put up in that village. In 1831 he came to Adrian. In 1833 his wife and children came on from the East, with a number of other settlers, whom Mr. McKenzie had induced to leave the old Granite State and come to Michigan, which he claimed to be the flower garden of the west. In 1834 he moved to the township of Woodstock with his family, and lived in a log cabin which stood at the head of the lake then called by the Indians, "Michenmantou." The cabin had neither doors, windows, nor floors, but Mr. McKenzie took lumber with him, and it was soon fully equipped. For a number of years it afforded shelter for many a weary traveler. The meats at this primitive hotel consisted of fish, turkey, and venison, and the fruits were whortleberries, cranberries, and blackberries, which were bountifully brought in by the Indians, who were glad to exchange them for pumpkins and potatoes, or anything that the white squaw had to give them. During the nights, the wolves and bears were frequent visitors, but they were not welcome by a lone mother with four small children, as most of the time the husband was obliged to be away, at work in Adrian. Mr. McKenzie named the town of Woodstock after a small village in Vermont. After finding that through a mistake of the land commissioner, nine-tenths of the eighty acres he had entered from the government, and paid for, was lying in the lake, he decided to

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return with his family to Adrian, and there, in 1843, for the second time he engaged in the brick-making business, which he pursued the remainder of his active life. The wrong sustained in the purchase of his farm was subsequently righted by a special act of Congress, passed for his relief while Hon. Robert McClelland was a member of that body. Mr. McKenzie deeded back the water and received instead eighty acres of land. In 1832, when the new and wilderness Territory of Michigan was threatened with war and an Indian invasion by Black Hawk, he was among the first to shoulder his musket to protect the then frontier. Again, in 1834, when the people of the young Territory thought they were being wronged by the adjoining state of Ohio, he joined the little army that made the demonstration against the invading Buckeyes. Mr. McKenzie was a patriot in every sense of the word, yet, like most men, he had his peculiarities. He was always sympathetic, kind-hearted, and ever ready to do work in a good cause.

Joseph Younglove settled on section 36, where he opened a hotel on the new road opened from Adrian to the Chicago road, in the western part of Woodstock. He held numerous offices in the township, sustained a good reputation, and finally removed to Illinois. Richard Osborn also settled on section 36 and reared a large family of children, who distinguished themselves in various pursuits of life. He always sustained a spotless reputation and maintained an honorable record. Susanna Sanford settled on section 15, coming to the township with a grown-up family of seven sons and two daughters. Five of the sons and both daughters were married and had families of their own. Mrs. Sanford was a woman of more than ordinary abilities, of generous impulses, strict integrity, pure womanly affections, and with heroic resolves. Her sons were named as follows: Malachi, Ezekiel W., Joseph B., Ezra., Wardel W., and Lewis, the latter of whom held several offices of trust in the township.

There are many more that should receive a passing notice, but the names and facts concerning them have been lost in the years that have intervened. Those pioneer days were days of toil, privation, and suffering. To rear the rude dwelling, subdue the forest, prepare the soil, fence the lands, harvest the crops, and in short create a home with anything like comfort, required indomitable courage, untiring industry, and unwearied attention. Yet those noble men who forsook the luxurious ease of their Eastern homes, the scenes of their childhood, the graves of their fathers and mothers and kindred friends, and those noble women who left

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behind them the luxuries of refinement and ease, the allurements of society and style, are worthy of the blessings which the most sanguine of them may have pictured, as well as the gratitude of an enlightened people.

The first township meeting in Woodstock was held at the house of Jesse Osborn on April 4, 1836. The officers elected were: Nahum Lamb, supervisor; Thomas McCourtie, township clerk; David Terrell, Samuel Dunn, and Joseph Younglove, justices of the peace; Israel Titus, Ezekiel W. Sanford, and Willard Joslin, assessors; Jesse Osborn and John Binns, directors of the poor; Charles M. McKenzie and Jedediah P. Osborn, constables; Nelson Terrel, Michael Chool, and Isaac Titus, commissioners of highways; William Western, Joseph Younglove, and Mitchell Gue, commissioners of schools; Alonzo L. Smith, William Babcock, and Wardell W. Sanford, school inspectors; Ezekiel W. Sanford, pound master; Benson Hulin, sealer of weights and measures.

Alonzo L. Smith, who was one of the first school inspectors of Woodstock township, was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, April 25, 1814, and lived with his father until he was twenty-one, learning the carpenter's trade. He came to Michigan with his parents in 1835, and followed his trade until the spring of 1839, when he settled on section 11, on land that he had purchased about three years before. He taught school during three winters, in Cambridge and Woodstock townships, but after 1839 he followed farming exclusively. He at one time was elected highway commissioner, and filled the office of school inspector for at least twenty years. He was also elected justice of the peace and served one term. He was an influential man, took an interest in public affairs, and from the first was active in organizing the school districts in the township, laying out roads, building bridges, etc. He was probably as well known as any man in the township.

In December, 1835, John Talbot commenced preparations for building a mill on Bean creek, near the outlet of Devil's Lake, and it was finished in August, 1836. The mill is said to have been situated near the southwest corner of section 33, and it was the pioneer grist mill of the township, proving a great accommodation to the settlers. It was a small affair, however, and when run to its full capacity it was unable to do the grinding for even the northern portion of the Bean Creek Valley. In a short time there was quite a collection of houses, shops, etc., around the mill, and the place received the name of Peru. In the fall of 1837, Mr. Talbot concluded he could obtain a better power farther down the stream,

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and commenced a new race and mill. Although the mill property was nearly all within the limits of Woodstock, yet the mill was located just south of the township line, in the edge of Rollin. The new mill commenced operations in the month of July, 1838, and very soon thereafter all the denizens of Peru moved to and settled around the new mill-site. In the political campaign of 1840, because nearly every voter of the burg was a Whig, and coon skins (one of the Whig campaign emblems) were displayed at nearly every door, Thomas McCourtie nicknamed the place "Coon Town," an appellation it did not outgrow for many years. On April 8, 1847, the village was platted and given the name of Harrison but soon thereafter became generally known as Addison. It is situated in two townships, with perhaps the greater part of the residence portion in Rollin. In 1840 Jesse Osborn and David Terrell built a saw mill on Goose creek, in the northern part of the township. The mill at Addison was sold to Darius C. Jackson in 1842, and about that time a saw mill was built there. A new grist mill was built in the fall of 1848, and an extensive milling business is still done there. The village has several reliable merchants and is surrounded by a fine farming country.

Cement City, on the line between Woodstock township and Jackson county, is also a thriving village. A large cement factory is located there, the site being selected because of the discovery of extensive marl beds in the surrounding country. The growth of the place has been quite rapid, and a bright future for it is confidently expected.

The township of Woodstock has been the scene of two foul murders, or more properly of five, for one was a quadruple murder. The particulars of these foul crimes have been given about as follows by another writer, who was familiar with the circumstances:

Mr. and Mrs. Bivins had long been residents of the township, and had won the respect and esteem of all their neighbors. They had but one child, a boy named David. He was not different from other boys, except that he was noticed to have a very revengeful disposition. At an early age he married a daughter of Ezra Sanford. She died July 5, 1862, and it was afterward thought that David was instrumental in her "taking off." At the time of her death she was but nineteen years of age. In February, following, he married his second wife, a daughter of Thomas Brownell, a citizen of Rollin township. Miss Laura Brownell was a young lady of great personal attractions, and appeared to be much attached to her husband, and they lived happily for a time. David

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took a notion that he ought to have a deed to his father's farm, and to induce him to deed it, David enlisted in the army. His idea was that his parents would rather deed him their home than have their only son go into the army. In this he was mistaken. Learning his mistake, he hoped he would not receive his commission and appeared disappointed when it came. He subsequently deserted the army, and at the house of his father-in-law had an interview with his father, who besought him with tears to endeavor in some way to earn an honorable living. As it was not safe for David to stay there, his father gave him $100, expressing the hope that it was the last money he would ever ask of him. David went to Grafton, in the state of Ohio, and engaged in the sale of Blackman's medicines, and earned some money. While thus employed, he made the acquaintance of Miss Myra Hart, the daughter of a drygoods merchant of Grafton. He was smitten with her charms, and it is believed made some progress in gaining her affections. But there was a Woodstock lady in the way of a consummation of his wishes. He resolved to be rid of this encumbrance, and at the same time secure the property he would need to support Miss Hart. With this thought uppermost in his mind, he left Grafton for Michigan, in January, 1865. He went to his father's house and had an interview with his parents and wife, and then to Hudson the same day. At the livery stable of Green & Johnson he applied for a saddle horse. Mr. Johnson informed him that they had none, but could furnish him a light buggy. It was winter, but the ground was bare. He gave orders to have the horse and vehicle ready on the arrival of the night train from the east. Having made these arrangements he went east on the afternoon train. He returned on the night train, took the horse and buggy, and driving to the vicinity of his father's house, hitched the horse among some bushes by the roadside. Going into the house, he found that his father and mother were absent, taking care of a sick neighbor. His wife was alone. He sent her for his father, saying he must see him immediately. Mrs. Bivins accompanied her husband home. David seated himself beside his father, under pretense of private conversation, and thus held his attention while he presented a pistol to his head and fired. The old man dropped dead. His mother was next slain, and then he faced his wife. She pleaded with him for the sake of their unborn child to spare her life, but the image of Myra Hart was before his eyes, and the brute at once murdered his wife and their child. He then set fire to the house and retraced his steps to Hudson. He arrived there in time to

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take the morning train eastward. A robe dropped from the buggy told who the murderer and incendiary was, and he was immediately arrested. He died in the Michigan state prison.

The other murder was that of Rhoda Pennock, who was killed by her husband, James P. Pennock, on April 22, 1865. Mr. Pennock had formerly lived in the city of Adrian, and there owned the McKenzie farm. He removed to Woodstock about the year 1854. He was upward of six feet in height, and in 1865 he was sixty-seven years old, and his hair was perfectly white. He owned 160 acres of land on the shore of Devil's Lake, on section 34. He was a profane man, excitable and passionate, but had never been intemperate, and although penurious, had never been deemed dishonest. On the question of domestic economy Pennock and his wife had had frequent quarrels. Their son-in-law had been living with them, and most of the household furniture belonged to him and to his wife. They had determined to live apart from the old folks, but the old man objected to a removal of the furniture. Mrs. Pennock took sides with the young folks, and the result was a series of family quarrels. On the afternoon of the day of the crime, just before dark, the neighbors discovered Pennock's barn to be on fire. They rushed over there and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. When this was done, the house was discovered to be on fire. This fire also was extinguished, but while they were engaged there Pennock succeeded in firing the barn so effectively that it was destroyed. When this third fire was discovered it first occurred to the neighbors that Pennock was the incendiary. Mrs. Pennock was nowhere around, and as darkness had now come on, they procured lights and went in search of her. They found her lifeless body under a bridge which spanned a small stream running into the lake. He had killed her by blows on the head with some blunt instrument.

The township of Woodstock has today within her borders seven excellent schools, exclusively of the high and graded schools in the village of Addison. These institutions of learning are in charge of a corps of specially trained instructors, who receive compensation according to their attainments and efficiency. No township in the county has a better system of public schools or a more appreciative class of patrons.

The township now, as a whole, presents a striking contrast to what it was when the early surveyors made their unfavorable reports. The majestic solitudes, before those days unbroken, save by the howling of the wild beast, the war of the elements, or the

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peals of the reverberating thunder, now respond to the busy hum of industry, the scream of the locomotive, and the chime of the church-going bell. Where the red man once bivouacked around his camp-fire, with his girdle of wampum strung with the scalps of his enemies, and then whirled into mazes of the war-dance, now fields of plenty and homes of industry, comfort, elegance, and luxury, gladden the eye of the beholder. Where the unsightly swamps and quagmires and waste places marred the symmetry and beauty of nature, now arises the stately manufactory, with its thundering machinery, all subjected to the control of man, for the good of the generation—yes, and of generations yet unborn; where vice, ignorance, and superstition was once the rule, now it is the exception, and institutions flourish which are worthy of the progress of the age, and a bright prospect opens for the future.

Considerable of the data for this chapter has been taken from an address which was delivered by Orsamus Lamb, in March, 1877. Mr. Lamb was for many years one of the most prominent and active citizens of Woodstock township, a sketch of which would not be complete without appropriate mention of him.

Orsamus Lamb was born, Jan. 23, 1819, in Erie county, New York. He came to Lenawee county with his father, Nahum Lamb, who settled in Woodstock, in November, 1834, upon a farm on the line of the Chicago turnpike, in section 10. About 1860 the old gentleman sold his farm and moved to the village of North Adams, Hillsdale county, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Orsamus Lamb lived in Woodstock, engaged in farming, until January, 1868, when he removed to the city of Adrian. While residing in Woodstock, he held several public offices of importance and trust, having been elected school inspector when he was but twenty-one years of age, and this office he held for six years. He was also elected to the office of justice of the peace, at the age of twenty-three, and held the position for twenty-six consecutive years. He was elected supervisor of Woodstock for nineteen successive years. In 1867, he was appointed county drain commissioner, and held that position six years, when he resigned to accept the office of justice of the peace, to which office he was twice re-elected. He was always a prominent man in the county, earnest, energetic, and diligent, constantly working for the advancement and improvement of the county and the welfare of the people. He was a self-made man, with a laudable ambition for the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. In politics, he was always Democratic, and took an active part in all campaigns, as an organizer and public speaker.

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CHAPTER XXI.

CAMBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—DRAINAGE—EARLY SETTLERS—REV. WILLIAM N. LYSTER, JAMES KING AND OTHER PIONEERS—CHARLES BLACKMAR, FIRST SETTLER—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—NATHAN S. WHEELER—JOHN RAWSON—FIRST TOWNSHIP MEETING—OFFICERS ELECTED—FIRST MAIL ROUTE—FIRST STORE—FIRST SAW MILL—FIRST MINISTERS—PETER ONSTED.

That part of Lenawee county which is known as the township of Cambridge comprises Congressional township 5, range 2 east, and contains, of course, thirty-six sections of land. It is bounded on the north by Jackson county, on the east by Franklin township, on the south by Rome township, and on the west by the township of Woodstock. This township is watered by Wolf creek and its branches, the main stream flowing in a southeasterly direction. The surface of the township is rolling, with many picturesque lakes, giving variety to the landscape. The soil is a sandy loam, occasionally gravelly, and the township originally consisted of oak openings, with a soil admirably suited for grain and grass. On the line between the townships of Cambridge and Franklin is one of the most charming of the many beautiful lakes of Lenawee county, but it has been given the unpoetical cognomen, Sand Lake. It has no visible inlet or outlet, and the water supply is supposed to be afforded by subterranean springs. When first seen by white men the lake was two or three feet lower than it is today, but the cause of this phenomenon is a question for the scientist, rather than the historian.

Among what may be termed the early settlers of the township are the following: Rev. Henry Tripp, Rev. William N. Lyster, Dr. Benjamin Workman, and James King. These were in some respects remarkable men, and they exerted considerable influence upon the settlers in that portion of Lenawee county. Rev. Tripp

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later moved across the line into Franklin township, and he is given appropriate mention in the chapter devoted to that division of the county.

The Rev. William N. Lyster, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, an Irishman by birth, was in personal appearance, and in his general make-up the very counterpart of the typical pioneer citizen. Delicately formed, reared in luxury and wealth, he was educated for the ministry, and could have occupied any Episcopal pulpit in the country. He was, in fact, rector of Christ church in Detroit for a time, and also at one time preached in Tecumseh. But he became fascinated with the beauty of Sand Lake and its surroundings, and having inherited wealth, he purchased and at one time owned nearly all the land about the lake. With the culture and education fitting him for what he termed the best society in any country, he was in manners, and in all his life, simple as a child. While he could have received a large salary and occupied a prominent pulpit, he preferred the simple, unostentatious life that he led upon the banks of Sand Lake, to that of any other in the world. There was nothing rough or harsh in his organism, or in his preaching. His sermons were models of persuasive eloquence, and he sometimes wore his clerical robes, but often preached without them. His distinguishing characteristics were simplicity and self-abnegation. Lenawee county has had many noble, christian men in the ministry, in its numerous churches and sects, but among them all it would be difficult to find the peer of Rev. William N. Lyster in all those qualities which go to make up our highest ideal of what a clergymen should be. He is given further mention on another page, in the chapter devoted to church history.

James King was an Englishman of superior education and acquirements, and it is said that he was a graduate of one of the famous universities in his native country. Falling in love with the lake, in 1835 he purchased land upon its southern border, from the government, and built a log house upon an eminence commanding a magnificent view. He was a man of fine presence, of cultured mind and extensive learning, had mingled with the best society in his native England, and in knowledge of poetry, literature, and art, had no peer in all the region of country where he established his pioneer habitation. But in that most practical and useful of all arts and acquirements, especially for a man with a wife and children dependent upon him—the art of making a living on a farm, in a new country—he was a failure when compared with some of his neighbors who could scarce read their mother tongue. His

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accomplished wife, reared as she had been in luxury and wealth, knew absolutely nothing of domestic life or of its requirements, especially as the wife of a farmer without money. Spending, as she did, much of her time in her boat upon the lake, sketching its beautiful banks and hillsides, she doubtless drank in lessons which her more practical sisters, engaged in the varied duties of domestic life, would perhaps have been incapable of receiving. But, while she was feeding her soul with visions of beauty, and deriving comfort and cónsolation from the study of nature, the children became ragged and almost naked. The lack of practical knowledge finally compelled Mr. King to abandon his farm. It is stated that he subsequently obtained an appointment as a professor in a Canadian college, and afterward founded the village of Kingsville, in Canada, became wealthy and enjoyed his old age in wealth and affluence.

Benjamin Workmen, another of these pioneers, who seemingly was unfitted for the life he had chosen, is given mention in the chapter devoted to Literature and Journalism.

The north half of Cambridge township is somewhat rolling and very hilly in some sections, interspersed with many beautiful, clear lakes, bountifully supplied with fish of several varieties. The soil is generally a sandy and gravelly loam and well adapted to produce all kinds of grain. There is also a fair allowance of marsh lands. The whole north half is what is termed oak openings. The south half is what was called heavy timbered lands, rather level, abounding with large and stately oaks, majestic black walnuts, with what was considered by the early settlers an exhaustless supply of whitewood, sugar maple, and ash timber. From the high lands in the vicinity of the lakes, two small streams of water meander their course until one helps to form the north branch of the River Raisin, and the other the south tributary of the same stream. The military road was surveyed and laid out by the United States government in 1825, running from Detroit to Chicago and passing through the north part of this township, a number of years before any white inhabitant had erected his cabin west of Tecumseh.

The records of the United States land office shows that John Gilbert, of Monroe county, New York, entered the first land, 160 acres on section 4, in 1825. One of the commissioners, who assisted in the laying out of this military road, located several thousand acres of land on the line of the road, for a Rochester company, of which Mr. Gilbert was one of the managers. The second lot was purchased in the year 1829 by Isaac Powers, of Washtenaw county. The third lot was taken by Charles Blackmar, July 11, 1831.

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The first settler in the township was Mr. Blackmar, he having erected his house in 1829, fifteen miles from the nearest settlement. Charles Blackmar was born in Massachusetts, Dec. 25, 1784, and upon coming to Lenawee county chose as his future home a tract of land on sections 6 and 7, in Cambridge township. He built a log tavern in 1829, and at that time it was the only house between Tecumseh and Jonesville, nearly midway of the "forty-mile woods," so called in those days, between the above-named villages. He was very poor when he came, and lived under a white oak tree for several days. In fact, he commenced "keeping hotel" under this tree the first night after his arrival, and he had several guests, as some travelers came along and were glad of the accommodations offered. After a few days Mr. Blackmar rolled up a temporary log house, which he lived in and kept hotel for about five years, and he was one of the most popular landlords in the country. In 1834 he commenced the erection of a frame house, but that summer a traveler came along and stopped with him, dying within a few days of cholera, which he contracted in Detroit. Mr. Blackmar nursed him during his brief sickness, and shortly after the stranger's death he, too, was attacked with the dread scourge, and died Aug. 22, 1834. His death caused general mourning throughout the entire settlement, and even the Indians, with whom he was very friendly, wept like children at the loss of their old friend, The Indians had great respect for him. On one occasion, a petty Pottawatamie chief, Me-ta-aw, came to his house intoxicated and wanted whiskey, undertaking to help himself to it, when Mr. Blackmar threw him out of the house, striking him somewhat severely several times. He gathered himself up and ran away, whooping his loudest. In a few days he returned, sober, and begged for peace and friendship, saying, "I boss Injun, you boss che-mo-ka-man" (white man). Old Baw-Beese was the chief of the Pottawattamies, and often called and ordered his meals, wanting to pay "two shilling like white man." The frame hotel building was finished by Mr. Blackmar's family, and was kept as a hotel for several years.

The second public improvement made in the township was the La Plaisance Bay military road from Monroe, intersecting the Chicago turnpike in Cambridge, and it was laid out in 1832. In 1835-6 the woodman's axe was heard on all sides, with the crash of the falling trees, in place of the howl of the wolf and the bear. The cheerful log house, with its ample fire-place, was erected, roads were opened, clearings were made, corn, potatoes and wheat were planted, and with a little cultivation yielded bountifully. Thus

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prosperity, with the true and generous hospitality which prevails in all new settlements, united the good citizens in the bonds of friendship and good will to all. The first school house was erected in the east part of the township, in 1835, on lands where the Springville school house now stands. There was school taught in the west part of the township in the winter of 1836. Children came a distance of four miles to learn to read and spell. The first practicing physician was Dr. A. N. Moulton, who settled in the west part of the township in 1834. In the fall of 1835 a number of citizens met in council at the inn of Abram Butterfield to give a name to the township. Among those present were Abram Butterfield, Isaac Powers, William Blackmar, Nathaniel S. Wheeler, Joseph Achins, John Pawson, Paul Geddes, John Stephenson, and John Smith, who have the honor of giving Cambridge its name, which was unanimously ratified by the company present, and afterward by the Territorial legislature.

Nathaniel S. Wheeler was born in Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, Sept. 5, 1808. His father, Thomas Wheeler, was born in the same place, Jan. 31, 1783. He owned a farm in Dutchess county and lived there until 1829, when he moved to Seneca county and lived there four years, immigrating to Michigan in 1833. He took up land in Cambridge and Franklin townships, arriving here with his family by Indian trail at four o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 21. His land was known and described as follows: The east half of the east half of section 24, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 25, in Cambridge; also one-half of the west fraction of section 18, and the west fractional half of section 19, in Franklin. He lived to see the entire farm cleared, fenced, and improved, with large and sufficient barns, sheds, etc., with a very commodious and elegantly finished stone house, located on as beautiful a building spot as can be found. He died Jan. 25, 1871. Nathaniel S. Wheeler was reared a farmer, and all the education he ever received was at a common district school. He remained at home with his father and did his full share of all the work in clearing up and subduing the 500 acres of land his father purchased in this county. He held the plow to "break up" over three hundred acres of it. In fact, he owned an undivided one-half of the entire property, and in company with his father always worked the farm for the very best results. The land proved to be very productive, although somewhat stony and hilly, but Nathaniel made it a most desirable farm. In 1859 he took a deed of the land, and in 1869 he sold the entire tract to Galusha Case, of Ohio, for $17,000. In the

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fall of 1870 he purchased the old "Hagaman farm," it being the northwest quarter of section 34, of Adrian, adjoining the Adrian city limits, and there he resided the remainder of his life.

John Pawson was born in Denton, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 2, 1806. He lived with his parents and followed farming until he was twenty-two years old, when his sister and her husband, Thomas Burkby, were coming to America, and John decided to come also. In March, 1828, they sailed from Hull in the ship Westmoreland, and landed at Quebec after a rough voyage of seven weeks and four days. They immediately went to Ogdensburg, N. Y., where John found employment with Dr. J. W. Smith, and remained with him until the spring of 1831, when he came to Michigan. In the fall of 1830, his mother, two brothers, and two sisters, came to this country, and they all came to Michigan with John in 1831, he purchasing forty acres of land at Springville, in Cambridge township. He resided there until 1840, when he traded with his brother, Samuel, for a farm on section 18, in Franklin, where he resided the remainder of his life. When he first settled here he was not much encouraged with the country. There were very few settlers, teams and schools were scarce, wheat was nearly half smut, and the bread was nearly black. Millers at that time had no "smut machines." Pork was very high and very poor, wolves were very plentiful and hungry, while Indians were numerous, familiar, and continually begging. John got very homesick, and had it not been for his mother and sisters he would probably have returned to Ogdensburg. One of the settlers, who was quite a wag, heard of his despondency and called on him one day, telling him to come over to his cabin and "look over his girls," having three bouncing daughters. Mr. Pawson got over his "sickness" after a year or two, when several new settlers came in and more were coming every day, and things began to liven up and look prosperous. There were only three or four settlers in Cambridge when he first settled here, and he assisted in all the first improvements.

The first township meeting was held at the house of Abram Butterfield, April 4, 1836. Isaac Powers was elected supervisor and justice of the peace; Paul Geddes, justice of the peace and township clerk; Harlow C. Smith, justice of the peace and assessor; A. N. Moulton, justice of the peace, and Dr. James Geddes, constable and collector. There were twenty-six voters, and very unanimous they were. In 1836 Abram Butterfield was appointed postmaster, and the first postoffice was immediately opened. The first mail route through this township was on the Chicago road,

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in 1831. The first mail route over the La Plaisance Bay road was established in January, 1835, through Cambridge. The first store building was erected by Hart & Mosher, in 1836, and it was well filled with groceries, dry goods, and hardware.

In 1836 a saw mill was built on the far-famed Wolf creek, which, in speculative times, was reported in eastern cities as navigable for the largest class of steamboats from Lake Erie to the lakes in Cambridge. City lots bordering on the stream sold for fabulous prices, and wild-cat money was circulated in uncut reams. The first grist mill was built in 1837. The first resident ministers of the Gospel were Elder Tripp, Rev. John Stephenson, Elder John Smith, and Rev. William N. Lyster. The last named as is stated elsewhere, selected his home on the high and beautiful banks of Sand Lake, and here, amid the towering oaks, he built his house. A few rods from his residence, on a large and majestic tree, was an eagle's nest, where the Indian tradition said they had raised their young for 100 seasons. Looking from the window out on the lake, one could see in their season large flocks of ducks, and hundreds of wild geese, intermingled with the low-set and solitary loons, and with the graceful and admired swans. In the depths of these waters were untold numbers of fish of many varieties. This venerable pioneer rector of the forest held services in this township for over thirty years, and when the first church was built, in 1855, he furnished one-third of the money toward its completion.

Peter Onsted was another of the early settlers of Cambridge township. He was a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, and was born March 10, 1808. He continued in his native state until twenty-two years old, then went to Yates county, New York, and six years later, in the spring of 1836, came to this township and settled on section 33, near the site of the present village of Onsted. He had already visited Michigan and selected his location, after which he returned to New York and made his preparations for removal. He first located 160 acres, but added to his real estate from time to time until he finally had a farm of 515 acres, of which he cleared and improved 140 acres, and put up a large frame house with barns and sheds. He was among the earliest settlers, when Indian trails and blazed trees were the only guides to the traveler through the wilderness. At times no provisions could be had for any amount of money, and many newcomers suffered from hunger as well as discouragement. The market at Adrian involved a two-days' journey, and from twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat was a full load for a yoke of oxen over the terrible roads and the

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hills which were almost impassable. Mr. Onsted left Cambridge township in the spring of 1871, and removed to the city of Adrian, where he resided the remainder of his life. Late in the fall of 1836 Mrs. Onsted, in passing through the woods, a mile from any house, met a large panther who disputed the right of way. Her courage and bravery drove the varmint up a tree, where he was left to howl in solitude.

A short time afterward a large bear got into a yard where there was a hog, and his jaws were immediately fastened to the porker's neck. The squealing was tremendous, and Mrs. Onsted, with undaunted courage, ran with the first ready weapon, a pitch-fork, and plunged it deep into the side of the bear. The hog was left staggering, the bloody trail of the bear was followed, and bruin shot. His weight was over 300 pounds. In the summer of 1838 a family named Loveland, living on section 18, in a small cabin covered with bark, went into a partly finished building near by for protection during a heavy shower. They were there but a few minutes when lightning struck the building, and Mr. Loveland and two daughters were killed. The wife and one girl were not hurt.

In 1838 Sylvester Walker opened a hotel at Cambridge Junction. This house sustained a well earned reputation among the traveling community as being one of the best west of Detroit. The passengers of two stages dined at this house daily. Oftentimes there would be from ten to twenty wagons and carriages waiting their turn for accommodations. About the period of 1840 it was the boast of farmers to have luxuriant fields of grain, a good pair of oxen, and occasionally a horse, and most every farmer kept a dog. And they also took pride in one other thing—in rearing the largest and best families of children. It is said that one family in the west part of the township were not blessed with children, but usually kept from ten to sixteen dogs.

The late Francis A. Dewey, from whose writings considerable of the information of this chapter has been obtained, is authority for the statement that in the month of June, 1828, about the third team that had ever passed over the Chicago military road was that with the family of Ebenezer Jones. In looking for a western home they had come as far as Wolf Lake, where they camped over night. They were of course delighted with the beautiful waters of the lake and the rich alluvial soil; also the fine scenery. They unloaded the wagon, erected their tent, and left their horses to roam around and rest. Here they intended to make a farm plantation, with a

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pleasant home, twelve miles from the nearest house. On the second day a large company of Indians encamped on the opposite side of the lake, and two of them rode on ponies around where Mr. Jones was. They seemed to act as though they did not like those white intruders, and made some warlike demonstrations. Mrs. Jones was much frightened, their wagon was again loaded, the tent was done up, and they left the admired lakes, also the Indian war-path. Mr. Jones afterward erected his home on the banks of the St. Joseph river. Thus this township lost the first white inhabitant, and the western river gained the first white citizen and improvement between Allen's Prairie and Tecumseh, viz: the now flourishing village of Jonesville.

Upon the building of the Michigan & Ohio railroad (now a branch of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern) through the township, a thriving village sprang up on section 28, taking the name of its founder, Onsted. The village is beautifully located and is the center of a fine farming region.

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CHAPTER XXII.

HUDSON TOWNSHIP.

NATURAL FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES—PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—LANESVILLE—BERIAH H. LANE—VILLAGE OF LENAWEE—FIRST MARRIAGE, FIRST DEATH, FIRST STORE—FIRST RELIGIOUS MEETING—FIRST FRAME HOUSE—SILAS EATON—EARLY SAW MILLS—FIRST TOWNSHIP MEETING—JOHN H. CARLETON, THE FATHER OF WILL CARLETON, THE POET—VILLAGE OF CLAYTON—CITY OF HUDSON—PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This township was organized by an act of the state legislature, approved March 23, 1836, with the boundaries the same as they are at present.

The township of Hudson is traversed by Bean creek, or Tiffin river, a stream of considerable size, on each side of which are broad, level tracts of land of the rich black loam variety, which is exceptionally fertile as corn land. The higher lands are strong and fertile clay soil, which yields abundant returns under proper cultivation. Being abundantly watered from the many springs and small branches which abound, these lands are especially valuable for grazing purposes, the stock-raising industry being a source of profit as well as pleasure. Bean creek, with the many spring branches, or runs, constitutes the drainage of the township, as well as the water supply. With these enumerated advantages, it is not strange that a large majority of the farmers are extensively engaged in the stock business, and many of them feed the entire grain product of their farms to stock, raised by themselves, while others are buyers and shippers. The yearly growth of this industry is a feature which distinguishes the township from a really agricultural community.

Extensive fruit-growing is another profitable industry which commands large investment and correspondingly large returns. There are those who have kept abreast of the onward march of hor-

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ticultural science, and in the scientific propagation and culture of the varieties best adapted to the soil and climate have realized abundant returns.

Traditional history at best is unreliable, but becomes especially so when transmitted to the third or fourth generation. However, it is not necessary to depend upon tradition to learn of the early residents of the township of Hudson. The first efforts toward the settlement of the township were made by Hiram Kidder, who located there in 1833. Mr. Kidder had settled in the Raisin valley in 1831, but on Feb. 6, 1833, he entered a part of sections 6 and 7, in the present township of Hudson, in the name of Daniel Hudson, Nathan B. Kidder and William Young. In August Mr. Kidder took men with him from the Raisin valley and rolled up the body of a log house, and in the latter part of October he moved his family thither. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Kidder and their children: Harriet, Celestia, Addison, Maria and Nathan.

A few days later, Nov. 1, about sunset, the Ames party arrived at the solitary habitation of Mr. Kidder. The members of this family were natives of Massachusetts, but they had scattered through the New England states and the state of New York. In the spring of 1833, they determined to send Charles Ames and Thomas Pennock into the wilds of Michigan to locate homes where all the families of that branch of the Ames stock could be reunited in one settlement. Advised by Nathan B. Kidder, then of Geneva, N. Y., they came to the house of Hiram Kidder, in the Raisin valley, in May, 1836, and guided by him they visited the Bean creek country, in the vicinity of the lands then recently entered by him, and so favorably were they impressed with the beauties of the country that they located land in the immediate vicinity, adjoining the Kidder entries. Mr. Ames, according to the original tract book, entered the east half of the southwest quarter of section 7, in Hudson, and the southeast quarter of section 1 and the northeast quarter of section 12, in what is now the township of Pittsford, Hillsdale county. Mr. Pennock entered the west half of the southwest quarter of section 7, in Hudson, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12, in Pittsford. They returned East, and in November, as before stated, they arrived with their families —or, to be more definite, Charles Ames and family and some members of other families, and some unmarried individuals belonging to the Ames stock, to-wit: Charles Ames and wife, Miss Ball, sister of Mrs. Ames, and afterward the second wife of Henry Ames; Miss Elizabeth Ames, afterward Mrs. James Sprague; Henry Williams,

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Ezra Ames, and Alpheus Pratt. Henry Ames was married, but had left his wife in the East on account of her ill health, and Alpheus Pratt had left his wife at the house of a Mr. Pease, a little west of Adrian, to rest a little before completing the journey; the other two men were unmarried. The night of Oct. 31, they lodged at the house of Stephen Perkins, about four miles west of Adrian. All day, Nov. 1, they pursued their way through the forest between their last lodging place and Bean creek, and there was snow on the ground, making travel the more inconvenient. Mrs. Ames carried a baby about seven weeks old, and therefore had to ride, but the men of the party and the two girls, the Misses Ball and Ames, walked the entire distance. The girls frequently stopped by the wayside to wring the water from their stockings, and then proceeded until a repetition of the operation became necessary. These newcomers found the Kidder mansion yet unfinished; it had a part of a floor, but lacked doors, windows and chimneys. A few days afterward Jesse Smith arrived, located some land, and returned East. Oliver Purchase and Samuel VanGander also arrived about the same time, and located land which Mr. Purchase entered at the Monroe land office, Nov. 6, and then returned East. Mr. VanGander remained on the land. The Kidder house was soon completed, and was for a time the common habitation for all the settlers. In a short time, however, a second house was completed, and there the Ameses took up their abode.

Early in November, 1833, Simeon VanAkin visited the township and located land in what is now the city of Hudson, although he did not take up his residence there until the following year. In 1834, he made the entire trip from Ontario county, New York, with a pair of horses and a wagon, and accompanied by his two children. Near Detroit he was joined by his mother and a brother—William H. H. VanAkin—and then they all continued their journey with the team, and three days later found themselves in Hudson township. Where the lively city of Hudson now stands there was but one dwelling, a log cabin occupied by Beriah H. Lane and his family. This hospitable man warmly welcomed the VanAkins, and invited them to share his home until they should be able to locate themselves in a house of their own. Mr. Lane's cabin, though of small dimensions—having but one room below and a loft, reached by a ladder, above—often accommodated many guests. At that particular time the family consisted of ten members, including Mr. and Mrs. Lane, his children, his parents, and his sister and her children. Besides that number Mr. Lane had twenty men working

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on a mill dam, and they were also accommodated under that roof. Eleven days after commencing the construction of their cabin, the VanAkin family had it ready for occupancy, moving in before there were any doors, floors, or windows, and with but two-thirds of the roof on. At night dry-goods boxes placed before the entrance served to keep the wolves which prowled around the house from coming in, but they did not keep out the noise of their hideous howling, by which the slumber of the inmates was often disturbed. Simeon VanAkin entered 196 acres and his brother 200 acres of government land, all of which is now included within the incorporated limits of the city. As soon as they had completed their cabin, they commenced to clear the land and make it ready for cultivation, and in 1835 the brothers and their mother bought a half interest in the saw mill with Mr. Lane, owning the same for two years. Their pioneer cabin was located on the corner of the present Main and High streets in the city of Hudson.

Beriah H. Lane was born in Enfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in 1800, was reared in his native town, and there he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he pursued until the spring of 1834, when he came to Lenawee county and entered a tract of land from the government, the same being situated one mile south of the present city of Hudson. He soon exchanged 160 acres of it for eighty acres now included in the city, lying north of Main street. On it was a log cabin, which was then the only dwelling where the city of Hudson now stands. After erecting a saw mill, one of the first in the vicinity, Mr. Lane returned to Massachusetts for his family, and came back with his wife and two children, in the fall of the same year. On their way they stayed for a short time at Elyria, Ohio, and from there journeyed to Hudson with an ox team, at once taking possession of the log cabin and commencing the clearing of the land. In the course of time other settlers moved in and took up sections, or parts of sections, of land near by, the forests were eliminated, verdant and smiling fields taking their places; the log houses which were the first habitations of the newcomers, were replaced by frame houses, neatly and tastily constructed, and churches, schools, warehouses and manufactories sprang up as if by magic. The father of this city, as Beriah H. Lane may be justly termed, during his half century's residence here witnessed its development from a wilderness, with his rude log house as a nucleus, to a thriving city of 3,000 inhabitants. In this wondrous change he took a prominent part, always aiding financially or otherwise anything that would add to its ad-

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vancement. The first election in Hudson was held at his house, and at that time he was elected justice of the peace. When a post-office was established there, it was named Lanesville in his honor, and he was appointed postmaster, an office which he held for a number of years. He died in Hudson, in November, 1887, mourned not only by his family, but by the entire community, who held him in the highest respect and esteem.

The Kidder settlement being near the west line of the county, naturally extended into the neighboring county of Hillsdale, into what are now the townships of Pittsford and Wheatland; in fact, very soon after the settlement started, the larger part of it was in Hillsdale county. On May 1, 1834, Hiram Kidder commenced work on a mill race, and on June 1, the millwright, Samuel O. Coddington, of Geneva, N. Y., commenced the work on the mill. On July 1 the mill irons were hauled from Adrian by ox teams, and on the 14th day of the same month the frame was raised. The mill was put in operation about Oct. 1, was completed during the same month, and cost $1,441.31. Early in June Mr. Kidder platted the village of Lenawee, on the land of the mill company. In 1835 the spring business was opened by a marriage, John Rice and Mrs. W. K. Douglass being the contracting parties and Oliver Potter the officiating magistrate. This was the first marriage in what is now Hudson township. On July 27, 1835, Mrs. Davis, mother of Reuben Davis, died, this being the first death in the township. On July 28, George Salisbury opened the first Lanesville store.

On August 8, 1835, the citizens of the township held the preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing a township. It was decided to petition the new state legislature, about to convene in November, for a separate organization. On suggestion of Hiram Kidder the township was named Hudson, after Dr. Daniel Hudson, of Geneva, N. Y., the senior member of the company which purchased and owned the Kidder mill property, and Lenawee village. But the legislature continued in session only six days, and took no action on township organizations.

On Sunday, Aug. 9, 1835, the first religious meeting in the township was held at the house of Erastus Lowe. In the month of November Mr. Lane built a frame house where the Comstock house now stands, and this was the first frame house in the township. In the same fall William Frazee and family, Salmon Trask and family, and Miss Abigail Dickinson, were among the arrivals in the Lanesville settlement. On Nov. 11, 1835, the Rev. William Wolcott preached the first sermon in the village of Lanesville, at

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the house of Mr. Lane, and at the same time and place a temperance society was organized.

Reuben Davis, the death of whose mother has been heretofore mentioned, came in March, 1834, and located the middle sub-division of the southwest fractional quarter of section 18, in Hudson township, and commenced building a log house. That lot of land now forms a part of the city of Hudson, it being that portion lying north of Main street and between Church and High streets. The house he commenced stood in the vicinity of Market street, between Main street and the Lake Shore railroad.

Some time during the summer of 1834 Dudley Worden, having built a house in the village of Lenawee, opened a little store, and, as was the custom of those days, a part of his stock consisted of whisky, an article as necessary for Indian traffic as for home consumption. In December of the same year John Davenport and family settled in Lanesville. The house he built and occupied stood on or near the east bank of the Bean, and just north of Main street, on a half acre of land reserved by Reuben Davis when he sold to Mr. Lane. In excavating for the Lake Shore railroad, the north part of the house was undermined, and soon afterward was removed. During the year 1834, besides those already named, Sylvester Kenyon and Silas Eaton settled in the township of Hudson.

Silas Eaton was born in Duanesburg, Montgomery county, New York, Feb. 22, 1798, and there he resided until his twelfth year, when he removed with his parents to Perinton, Monroe county, where he was educated and lived until he was married. He remained in western New York until 1834, when he came to Michigan. He first came in the spring of that year, and located land on sections 7 and 8, in the present township of Hudson. He then returned to New York and brought his family, arriving in Adrian, Oct. 10, and immediately started with teams, with his goods and family, for Mr. Kidder's house on Bean Creek. On the night of the 11th he was obliged to camp in the woods, and on the following morning he remarked that he would not move again if he was sure he was on his own land; he suspected that he was in the neighborhood of it, but did not know. He therefore went on to the cabin of Mr. Kidder, who was to show him the land, and afterward discovered that he had camped on his own premises. His family was the seventh to settle in the present township of Hudson, and he was afterward active in organizing the township. He at once took an interest in the improvement and development of the community, and was prominent and efficient in all that tend-

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ed to enhance the interests and add to the comfort and prosperity of the settlers. He lived on his farm until 1837, when he removed to Keene, Hillsdale county, where he served as postmaster by appointment of Martin Van Buren. In 1840 he removed to the village of Hudson. He was supervisor during the years 1848-49, and was postmaster eight years, under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. He built five miles of the superstructure of the Michigan Southern railroad, including bridges, between Hudson and Pittsford, in 1839-40. He retired from active business in 1860, and died in Hudson, August 21, 1876.

In the spring of 1835 Michael Dillon came in and commenced chopping on his land, entered the year previous. He was accompanied by his brother, Dennis. Some time in the summer Michael returned East for his family. In the month of May, probably the third day, Mr. Lane organized a Sunday school at his house. On June 10, 1835, Noah Cressey and wife settled on section 32, adjoining land of Michael Dillon. Mr. Cressey, as well as the Dillons, came to Bean Creek valley by the southern or Canandaigua route, and because the lands of northern Medina were well culled, drifted over into Hudson and commenced a settlement. Between them and the Lanesville settlement there was an unbroken belt of timber, which effectually cut off intercourse, while the Medina settlements were comparatively easy of access. Therefore, for many years, that neighborhood traded and visited with the Medina people, and were, for all business and social purposes, identified with them. During the spring and summer the Kidder mill was kept in constant motion, sawing out lumber with which to finish the log houses of settlers in the township. This and Mr. Lane's mill possessed great powers of civilization, and through their agency puncheon floors and bark roofs and gables began to disappear, and new houses were now finished with shake roofs and sided gables. It marked a new era in the settlement of the township. In November Alexander Findley came in and cleared a part of the Cobb land, and built a log house in anticipation of the arrival of Harvey Cobb and family. In this month the settlement in the south part of the township received some recruits. On Nov. 2, Elisha Brown and family arrived at the house of his son-in-law, Noah Cressey. The Brown party consisted of Mr. Brown and wife, his son, Lorenzo L., and wife, and his other sons, Clement, David, Lewis, George, William and Noah, and Dolly Elwell, a niece of Noah Cressey. Mr. Brown had purchased his lands of Robert Huston, and there was the body of a small house, roofed, but otherwise unfinished, on the land.

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On April 4, 1836, the first township meeting of the township of Hudson was held at the house of Beriah H. Lane. Officers were elected as follows: Simeon VanAkin, supervisor; George Saulsbury, township clerk; Beriah H. Lane and Henry Ames, justices of the peace; Thomas Kealey, John Davenport, and John C. Colwell, commissioners of highways; John H. Carleton, assessor, and Noah Cressey, treasurer. It was voted to raise fifty dollars for contingent expenses.

John Hancock Carleton, who officiated as the first assessor of Hudson township, was one of the brave, stout-hearted pioneers who came to Michigan while it was yet under Territorial government, and by his energy, sound judgment, and decision of character, rendered valuable assistance in developing its resources, and in establishing its civil, social and religious institutions. He was a native of New Hampshire, and was born in the town of Bath, Grafton county, Oct. 16, 1802. He was reared among the mountains and hills of his native state, and there breathed in the spirit of independence and freedom with which he was so largely endowed. His early life was passed in the village school and in assisting in the labors of the home farm, until he was sixteen years old, when his father died, and from that time he supported himself. Going to Canada soon afterward, he found employment in the timber regions, and remained a resident of the Dominion for several years. About the year 1830 he again became a resident of the United States, locating in Wayne county, Michigan, where he worked as a farm laborer the ensuing five years. In 1835 he visited Lenawee county and purchased a tract of land on sections 21 and 22 of what is now Hudson township. After securing the land he returned to Wayne county for his family. Having made the necessary preparations for the journey, he started bright and early one pleasant Monday morning, accompanied by his wife and their two small children, for his new home. Their conveyance, which also contained provisions and furniture, was a large wagon drawn by horses and oxen, the horses being attached to the wagon and the oxen ahead. They traveled during the day, stopping at intervals to rest and refresh themselves and their team with food, and camped at night, until the following Sunday, when they arrived at the house of John C. Colwell, on section 1. This was a log cabin 18x20 feet, with one room below and a loft above. Mr. and Mrs. Colwell were at church, but the latch-string was out and they walked in, considering it a very delicate invitation to accept the freedom of the cabin. When the host and hostess returned from worship they welcomed them heartily, and invited them to remain there until they could build

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a house on their own land. Mr. Carleton at once commenced clearing a space on which he could build, and in a week had a log house, eighteen feet square, ready for occupancy. The roof was covered with shakes split from basswood logs, and these were weighted by poles to hold them in place, nails being a minus quantity. After chinking the cracks in the cabin with chips and mud, they had as comfortable an abode as could be found in the vicinity. There being no stoves in those days, Mrs. Carleton did all her cooking by the open fire. The forests were then tenanted by savage beasts, wild game, and a few Indians; the latter were peaceful and frequently called at the cabin for food. Mr. Carleton kept the larder well supplied with venison, bear steak, and turkeys, not having far to travel to find any of these. Mrs. Carleton, who was also expert in the use of the rifle, did not hesitate to use it if any of the wild animals came prowling around the cabin. Mr. Carleton cleared a farm of sixty acres, and resided there until his death, which took place Feb. 9, 1872. He had in the meantime erected a good set of frame buildings and made other substantial improvements. He was a man of unswerving integrity, great ability and shrewd judgment. An intelligent reader and profound thinker, his keen intellect grappled with the leading questions of the day. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and tenaciously upheld his opinions when he stood nearly alone in the township as an Abolitionist. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but later in life, differing with others of that faith concerning certain points of their creed, he severed his connection therewith and joined the Wesleyan Methodists. Mrs. Carleton was a native of Genesee county, N. Y., the daughter of Daniel Smith, who moved with his family to Michigan in 1831. Later he removed to Williams county, Ohio, and established a pioneer saw mill in Northwest township, at a place known in an early day as "Kintightown," and there he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Carleton were born five children, one of whom—Will M. Carleton—has won world-wide renown in the field of literature, being one of the favorite poets of America.

In June, 1836, the Rev. David Pratt came, and for two years was pastor of the Presbyterian church. He bought a piece of land known as Pratt's block, and there he built a house. There was no church edifice in the then village of Lanesville, which then consisted of five houses and a log school house, and it was in the latter building that Mr. Pratt preached for nearly seven years, until a church building was erected. He was the first clergyman that officiated as such in Hudson, and he also preached in Rome and

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other parts of the county. He was the only located preacher in the western part of the county for several years. He officiated at most of the funerals and weddings in the early days of the settlement, and was always ready and willing to accommodate at all times. He was killed one morning in the spring of 1844, by a limb of a tree falling upon his head.

In the summer of 1836, H. P. Oakley came and bought out George Salisbury's grocery and notion trade, and David Stuck commenced blacksmithing. In the fall Harvey Cobb came and occupied the house prepared for him by Alexander Findley. Augustus Finney came some time during the season, but did not purchase property until the next year.

Miss Adelia Champlin taught the Lanesville school in the summer of 1836. The log school house stood on a piece of ground a little way south of the highway, on the section line, near the brow of a hill. The site was on the east side of Church street, now occupied by the second building south of the old store building of J. K. Boies & Co. Then there were no other buildings south of Main street between Church and Market streets. In the fall of 1836 the Messrs. VanAkin harvested about 150 bushels of wheat. It grew on the square of ground bounded west by High street, north by Main street, east by Wood street, and south by the hill on which afterward became a favored residence place.

It will be impossible, in the space alloted to this chapter, to give the history of Hudson township in detail. It would require a volume to note every arrival and the careers of her worthy citizens. With the opening of the Michigan Southern railroad through the township, the village of Lanesville became a place of considerable importance, and the name was changed to Hudson. The construction of the railroad also occasioned another village to come into existence on the line between Dover and Hudson townships, five miles east of the Hudson city limits. Clayton is the name of this village, and it was first settled in 1836. Clayton is a progressive little village of about 600 inhabitants, carrying on extensive lines of business in almost every avenue of trade. The village was incorporated in 1870, and is a business center of considerable importance. It is located in the center of a rich agricultural district, which insures the merchants and general business men reliable and continuous support.

THE CITY OF HUDSON.

What is now called the city of Hudson, as the reader of the foregoing pages is aware, was formerly called Lanesville, and

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among the early settlers of the county the place was commonly referred to as Bean Creek, owing to the fact, no doubt, that it was recognized by them as the place of most importance on the creek of that name. The original maps of this section of country give the name Tiffin river to this stream, but the pioneers applied the cognomen of Bean Creek, because of the large quantity of bean timber that grew on its banks. In 1836 the settlement on the present site of Hudson was formally recognized as Lanesville, and a commission was issued by Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General of the United States, to Beriah H. Lane, as postmaster. In the course of time, however, by common consent, the village took the name given to the township by Hiram Kidder, in honor of one of the first landowners in the township. The growth of the village was somewhat retarded during the early years of its history by the hard times incident to and following the panic of 1837, which effected the country in general and the new settlements in particular. But it weathered the storm and added slowly to its population, and by 1853 it was deemed a place of enough importance to assume the dignity of a municipality, and it was accordingly incorporated.

The early years of the village of Hudson were uneventful, and every energy was directed towards the development of the place and its surroundings. It sought the dignity of incorporation, and, as before stated, this honor was accorded to it in 1853, when the village government was organized, with Caleb C. Cooley in the office of president. The first banking institution in the village was started by Henry M. Boies and Nathan Rude, in 1855, and was called the Exchange Bank. That the management has been successful, every interested person knows, and now, with an honorable record of more than a half-century's existence, the institution still retains its reputation for solidity.

The religious and educational affairs of the village received early attention and liberal support. Merchants were aggressive and public-spirited, their stocks often rivaling in value those exhibited by present day dealers. The early settlers and business men of the township and village were generally people with agricultural tendencies and traditions. They purchased land, cultivated and improved it, erected dwelling houses, and lived out their alloted days in the peace and harmony of the quiet community their industry had established.

By an act of the Michigan legislature, Hudson became a city in 1893, and its population in 1904 was 2,307. It is the second place in importance and population in the county, and it contains

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a number of handsome and expensive residences and public buildings, while the average homes evince the air of thrift and prosperity in their surroundings, in keeping with the industry and frugality of the occupants. The great trunk line railroad between Chicago and New York—the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern—and the Cincinnati Northern railway, running north and south, pass through the city. Besides these two important thoroughfares, an electric line is now being constructed from Coldwater east to Adrian, and this will put Hudson on another very important route with interurban service. The manufacturing interests of the city are important and prosperous, one of the latest in construction, but not least in importance being an extensive milk condensing plant, which is a boon to the farmers and a valuable addition to the industries of the city. A large amount of farm products are handled and shipped from that station, and all in all, Hudson is a commercial center of much importance. The city is supplied with a good system of water-works, which affords adequate fire protection as well as a supply for manufacturing and domestic purposes. There is now nearly a mile of cobble-stone paving, but the subject of brick paving is agitating the people, and it is a question of but a short time before the streets will be well sewered and paved. A good electric light system is in active operation.

The city is well supplied with churches, and the public school system will compare with any city in Michigan. The public schools were consolidated by an act of the legislature in 1891, and since that time the facilities for doing good educational work have been materially increased. An extended mention of the schools of Hudson is given on another page of this volume, in the chapter devoted to Educational Development.

One of the institutions of the city in which the citizens thereof especially have a pardonable pride is the Hudson Public Library, which today stands as a monument to its promoters and reflects credit upon the intelligence and enterprise of the people in the community. The genesis of the movement which resulted in the erection of a fine building, with shelves laden with the choicest literature, dates from the early part of 1903, when Byron J. Foster wrote a letter to Andrew Carnegie, with the end in view of securing that gentleman's co-operation in the erection of a library building. Mr. Carnegie replied, under date of March 27, 1903, saying that "If the city agrees by resolution of councils to maintain a Free Public Library at cost of not less than $1,000 a year, and provide a suitable site for the building, Mr. Carnegie will be pleased to fur-

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HUDSON PUBLIC LIBRARY

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nish $10,000 to erect a free public library building for Hudson." Soon after the receipt of this letter, Edward Frensdorf was elected mayor of Hudson, and the communication was turned over to him. He referred the matter to the common council and that body accepted the proposition, whereupon the mayor appointed the following gentlemen as the first library board: James B. Thorn, Charles B. Stowell, William Derbyshire, Gamaliel I. Thompson, Oren Howes, Galusha J. Perkins, Grant Fellows, Elmer E. Cole and Byron J. Foster. The first meeting of the board was held April 27, 1903, at the office of Fellows & Chandler, and at this meeting Charles B. Stowell was elected president of the board; James B. Thorn, vice-president, and Byron J. Foster, secretary. Without a change these gentlemen have remained as the incumbents of their respective offices until the present. The site selected for the building is a location on the southeast corner of Market and Fayette streets, and it was purchased of Homer H. Clement, the cost being $2,000. The architect selected was Claire Allen, of Jackson, Mich., and on April 5, 1904, the library board contracted with Koch Brothers, of Ann Arbor, for the erection of a field-stone building, with red tile roof, the building to be 61x42 in size, one story with basement, and to contain a reading room and a children's room. The money for the erection of the building was deposited by Mr. Carnegie with the Home Trust Company, of Hoboken, N. J., and was drawn as needed by the board. The corner stone of the building was laid June 14, 1904, and the dedication ceremonies were held on Feb. 10, 1905, the entire cost of the building when ready for occupancy being $10,389.77. The building committee was Oren Howes, James B. Thorn and G. I. Thompson. The first gift to the library was made by the publishers of the Hudson Gazette, and consisted of a new Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. After the building was erected, the first books received were about 500 volumes, which were placed in the library by the Hudson public schools. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stowell donated 932 volumes of new books, at a cost of $1,005, and numerous small subscriptions were received, with which to purchase additional volumes. The first year 2,067 volumes were acquired, and at this writing (June, 1909) over five thousand choice volumes await the call of the patrons of the library. As an evidence of the appreciation of this store-house of knowledge, it may be stated that during the past year 20,369 volumes and 1,562 magazines were issued from the library, and this does not include books, magazines and newspapers, which were perused within the library building. Several valuable water-

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color and oil paintings have been donated by Mrs. David Treichlinger, a former resident of Hudson, but now of St. Louis, Mo., and they adorn the walls of the library. On May 27, 1904, the board employed Miss Mamie E. Havens as librarian and she has continued to fill that important position to the entire satisfaction of those interested. Her efficient assistant is Miss Frances G. Childs. The present library board is composed of the following named gentlemen: Charles B. Stowell, James B. Thorn, Edward Frensdorf, Charles C. Whitney, Rev. J. F. Hallissey, pastor of Sacred Heart Catholic church; Galusha J. Perkins, Grant Fellows, Gamaliel I. Thompson and Byron J. Foster.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES—FIRST ENTRIES OF LAND—SAMUEL WARREN—ISAAC WARREN—AN EARLY TAVERN—SOME OF THE PIONEERS—CADMUS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—REV. PAUL SHEPHERD—CLAYTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This township comprises township 7, range 2 east, which is in the western part of the county, and is bounded on its north by Rome and a small portion of Adrian, on its east by Madison, on its south by Seneca, and on its west by the township of Hudson. Like most of the land in Lenawee county, this is level or undulating, and is of a fertile quality. The township is well supplied with small streams, among which is an important branch of the River Raisin. This flows through the northern and eastern portions of the township, while Sand creek, Stony creek, and Bear creek course through other portions. There are a number of fine springs throughout the township.

This is one of the earliest settled townships in the western part of the county. The first entry of land we can find on the records was made by Israel Pennington, May 27, 1830, and Samuel Warren, of Ontario county, New York, entered the second piece only four days later. The tract entered by Mr. Pennington consisted of 240 acres, but he sold it soon afterward and never became a resident of the township. He was a prominent citizen of Macon, and is given appropriate mention in the chapter devoted to that division of the county.

Samuel Warren was a native of New Jersey, and a descendant of that brave patriot, Gen. Joseph Warren, who nobly surrendered his life for his country at the battle of Bunker Hill in the very early part of the Revolution. Soon after his marriage, Samuel Warren settled in Farmington, Ontario county, New York, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits there until 1834, when he de-

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cided to emigrate to the Territory of Michigan. On May 23 of that year, he and his family arrived in Dover township and located on section 24, on land he had entered four years previous. Liking the country, he purchased 400 acres of land on sections 24 and 25, and this he made his permanent home, dying there in January, 1858.

Isaac Warren, son of Samuel, was born in Farmington, Ontario county, New York, Sept. 11, 1812, and came to Lenawee county with his parents in 1834. He was the oldest of his father's family, and was about twenty-two years old when he came to Michigan. After his marriage in 1838, he settled on section 32, in Dover, and there he lived the remainder of his life. He was of Quaker antecedents, but became a Methodist, and from 1843 to the end of his life was a prominent member and active worker in that church. He was Sunday school superintendent and class leader for many years. He also served as supervisor of the township, besides filling other township offices.

In 1834, a Mr. Robb kept a tavern near the center of the township, on the road from Adrian to Kidder's Mill. It was a log house of two rooms, and it is said that there were no bedsteads, the guests sleeping on the floor, and that a half dozen persons filled the entire sleeping apartment, except one corner, in which stood the whiskey barrel, the apology for a bar. The other room was used jointly as a kitchen and a dining room. But things have changed some since those days, and now as fine farms and residences are found in this township as can be shown anywhere in the county.

Below are given the names of some of the pioneers of this township, together with the date and location of their settlement, brief sketches, etc. No special attention is paid to the exact order in which they came—simply a record of the facts connected with their settlement.

Martin P. Stockwell was born in Cato, Cayuga county, New York, Feb. 11, 1818. He lived at home until he was about seventeen years old, when, his father being poor, with a large family, he determined to leave home and try for himself. This was in 1835, when the Michigan fever was at its height in the vicinity in which he lived. He had heard of the cheap and beautiful lands to be obtained there for $1.25 per acre, and in his dreams of the future, which are ever uppermost in the mind of an ambitious young man, he pictured to himself a farm with a fine house and barns and all the comforts of life about him; and he resolved then at that age, to emigrate there. He finally secured the consent of his parents.

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and starting from home on a Monday morning with a sack of provisions on his back—his good mother having provided the same for him with tears and doubts and the gravest forebodings for her son—he started on foot for Buffalo, an emigrant for the vast wilderness of Michigan, a boy only seventeen years of age, with only $3.50 in money in his possession. He went to Buffalo and took steerage passage for Detroit on a steamboat, being told by a "runner" that the fare would only be $2.50, but the captain afterward made him pay the regular fare, three dollars. The captain noticed that he shed tears when he paid the extra half dollar, and afterward spoke to him about it, accusing him of running away from home, but he was convinced that this was not the fact after Martin told his story. The captain then befriended him and told him not to go to Detroit, but to get off at Toledo, which would save him over thirty miles' travel in getting to Adrian. He finally arrived at Adrian on the evening of May 15, 1835, after walking from Toledo, in a drenching rain, through the cottonwood swamp, and upon his arrival he had but twenty-five cents in money in his possession. He stopped all night with Isaac French, and paid him one shilling; he purchased six cents' worth of crackers for his supper, and when he arrived at the residence of his uncle—Moses Perkins—in Dover, the next morning, he only possessed six cents in money. He soon obtained work and stayed here until the last of September, when he returned home to New York with forty-seven dollars in his pocket, and this he gave to his father. He came back to Michigan in 1837, after which time he lived mostly in Dover. He first worked by the month until he earned forty acres of land for his father, and this he accomplished before he was twenty-one years old. He then worked for David Bixby for seven months. In 1839 he purchased eighty acres of land in Hillsdale county, but never lived there, and in 1842 he purchased 160 acres on section 22, in Dover. In 1846, he purchased 160 acres on section 15, adjoining his first purchase, and there he erected one of the finest dwelling houses in the township, besides good barns, etc. He served four years as justice of the peace, being elected in 1857. In the spring of 1859 he was elected supervisor of Dover, and was re-elected the following spring. He was county superintendent of the poor for eight years, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1867. In religion he was a Baptist, and in politics he was an active Republican.

William W. McLouth was born in Cheshire, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, Sept. 10, 1792, and there he lived until about the

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year 1815, when he went to Galon, Wayne county, New York, where he was engaged in the drygoods business for about four years. He then moved to Farmington, Ontario county, and purchased a farm, upon which he lived until the spring of 1835. He then emigrated to Lenawee county and entered from the government the east half of the northwest quarter of section 23, in Dover township, where he lived until his death, which occurred Dec. 4, 1860.

Fleming McMath was born in Romulus, Seneca county, New York, Jan. 14, 1808. In the spring of 1826 he and his father came to Michigan and located in Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, and Fleming remained until July, when he returned to New York to harvest some wheat and bring on the family in the fall, which he did. His father dying in the meantime, the care of the family devolved upon him and his older brother. Fleming lived at home and assisted in clearing the land and supporting the family until 1829, when he returned to New York on horseback, through Canada, and was married. After this event, he returned to Michigan with his bride, taking her to his partly built log house in the woods. He lived there until 1835, when he sold and came to Lenawee county, and purchased eighty acres of Stephen Perkins, on section 2, in Dover; but shortly afterward he took up forty acres of government land, adjoining on the north. Within a year or two he purchased 130 acres adjoining, on section 12, in Dover. With the exception of twenty acres, this was all new land when he puchased it. He cleared and improved 150 acres and erected good buildings, and there he resided the remainder of his life. He served two terms as supervisor of Dover, and was justice of the peace for fifteen years.

Robert Furman was born, Dec. 31, 1802, in Rockland county, New York. He was a farmer, and lived there until the fall of 1835, when he emigrated to Lenawee county and located a farm of government land in Dover township. He afterward sold this farm and purchased another in the same township, and resided there the remainder of his life. When he first moved into Dover he was obliged to cut about one mile of road to get to his land. He had invested all of his money in land, and for about two years he could hardly get enough for his family to eat, and had it not been for the deer, bears, raccoons, and rabbits, the family would have gone hungry, and perhaps starved. It was almost impossible to keep hogs at that time, as bears were very plentiful and fond of "hog meat." The first corn he could get, Mr. Furman took to

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Monroe to mill. The first fall he lost his oxen, by getting mired in a swamp, and during that winter he cleared about five acres "by hand," which tract he planted to corn the following spring, using an axe instead of a plow to make the soil ready for planting. The most of his crop was eaten up by bears and coons, although he watched the field almost day and night, to keep them out.

Lemuel Van Auken was born in Phelps, Ontario county, New York, March 9, 1812. He first came to Michigan on a prospecting tour in 1833, stopping in Logan (now Adrian), and in 1835 he took up land in Madison (now Dover), situated on the town line of Dover and Rome. In the spring of 1839 he moved his family to Michigan and settled on his land. When he entered his land he borrowed twenty dollars, intending to have 160 acres, but when he got to the land office, in Monroe, he found there was a fraction attached to the land he wanted, and to secure the 160 acres he was obliged to buy the fraction also, which took all his money except six cents, and that he paid for toll over the bridge at Monroe. He did not have money enough left to buy his breakfast, and he walked thirty-six miles that day without anything to eat. This was pioneering.

The Cadmus Presbyterian church society was established in 1843 by the Rev. Henry Root, who was the first occupant of the pulpit, he being succeeded by the Rev. Paul Shepherd, a few years later. In 1850, an edifice was erected about three-fourths of a mile west of the village, and this continued to be the home of the organization until 1902, when the present house of worship was built in the village of Cadmus. The board of elders at the time of the establishment of this society consisted of Fleming McMath, Ashar Hathaway, and Eli Benham, and the present elders are Jacob Hering and Charles Schafer. The success of the institution is largely due to the assiduous enterprise of Fleming McMath, who cheerfully and willingly gave of his time and worldly goods that the society might be maintained upon a sound and prosperous basis. With the exception of the two above mentioned pastors, and the Rev. Daniel Jones, who occupied the pulpit during the latter part of the' 50s, the pulpit was filled by stated supplies, many of them theological students, until 1860, when the Clayton church of this sect was founded, and since then the incumbent of the pastorate of the latter organization has also filled the Cadmus pulpit.

Rev. Paul Shepherd was born near Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, in 1804, and was of German and Scotch ancestry. After his marriage, in 1826, he settled on his father's farm, near Penn Yan, but after remaining there a short time removed to

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Allegany county, in the same state, where he lived about two years. In the meantime he had taken up the study of medicine, and had fitted himself to enter upon the practice of that profession, but while attending a protracted meeting at Angelica he was converted, and then determined to change his profession and enter the ministry. He relinquished the further study of medicine, and with his family removed to Oberlin, Ohio, where he entered the theological department of Oberlin College. He was already well versed in the Latin and Greek languages, and after two years' study was graduated in that college. In 1835 he came to Michigan and was induced to go to Allegan county, near Saugatuck, and take charge of the colony which had been established in that place. He also assumed charge of the Singapore Mission, which was composed of the Ottawa and Pottawatomie Indians, and became well versed in their languages. He remained in charge of the colony and mission two years, and then removing to Kalamazoo county, he preached both in Comstock and Galesburg, being ordained at the latter place. He afterward settled in Plainwell, Allegan county, and from there was called to Constantine to settle his father's estate, after which he came to Lenawee county, and in 1841 commenced a six years' pastorate in Medina Center. At the expiration of this time, he came to Dover township, and was here engaged in the ministry the following ten years. He was a stanch Abolitionist and devoted to the cause of the slaves, pleading in their behalf with learning, eloquence, and spiritual unction, and making his moral force felt wherever he was known. After the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he went to Kansas and took an active part in the bloody struggle between freedom and slavery that was enacted on that soil, and which finally resulted in the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free state. He was chaplain of the Territorial legislature, and was a member of that body which drew up the noted Topeka Constitution. He was a close friend of John Brown, and two of the men who took part in the raid at Harper's Ferry had often found shelter and protection under his roof. He was fearless in expressing his views at all times and under all circumstances, but received no bodily injuries. In 1859 he returned with his family to Dover township, and remained there until his death, which occurred in November, 1860; he died in the harness, preaching until the time of his decease. His name will long be remembered in connection with those illustrious friends of the oppressed—William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Burleigh, John Brown, and other leaders of reform.

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The Clayton Presbyterian church society was formally established on Feb. 28, 1860, by the Revs. George W. Nichols and Paul Shepherd, both members of the Monroe Presbytery, as a result of a series of union revival meetings which had been conducted in the Clayton Baptist church that winter by the Rev. Nichols. The original membership totalled twenty-one, and Reuben E. Bird, R. Smart, and C. I. Shaw, were the first members to officiate as elders. The Rev. Paul Shepherd was the first clergyman to be installed as pastor.

The village of Clayton lies partly within the limits of Dover township, and Cadmus is a village in the interior of the township, on the main line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, seven miles west of Adrian.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

SENECA TOWNSHIP.

ESTABLISHMENT AND BOUNDARIES—FIRST ELECTION—SIMON D. WILSON—AMOS FRANKLIN—TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—FIRST WHITE CHILD—EARLY PIONEERS—THE HAYWARDS—THE KINNEYS—HARD TIMES IN 1835—FIRST DEATH IN TOWNSHIP—FIRST WEDDINGS—OTHER FIRST EVENTS—WILLIAM SUTTON—VILLAGE OF MORENCI—SILAS A. SCOFIELD—THE STAIR AUDITORIUM.

This township was established by act of the state legislature, approved March 23, 1836. Its boundaries are regular, with the exception that on the south there is a row of sections belonging to township 9 south, and which became permanently a part of Seneca township at the time of the settlement of the boundary dispute with the state of Ohio. The act of the legislature establishing the township of Seneca included within its boundaries all of townships 8 and 9, and fractional township 10 south, of ranges 1 and 2 east, which in more explicit terms means all of the present townships of Medina and Seneca, in Lenawee county, and in addition all the territory in Ohio in ranges 1 and 2 east, south to the so-called "Fulton line." But when the boundary dispute between the two states was settled by act of Congress, the territory south of the so-called "Harris line" was lost to Seneca, and by an act of the state legislature, approved March 11, 1837, the township of Medina was created, comprising township 8 south of range 1 east. The settlement of the boundary dispute in favor of the Buckeye claimants disarranged the plans of the Michigan people and annulled the acts providing for the erection of townships south of the "Harris line." But it left the first tier of sections of townships 9 south, in Michigan, and an act of the state legislature, approved March 31, 1838, provided that "all that part of the county of Lenawee, lying in range 2 east, and south of the township line between townships 8 and 9 south, be, and the same is hereby attached to and shall form a part

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of the township of Seneca." This act gave Seneca township the limits it occupies today.

At the first election held after the township organization, on the first Monday in May, 1836, of which meeting Elias J. Baldwin was moderator, and by which he was chosen the first supervisor, James H. Sweeney was elected treasurer and Simon D. Wilson, township clerk. The highway commissioners for that year were John Knapp, William Lee, and Amos Franklin. The first magistrates of Seneca were Elias J. Baldwin, Cook Hotchkiss, Alanson Briggs and William Lee, the last three named and also Mr. Knapp, being residents of what is now Medina township.

Simon D. Wilson was a native of Connecticut, and upon reaching manhood migrated west and located in that part of Fairfield which is now Seneca township, where he entered 230 acres of government land and transformed it into a valuable homestead. There he resided the remainder of his life, and died in 1887, when about eighty-two years of age. He became a prominent man in the affairs of the county and was the leader in the organization of districts and the building up and maintenance of the common schools. He served as school inspector for fifteen consecutive years, and as stated above was the first clerk of the newly organized township of Seneca. He held that religion and education should go hand-in-hand, and organized the first Sunday school in Seneca township, and he presided as superintendent.

Amos Franklin migrated from Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1835, and settled in Seneca township. The prospects of those who settled in this part of the country at that time were not of an enviable character, but Mr. Franklin cheerfully engaged with other pioneers of that day in subduing nature, building cabins, clearing land, and laying the foundation of the happy homes which now thickly dot this section of country. He died in 1844.

Seneca, as a whole, may be characterized as level or gently undulating, and it perhaps contains more than the average amount of farm land. The soil is of the very best in the county, and great care has been taken by the farmers to cultivate their lands in a proper manner, and, as a direct result, the township has more well tilled, highly improved farms than almost any other township within the county. There are many very commodious and beautifully designed farm houses throughout the township, a number of which are surrounded by large, thrifty trees, the dark green foliage of which adds materially to the beauty of the surroundings.

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Bean creek, or Tiffin river, flows through the southwestern portion of the township, and Black creek, a tributary of the River Raisin, has its origin within the township limits. There are but few other small streams, but the territory is well watered with excellent springs. Seneca is especially adapted to grazing purposes, an industry which receives the careful attention of the provident farmers, with favorable results. Fruit culture is also carried on very profitably, apples being the staple in that line, though all kinds of small fruits succeed admirably.

Unlike some of the other townships Seneca was settled only a few years before the township was organized, the territory then being embraced within the township of Fairfield. Two settlements were made in the township during the fall and winter season of 1833-34, one known as Hayward's, in the east part, and the other in the western portion, led by Gershom Bennett and others. On Nov. 9, 1833, Francis H. Hagaman and Gershom Bennett purchased of the United States, lands on section 31, in Dover, and section 6, in Seneca, and the same month erected a log house near the northwest corner of the township of Seneca. This was undoubtedly the first settlement in the township. On Feb. 1, 1834, Rosewell J. Hayward purchased of the United States, land on section 13, and settled on it immediately thereafter. He had first come to Michigan in 1831, visiting Livingston county, and there, in 1832, he enlisted in the Black Hawk war. After the "war" he returned to New York and reported so favorably of Michigan that a family by the name of Hair soon decided to return with him. Micajah Hayward, who was then not seventeen years old, also thought he would like to try his "luck" in the then new territory. His father, Henry Hayward, had been to Michigan, and had traveled through Wayne, Oakland, Livingston and Washtenaw counties, and finally located 240 acres of land on the "base line" in Livingston county, and had then returned home, thinking pretty well of the country. In 1833 he again came to Michigan, this time traveling through Monroe and Lenawee counties, and he purchased one lot of land for himself on section 5, in Hudson, near Posey lake, besides 160 acres for his son-in-law, J. R. Hawkins. He was not as well pleased with Michigan in 1833 as he was in 1830, and he refused to sell his farm in Ontario county, New York, for what he had been offered for it, raising the price six dollars per acre. This was finally accepted, and in the summer of 1834 he came back to Michigan and settled on section 10, in Seneca. The following year he purchased 160 acres on section 14, in Seneca, on Black

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creek, and erected a saw mill, the only one then in the township. Most of the lumber used in the township for several years was sawed at this mill. Henry Hayward lived on this farm until his death, which occurred Jan. 26, 1842. He was born in Cummington, Mass., July 12, 1787.

Although the shanty erected by Messrs. Hagaman and Bennett, in the fall of 1833, was doubtless the first structure for human habitation, it is thought that Archibald Brower and Roswell J. Hayward built the first houses, properly so-called, in the spring of 1834, at the Hayward settlement. Archibald Brower was born in Dutchess county, New York, Feb. 13, 1805. He left his native state when a young man, and his marriage was the first which occurred in Seneca township. His daughter, Alma, who became Mrs. Willett, was the first white child born there. Mr. Brower married Miss Julia A. Millett, of Fairfield township, and she is credited with having been the first white woman who set foot in Seneca township.

Among the early pioneers are prominently mentioned Jacob Baker, Simon D. Wilson, Micajah Hayward, Amos A. Kinney, Samuel K. Kinney, Richard H. Kinney, Alvah Holt, Stephen P. Spear, John Stockwell, and others. After their advent the township settled up quite rapidly. Jacob Baker entered land on section 30, March 10, 1834, and soon thereafter came with his family and commenced a settlement. Horace Garlick and Arnold H. Coomer accompanied Mr. Baker to the wilderness. Mr. Garlick was married, but Mr. Coomer was a single man. They proceeded at once to build a log house. Mr. Coomer had the bark to peel for the roof, and he pressed the Indians into service to assist him. The house was the usual log cabin of the early settler—puncheon floor, bark roof and gables, small window holes, and panelless doors. The doors were of the kind called batten doors, but the batten was a piece of timber a little longer than the width of the door and larger at one end than at the other; the large end projected beyond the door, and was bored to serve as part of the hinge. The boards were fastened to the battens by wooden pins or by nails, as the necessity or convenience of the builder required.

In the early part of May, 1834, Simon D. Wilson, James Wilson, Ephraim Whitman, Ephraim Baldwin, and Samuel D. Baldwin came to the township, looking land. They were all young men, and, with the exception of Simon D. Wilson, unmarried. The first two were brothers, and the Baldwins were brothers-in-law of Simon D. Wilson. Simon D. Wilson selected land on section 30, in

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Seneca, and on sections 6, 7 and 8, town 9 south, this tract lying partly in Seneca and partly in Ohio. The land office at Monroe was his next objective point, which he made, and he entered his land on May 15 and 16, 1834. Arnold H. Coomer had entered his land on section 31, May 8. Simon D. Wilson immediately commenced operations on his land by building the inevitable log cabin. On Sept. 29, Alvah Holt entered his land and immediately commenced to build on it.

Micajah Hayward was a native of Farmington, N. Y., and was born Jan. 18, 1816. As stated on another page, the Haywards came to Michigan in 1834 and located in Seneca township. Micajah was reared to farming pursuits, which he followed all his life. At the time of his death he was the owner of over 600 acres of land, all in Seneca township. In connection with his farming he had built two saw mills, a grist mill, and a cheese factory, all of which he operated successfully. He died at his home in Seneca township, April 10, 1887.

Amos A. Kinney was born April 12, 1812, in Johnsonburg, Sussex county, New Jersey, and when eleven years of age his parents removed to New York State. He there developed into manhood and became familiar with farm pursuits, in which he always delighted and was ambitious to excel. His early opportunities for education were exceedingly limited. When about twenty years of age, he left home and entered the employ of his uncle, James Kinney, who conducted a hotel on Cortland street, in New York City, and while there he made the acquaintance of Commodore Vanderbilt, who was at that time boating and operating a ferry. In the summer of 1834 Mr. Kinney bade farewell to his friends and acquaintances in the Empire State, and started overland with a team for the unknown West. For sixteen days he traveled through the wilderness, and reaching Seneca township in March, 1835, he at once entered eighty acres of land on section 17, and the following year was joined by his father's family. He put up a log cabin, and, after months of incessant labor, began to feel that he had done a wise act in coming to this section of the country. The soil, under proper cultivation, proved to be exceedingly fertile, and the prospect of having a well tilled farm of his own proved a pleasurable stimulus to his exertions. Indians had not then left this region, and they often passed by his cabin door in large numbers, but they never attempted to molest him, and he was careful to keep them at a respectful distance and treat them with proper consideration. He added to his real estate until he had a good farm, embracing

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a quarter section of land, upon which he erected a substantial dwelling, barn and other buildings required for the shelter of stock and the storing of grain. For many years Mr. Kinney was prominent in township affairs, and he was one of the first assessors appointed, serving three years. He cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and from that time was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party.

Samuel K. Kinney came to Seneca township in 1835, accompanying his brother, Amos A., from the vicinity of Canandaigua, N. Y. They made their way from Detroit overland with a team, and Samuel made his home with his brother until joined by his parents and the rest of the family in July, 1836. Elias Kinney, the father of Amos A. and Samuel K., purchased eighty acres of land in Seneca township, and all the children who were old enough assisted in clearing it and building up the homestead. Samuel attended the first school in the township, it being conducted in a log house, twenty feet square, which was called the Kinney school house on account of being projected by the father. It boasted but one window, while a blanket, hung up at the opening, served as a door, and in this rude structure Samuel K. Kinney commenced his education when fourteen years of age. And this continued but a brief time afterward, the school being carried on about three months in the winter. The early life of Samuel was thus spent amid the scenes of pioneer life, and he developed into manhood stout of heart and strong of muscle, admirably fitted for the duties which lay before him. He made his home with his parents until after he was twenty-eight years of age. Politically, he voted with the Democratic party, and he occupied some of the minor offices in connection with schools.

Richard H. Kinney, a brother of the two above mentioned, located in Seneca township during its early settlement, and upon reaching manhood took up 160 acres of land on section 8 transforming the wilderness into a beautiful farm. By slow degrees he brought the soil to a good state of cultivation, and erected one building after another until he had a shapely and convenient residence, good barns and out-buildings, tastefully laid out grounds, with numerous shade and ornamental trees, including evergreens and graceful maples. These last were set out in the spring of 1850, and stand as giants. As an illustration of the industrious and enterprising pioneer, Mr. Kinney occupied a place in the front ranks. His straightforward business transactions gave him a good position among the representative men of his community, among

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whom he built up a worthy and honorable record. Mr. Kinney was born in Hardwick, Sussex county, New Jersey, Dec. 3, 1820, and was a youth of fifteen years when he came to Michigan with his parents, with whom he lived until their decease. He assumed control of the homestead when twenty-five years of age, tilling the soil and laboring under the disadvantages of a new settlement until the march of civilization rendered the labors of the agriculturist less laborious and more remunerative.

Stephen P. Spear was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, in 1808. He was educated in the common school, lived with his father until he was twenty-one, and then struck out on foot and alone, having twenty shillings in his pocket when he reached Lenawee county. He halted near Adrian, then in its infancy, in 1831. There he worked out for a year and a half, and then took up 160 acres of land. He finally located on Bear creek, about four miles from Morenci, and there he resided the remainder of his life. He was drafted for service in the Black Hawk war and went with his company to Coldwater, where it encamped a few days, and then marched to Niles, on the Big St. Joseph river, where the company again went into camp, faring as soldiers fare until the news of the capture of the celebrated Black Hawk reached them, and then each received his discharge and 160 acres of land.

In 1834 Simon D. Wilson and a few others cut a road from the southwest part of the township to the Hayward settlement, thus opening communication between the two points. The year 1835 was a trying one to the settlers; there was a great scarcity of provisions, so much so that many persons went up to the Adrian settlement and procured materials to make nets, and therewith caught fish from Bean creek, which was unusually well supplied with the finny tribe that year. Besides this food the settlers had little to eat, some of them even dug up the potatoes they had recently planted, in order to keep from starving. Wolves were plentiful, and many thrilling stories are told of them. It is related that Elias J. Baldwin was followed, in the fall of 1835, by a pack of wolves, all the way from the woods south of Morenci, where he was erecting a log house for his future home, up to the very door of the house in the village where he was temporarily stopping. But the wolf bounty soon thinned out the annoying animals.

The first death in the township was Judith P. Hayward, who died in January, 1835. The first weddings in the two respective settlements of Seneca were celebrated over the nuptials of H. N. Wilson and Phoebe Wakefield, 1836, and Stephen Hayward and

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Sarah Jane Sanger, in January, 1837. Stephen Hayward came to Lenawee county with his father in 1834, and remained at home until his marriage. He was born in Farmington, Ontario county, New York, in 1814, and married the daughter of Benjamin and Betsey Sanger, who settled in Seneca in 1834. Benjamin Sanger was a native of Connecticut, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in Seneca township in February, 1849.

James H. Sweeney was the first disciple of Aesculapius, and he had plenty of ague patients in those days. The first school house was erected in the spring of 1835. The Methodist denomination was the first religious society to organize, and the members of that denomination erected the first church in Morenci village, in 1841. The first saw mill was set in motion in 1835, and the grist mill at Morenci was probably the first flouring mill. William Sutton was "mine host" of the first tavern, established at Morenci in 1836, and his sign-board was a barrel-head nailed to a post. In 1836, Jeph Whitman built a log store building where Morenci now stands. The township derives its name from Seneca, N. Y., from which point many of the early settlers emigrated.

William Sutton, who is mentioned as the first hotel proprietor, was born in Junius, Seneca county, New York, May 2, 1808, and there he lived until he was about sixteen years old, at which time he went to Lyons, Wayne county, and learned the carpenter's trade. He resided in Lyons until the spring of 1835, when he came to Michigan and settled in Adrian, entering eighty acres of land on section 34, in Adrian township, the tract being the same now occupied by Adrian college. He soon sold this land, however, removed to Seneca, built a double-log house, and as before stated, kept the first public house in what is now the thriving village of Morenci. In 1838 he purchased 160 acres of land in Gorham township, Fulton county, Ohio, and resided there until 1870, when he purchased 120 acres in Seneca township, and there resided until his death, which occurred in October, 1892.

Franklin Cawley came to Morenci in 1836. He bought his land of James Armitage, of Monroe, and a large part of the village of Morenci is on the land thus purchased. In 1838, a postoffice was established, and Mr. Whitman was made postmaster. Its name, Morenci, was given by Simon D. Wilson. In 1841 David M. Haight came and opened the second store within Seneca township. Morenci was but little more than a country postoffice until about the year 1850, when it began a considerable growth. Almost immediately after his coming here, in 1836, Franklin Cawley purchased

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the pioneer saw mill on the Bean, about one and a half miles above the site of Morenci. It had been built in 1835, by Jacob Baker and Horace Garlick. In 1851, there were four stores in Morenci. The original store had ceased to exist, but Mr. Haight was still selling a few goods. Asa A. Kennedy and Moses S. Worth each had a little store, and the store of the mill company, which had built the saw and grist mills in the village, made the fourth. In the fall of that year, Silas A. Scofield came to Morenci, erected a building, with steam power, and commenced the manufacture of furniture. The community seeming to demand it, he afterward added planing machinery, and extended his business in any direction the needs of the place seemed to demand, sometimes to his own detriment financially.

No sketch of the village of Morenci would be at all complete without a somewhat extended reference to Silas A. Scofield. He was born in Lysander, Onondaga, county, New York, Oct. 5, 1826, his ancestors coming from Scotland. He was reared on a farm until he was fifteen years of age. From the age of twelve he worked the homestead on shares, and accumulated some $350, which he gave his father for the balance of his time until he attained his majority. He was a natural tradesman, and first began clerking in a store at Plainville, N. Y., where he remained between two and three years. At this time he received from his brother-in-law an offer which led him to engage in peddling looking-glasses, pictures, and picture frames. Later he engaged in the same business for himself, and then secured a one-third interest in his brother-in-law's business, in which they carried on a quite extensive trade. He had reached the age of twenty, when he suddenly decided to go West, and started for Watertown, N. Y., with his horses and wagon, peddling as he went. From that place he set out for Gorham, Ohio, where he had relatives. The following spring he located in Adrian, where he sold furniture, and he resided there until the fall of 1851, when he came to Morenci and opened a similar store. From that time until his death Morenci was his home—the place where his best physical and mental powers were expended; where he finally established a successful business, and where he was a potent factor in the general welfare of the village. Fires devastated his establishment, but he was never the sort of man who gives up because of misfortune. He became noted far and wide as an undertaker, and he personally had charge of over 3,000 funerals up to the time that his activity in that respect ceased. Besides all that he did in and for Morenci, he established

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the village of Scofield, in Monroe county. He cleared up considerable land there, and furnished the Canada Southern railroad with all of its ties, timber, and piling, from the state line of Ohio to the Detroit river, also furnishing forty miles of telegraph poles. He built a depot, furnishing the funds himself, and otherwise helped to build up the village of Scofield. He did much in giving mechanics and other laboring men employment, in the manufacture of furniture and coffins in the earlier days and in other lines in a later period. He also busied himself in inventing sundry devices, the most important of which was his casket fastener and other articles connected with the mortuary trade. These devices have made the name of Scofield noted in many parts of the country, as they are largely used, and they contributed to a considerable degree to his financial success in connection with the extensive furniture store, of which he was the head. The automatic rug machine was another of Mr. Scofield's inventions, and at one time it had a large sale. Mr. Scofield had an alert mind and was an indefatigable worker, continuing his active labors considerably beyond the time when the majority of men are ready or forced to retire. He was not a politician, yet took a keen interest in local and general affairs, and kept himself well informed, always having pronounced views. He voted the Republican ticket. Such, in brief, is the life work of an enterprising, industrious, valued citizen—one whose life labors form a conspicuous place in the annals of Morenci, and whose name will long be remembered.

In 1854, the Hon. James P. Cawley bought the store of the mill company and commenced business on his own account. He continued in business until 1860, by himself, and at that time formed a co-partnership with Messrs. Rothrock & Green, the business being continued until 1873. About 1855, the Rev. John Crabbs came to Morenci and established himself as a tailor. He remained in that business, preaching on Sunday a part of the time until the beginning of the Civil war. He was commissioned chaplain in an Ohio regiment and was stationed most of the time with Gilmore, on the Island before Charleston, S. C. After the war he engaged for a time in the life insurance business, but later resumed his old business. David M. Blair came at about the same time, and engaged in blacksmithing. This business he developed until it became one of the finest carriage manufactories in Southern Michigan.

The village of Morenci is situated on the bank of the Tiffin river (Bean creek), near the Ohio line, in the southwest corner of the township of Seneca. The first school was taught there by

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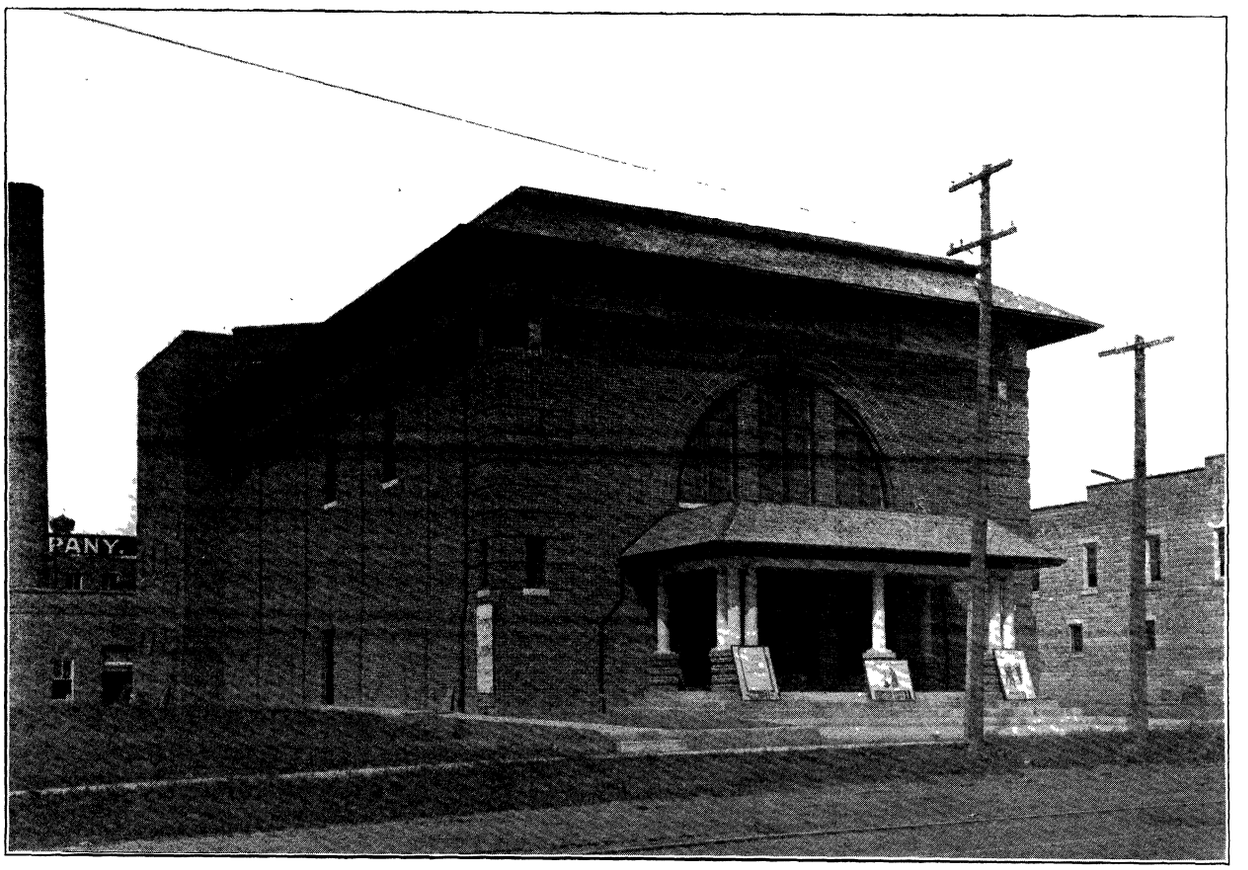

STAIR AUDITORIUM, MORENCI

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Miss Louisa Dellman, in a log house erected for that purpose. The first church organization was the Methodist, in 1836, with seven members. Rev. Mr. Staples was the first minister. The first Methodist church edifice was dedicated in May, 1852, by R. R. Richards, presiding elder. The trustees were Hiram Wakefield, Josiah Osgood, Daniel Reed, Simon D. Wilson, and Samuel Warner. A Baptist church was organized in 1852, with fifteen members. The Congregational church was organized in 1858, with the Rev. George Barnum as pastor. The first plat of the village was made in 1852 by Franklin Cawley, who also platted an addition in 1858. The first name given the village was "Brighton," but owing to the fact that there was another village in the state with the same name, it was changed to Morenci by Mr. Whitman and Simon D. Wilson. From this time, 1852, until the present, the village has steadily grown in importance and wealth. It was incorporated in 1871, and is now one of the most thriving business points and growing centers of population in the county, outside of Adrian and Hudson. There is a splendid public school system, adequate churches, and a sound and progressive social sentiment, and the village today is one of the handsomest and most desirable places of residence in the county. The business interests of Morenci are large and varied, and there are many important enterprises that go to make up a prosperous and happy community. The village is the center of an excellent farming region and enjoys a large patronage from the nearby Ohio farmers. Brick pavements are upon the principal streets, and the business places and residences are lighted with electricity. For railroad facilities, the main line of the Wabash railroad, the Fayette branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Toledo & Western electric line furnish adequate and complete service.

One of the chief places of interest in the village of Morenci is the Stair Auditorium. This magnificent structure, which would be a credit to any city, was made possible by the generosity of E. D. Stair, the famous theatrical promoter, who was born in Morenci and has never lost interest in the village of his boyhood and young manhood. The question of having a suitable place in which to hold public functions was discussed in Morenci for a long time, and numerous plans were proposed. The matter was finally taken up by the village council, and in the spring of 1906 an authorized committee visited Mr. Stair at his Detroit home, and asked him if he would not be willing to assist in the erection of an auditorium at Morenci. Mr. Stair generously offered to contribute one-half of

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$10,000 or $15,000 for the erection of a building that would be a credit to the village, providing the remaining half could be raised by popular subscription. It was immediately decided to accept the offer, subscription papers were soon circulated, and a number of citizens worked zealously in behalf of the project, among them being S. K. Porter, C. M. Butler, Vernon Allen, L. A. Snow and S. T. Snow. After sufficient funds had been subscribed to warrant the purchase of a site, a very convenient one was decided upon, and on Oct. 31, 1906, the contract for the erection of the building was entered into, the contract price being $15,815. The other expenditures increased the cost of the building until it approximated $26,000. The building is constructed of red brick with stone trimmings, and it is a large and imposing edifice, being 112x63 feet in size, with a 33-foot ceiling. The roof is covered with slate and galvanized steel, with a deep cornice, giving the structure an attractive and substantial appearance, and the architecture is unique, being a combination of mediaeval and modern. The interior decorations are beautiful, and the stage is considered by experts to be high-class in every respect. This place of entertainment was formally opened, Jan. 7, 1908, and has steadily grown in popularity.

Just north of the village of Morenci is located Oak Grove cemetery, one of the most beautiful burial places in Lenawee county. This "city of the dead" has been given the care and careful attention that is considered fitting and in keeping with that respect and veneration which in all climes and localities is shown for the departed ones. An interesting and attractive feature was added to the cemetery in 1908, when The Morenci Compartment Mausoleum was erected—a structure wherein the dead, singly or in groups of families can be safely housed for ages. The structure is 105x33 feet in size and contains 240 compartments, with a marble hall, twelve feet wide, extending the entire length. The architecture is a mixture of the Gothic and Greek styles, and glass, copper, steel, concrete, and marble are the materials used to render the structure both sightly and enduring. The exterior is of white cement, with enameled terra cotta, and the walls are eighteen inches in thickness. The Mausoleum is constructed of the best materials known to this era, and it is regarded by all as a splendid building of striking, appropriate design—a true ornament to the cemetery.

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CHAPTER XXV.

OGDEN TOWNSHIP.

ACTS OF ORGANIZATION AND CHANGE IN BOUNDARY—STREAMS—TOPOGRAPHY AND EARLY CONDITIONS—FIRST SETTLER, MOSES VOLENTINE—JOHN UNDERWOOD—ERASTUS BROCKWAY—EPHRAIM HICKS—OTHER PIONEERS—FIRST TOWN MEETING, FIRST SAW MILL, AND FIRST DEATH—WILLIAM CROCKETT—EXTENSIVE DITCHING.

On March 11, 1837, the legislature of the state of Michigan passed an enactment, a portion of which reads as follows: "That portion of Lenawee county, designated in the United States survey as township 8 south, of range 4 east, shall be erected into a township, called Ogden, and the first meeting shall be held at such place as the sheriff of such county shall designate, giving three days public notice thereof." On March 31, 1838, another act was passed, providing that "All that part of the county of Lenawee, lying in range 4 east and south of the township line between townships 8 and 9 south, be, and the same is hereby attached to and shall form a part of the township of Ogden, in said county." On March 21, 1851, by an act of the legislature, it was provided that "All that part of the township of Palmyra which is south of Raisin River, between the point where the line between Palmyra and Ogden intersects the above river, to that point where the said river enters the township of Blissfield, be taken from the township of Palmyra and made a part of the township of Ogden; and all of Ogden which lies north of Raisin River shall be taken from Ogden township and be made a part of Palmyra." This last enactment of the state legislature gave to Ogden its present size and boundaries, as no change has since been made.

The township is well watered by several tributaries of the River Raisin. Bear creek enters the township near its southwestern corner, and flows northerly and easterly through the entire extent of the township, and on section 2, near the northeast

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corner, it unites with the River Raisin. Black creek, a branch of Bear creek, enters the township on section 7, and unites with the main stream on section 4. Another branch flows northerly through the central portion of the township and unites with Bear creek near the mouth of the latter, on section 2. Other and smaller streams flow through the township, and these different water courses render it, as before stated, a well watered region.

The surface of the township of Ogden is naturally low and level, and heavily timbered with maple, oak, walnut, ash, whitewood, etc., from which large amounts of timber have been taken. By large outlays in drainage, the lands have been made fertile and are constantly improving. The township was originally one of the finest hunting grounds in the county. Game of all kinds known in the country was here to be found in almost exhaustless supply. The heavy growth of timber afforded ample cover and protection, and many are the "bear stories" and daring feats of frontier life remembered of the early pioneers of Ogden. They were brought in daily contact with bears, wolves, and wild-cats, and these were formidable enemies to the young domestic animals about the settlers' cabins, as well as dangerous companions in the lonely wilderness. Deer and grouse were also to be found in great numbers, and these, with an occasional "bear steak," furnished the principal meat supply, to which the epicurean of today would have no reason to object. Venomous reptiles, and especially the dreaded rattlesnake, were among the enemies of modern civilization, and they added their share of the discomforts and perils of pioneer life.

The settlement of the township began under the same discouraging circumstances which prevailed everywhere in districts remote from the natural thoroughfares. The meager supplies of actual necessities had to be brought long distances, through trackless forests, infested with dangerous opponents of civilization. The pack-horse was the faithful friend who was the means of connecting the pioneers with the outside world, carrying to them the few articles of commerce which this simple mode of living demanded. Ammunition, meal, and salt were the three articles most required, but the first was always an absolute necessity. The periodical trips to the "base of supplies" were always fraught with peril, both to the lonely travelers who made them and to the helpless and defenseless ones who were left behind. Several days were required to go to Monroe or Toledo and return with a cargo of supplies.

The first settler of the township was Moses Volentine, from

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New York, who came in 1826. He was born in Jackson, Washington county, New York, in 1796, and upon coming to the then territory of Michigan purchased of the United States the southeast fraction of the northwest quarter of section 1, situated in the northeast corner of the present township of Ogden. Returning to York State, he passed the summer at his old home, and on Oct, 5, 1826, bade his friends good bye and started, with his wife and a few household goods, for Michigan, via the Erie canal to Buffalo, where they arrived at the end of ten days, the passage being made on a freight boat. On Oct. 16, they left Buffalo on board a schooner bound for Monroe, but adverse winds obliged them to go on to Detroit, where they landed at the end of a three days' voyage from Buffalo. After staying in Detroit ten days, they were landed on the old log pier, four miles from Monroe village, which place they reached the same evening. At Monroe, two days were spent in procuring a quantity of provisions, and an ox team with which to transport their goods and effects to their intended new home. Leaving Monroe, Nov. 2, they arrived at the house of George Giles, on the bank of the River Raisin, and within the southern boundary of the village of Blissfield, having made arrangements to stay with Mr. Giles until Mr. Volentine could build a house on his own land, situated two miles further up the river. After hiring some help, Mr. Volentine commenced to build a log house, and on Nov. 23, 1826, had finished and moved into it. On Jan. 25, 1827, the Volentines were much pleased to receive the first addition to their little family, in the person of an average-sized girl baby. This child was named Amanda M., and is supposed to have been the first white child born in the township. Mr. Volentine passed through the many privations and hardships that are met by the pioneers of all new countries. On April 7, 1828, and for five succeeding years, he was elected and served as an assessor of taxes in what was then Blissfield township, giving the best of satisfaction to the taxpayers. In 1837, while suffering from a severe cold, brought on by exposure, he lost his voice, and a year passed before he regained it, being compelled to speak in a whisper during all that time. Meanwhile he continued his labors as a farmer. Up to this time he had chopped and cleared about fifty-five acres of his land, erecting thereon good, substantial frame buildings. In 1838, he was attacked with a disease of the nervous system, and for a long time was confined to his bed. Partially recovering, he was able to ride out a short distance from his home, in fine weather. In July, 1859, he sold his farm, and with his wife went to reside in the family

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of his eldest daughter, Mrs. C. J. Randall, where they remained until removed by death. His wife died of inflammation of the lungs, March 19, 1860, aged fifty-six years. In July of the same year, Mr. Volentine's disease assumed a very remarkable change, which obliged him to have his room made quite dark, light apparently having the singular power of imparting a very disagreeable heat to his whole body, and from that time until his death no light was allowed in his room, except that of a lamp or candle, and that was placed behind a screen. He remained in this condition until he died, July 19, 1865, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Volentine was a man of strict integrity, being just in his deal with all persons with whom he had business transactions; he was social in his disposition, entertaining in his conversation, liberal in his religious beliefs, and in politics a Jeffersonian Democrat.

Mr. Volentine was soon followed in the township by Joel Woodward and John Underwood. Mr. Underwood was born near New York city, Sept. 16, 1788, and afterward lived in Dutchess, Madison, and Wayne counties, in New York state, being a miller by trade. He owned a large farm in Marion, Wayne county, New York, where he lived until 1833. In the fall of that year he migrated with his family to Michigan, bringing his team and wagon with him. He came from Detroit with his own conveyance, and arrived at George Crane's, in Palmyra, in September. Within a few days after his arrival, Mr. Crane asked him what kind of land he wanted. He replied that he wanted 160 acres of heavy timbered land, flat and level with a stream running through it, with trees tall enough to make three or four railcuts. "All right, John," says Mr. Crane, "I can show thee what thee wants," and they went down into the town of Ogden, where Mr. Underwood took up 160 acres. He built a shanty that fall and moved his family there. In the winter of 1835-6, he was engaged by Addison J. Comstock to run the Red Mill at Adrian, and he lived there three years. In January, 1840, he traded with Isaac Rathbun for the latter's farm on section 30, in Palmyra, and he lived on that farm until his death, which occurred April 11, 1851.

Erastus Brockway moved into the township in the spring of 1835, and lived there until his death, April 18, 1881, being one of the pioneers. He was born in the state of New York, April, 13, 1802, was reared in his native state, and when a young man moved to Ohio and located in Erie county, where he resided until 1835, and then started for the territory of Michigan. He made his way into the wilderness and settled in what is now Ogden township,

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where he entered eighty acres of land from the government. It was then covered with a dense forest of heavy timber, and the country was inhabited by deer, wolves, wild turkey, and other game. Mr. Brockway erected a log house on his land, and for the construction of a roof used basswood bark. A considerable time before his death, he put up a frame residence for the comfort of his family, and good barns and other out-buildings for the domestic animals, with which he stocked the farm.

In the fall of 1835, Ephraim Hicks settled with his family in the township. He was a native of Massachusetts, and before coming to Michigan was a pioneer in Ontario county, New York. He was a man of sterling qualities, having been reared among men who never faltered in time of need. His boyhood days were spent in a Puritan atmosphere, and his young manhood was passed among scenes of trial and triumph over the primitive in nature, and strife and war in human affairs. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was at Buffalo when the British burned that city. He settled on sections 6 and 7, in Ogden, and there he took up two eighty-acre lots from the government and purchased two from John T. Comstock. There he resided until his death, which occurred May 12, 1879. He was the first supervisor elected in the township of Ogden, in 1837, and was again elected in 1841-2-3. He was a man highly respected by all, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people of the township for more than forty years.

Clark Angell, William Paul, and Ruel Thayer, came the same fall, and Norman B. Carter in 1836.

Clark Angell was born in Bateman, Dutchess county, New York, July 19, 1803, and lived with his father on a farm until his twenty-first year. He then went to Rochester and lived until the spring of 1835, when he came to Michigan, arriving in Adrian, June 1. The previous fall, in September, he came here and took up the southwest quarter of section 7, in Ogden. He moved his family on this land the following spring, and cleared and improved it, erected good buildings, and lived there for forty years. In 1875, he rented his farm and purchased a house in the southwest corner of the township of Palmyra, and there he resided the remainder of his life.

Norman B. Carter was born in Warren, Litchfield county, Connecticut, Sept. 7, 1801, and there he lived with his parents until the eleventh year of his age. In 1811, he moved with his parents to New York, and settled in the western part of that state, on the Holland Purchase. They moved with an ox team, and were twenty-

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four days on the way. For five years thereafter, young Carter hardly saw the inside of a school house. He helped his father clear up a new farm, undergoing all the hardships of a new country. In December, 1820, he took a contract of the Holland Land Company for a piece of land, in what was then called Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county. In the spring of 1821, with his small effects, he moved on this land. There was not a tree cut, nor a neighbor living within several miles. He was one among a few who paid for their land, and he got the first deed in the whole township. It was there that Mr. Carter first undertook to hew a farm out of a vast wilderness. He taught the first school in that township, his pupils coming a long distance to attend. He remained there about sixteen years, until the country was well improved, and came to Michigan in 1832, purchasing land on section 8, in the township of Ogden. In May, 1836, he moved upon this land with his family, it being the third time that he had grappled with a wilderness country. He was justice of the peace, township clerk, and school inspector, during nearly the entire time he resided in Cattaraugus county, New York. He was justice of the peace for at least twenty-five years in Ogden, and township clerk and highway commissioner for several terms in the same township. He at one time owned 1,600 acres of land in Michigan, 320 acres being in Hillsdale county and the balance in Lenawee. He amassed a large property through habits of economy and industry.

At the first township meeting held in Ogden, for the purpose of organization, there were thirteen votes cast. The first saw mill was built by Calvin Bradish, in 1837, on Gleason brook. The first death in the township was that of Lydia D. Paul, 1838.

William Crockett is now one of the oldest, if not the oldest, man of continuous residence in the township. He was born in Sodus, Wayne county, New York, Feb. 4, 1828, and came to Lenawee county, in 1836, with his father, Nathaniel Crockett, who settled on section 35, in Ogden township. The father afterward removed to Iowa, and died in Hardin county, that state, March 13, 1872. William Crockett was eight years old when his parents came to Lenawee county, and he has resided in the township of Ogden ever since. When his parents settled in the township, there were but few settlers, and the township was considered nothing but a cottonwood swamp, most of the east half being under water half the year. Mr. Crockett remembers most of the settlers who had located there previous to 1836, and had made a beginning. They were as follows, in addition to those already mentioned: Elisha Benton,

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on section 33, Samuel Graham, on section 29, Andrew Sebring, on section 28, Nathaniel Graham, on section 29, Gideon Sheldon on section 15; and Jacob Gilbert, on section 15. At that time there were no settlers in the east half of the township, and for many years there were no settlers east of Nathaniel Crockett's, and no roads were cut through. Many times the water was so deep that for miles it would come up to the ox-bows, as the oxen wallowed through the woods. It was some time before anything except corn and potatoes could be raised, and they would often drown out during the "June freshets," which then occurred almost annually. Wheat was a failure until the timber was considerably cleared off, and the ditch system was inaugurated. There was not a frame house or barn in Ogden, in 1836, and the first frame barn Mr. Crockett saw was Norman B. Carter's. William Crockett lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, but worked the farm for some time, in the meantime purchasing a farm on section 14, in Ogden, where he now resides. He has seen the township brought from a primitive, worthless state, to one of the best and most promising in the county. He has spent nearly his entire life in this work, and has done his share in bringing about the great change. He has assisted in clearing away the wilderness, and subduing the rank and almost impenetrable swamp. He has expended much time and money, besides cheerfully paying all assessments for the ditching system that has proven so generally beneficial to every resident. He has grown up with the township, and has prospered slowly but surely as the township advanced in productivness and value. The township is now entirely settled up, with no swamps and "cat-holes," although Mr. Crockett's valuable and very productive farm was, in 1836, an impenetrable and worthless swamp, covered with water almost the entire year.

As would be naturally inferred from the description given of Ogden township, as the country there presented itself in the pioneer days, miasmatic troubles plagued the residents a great deal. But this and all the other ills were banished by the application of one treatment—ditching. An examination of the land levels revealed the fact that there was sufficient fall to direct the water by a proper system of drainage into Lake Erie, and the inhabitants of three townships—Ogden, Blissfield, and Riga—were interested in having such plans carried to a successful conclusion. The matter was given careful consideration, and Dr. Henry Wyman, of Blissfield, consented to become a candidate for the legislature for the express purpose of procuring a legislative enactment looking to the drain-

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age of all that region of country. He introduced and secured the passage of the first law ever enacted in the United States, providing for extensive ditching, and as a result of this enactment, marvels were wrought in the increased productivness of the land, and the purification of the atmosphere to such a degree that it became as healthful as any other locality. And that region of country, which was given such an unfavorable report by Surveyor-General Tiffin, is now a veritable garden spot.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

MEDINA TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION—NATURAL FEATURES—FIRST SETTLER, NATHANIEL W. UPTON—DEACON COOK HOTCHKISS—JOHN KNAPP—FIRST WHITE WOMAN—FIRST TAVERN—FIRST RELIGIOUS SERMON—FIRST SCHOOL—REV. WILLIAM E. WARNER—FIRST DEATHS—GEORGE W. MOORE—HARD TIMES—EARLY MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS—JOHN D. SUTTON—RIVAL VILLAGES—NAMES AND SKETCHES OF EARLY RESIDENTS—FIRST TOWNSHIP MEETING—AMUSING INCIDENTS—EARLY MERCHANTS—VILLAGES OF MEDINA AND CANANDAIGUA.

The organization of this township dates from March 11, 1837, on which date it was set off from the township of Seneca, with boundaries described as follows: "Township 8 south, of range 1 east." The sheriff was empowered to designate the meeting place for the first township meeting, and that official selected the house of John Dawes, which was considered a central location.

The surface of the township is generally rolling, and the varieties known as hardwood predominate in the forests. The lower lands were covered with maple, black walnut, shell-bark hickory, and some varieties of oak, while the uplands and hills were mostly covered with white oak. There were bears, deer, wolves, and wild-cats in great numbers, which afforded great sport for the local hunters in pioneer days.

Nathaniel W. Upton was the first settler in Medina. In 1834, this gentleman came into the present boundaries of the township and entered land on sections 3 and 4. In company with Dexter Smith, who entered an adjoining tract of land, in Hudson township, he built a cabin on his land, in May, 1834. It was a log cabin, or three sides of it were logs, the other being open—and before it they built their fire. The roof was of elm bark. The bedstead was a fixture of the house. When the cabin was erected, notches were cut in the logs at the proper height and poles laid in; the outer

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corners were supported by stakes or posts made of a section of young trees. Beech withes were woven across in place of cords, and on these elm bark was laid. It was called a Michigan bedstead, and was probably the first spring bed on record. In this cabin Smith and Upton lived during the summer, but in the fall they built themselves a comfortable log house, in which they kept bachelors' hall until the winter of 1836.

On April 8, 1834, Cook Hotchkiss and John Knapp purchased the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 2. Deacon Cook Hotchkiss was born in Cheshire, Conn., Sept. 14, 1797, and went to Delaware county, New York, with his parents, before he was twenty years old. He experienced religion in Homer, N. Y., when he was twenty, and subsequently united with the Baptist church, in Medina, N. Y., where he served in the office of deacon. He was a blacksmith by trade, and carried on a shop in the village of Medina for several years, until the spring of 1834, when he came to Michigan, as above stated, in company with John Knapp. They traveled the entire distance on foot, in the month of March, and together located 320 acres of land on section 2, in Medina township, where the village of Medina now stands. After locating their land they immediately returned to New York, traveling on foot as far as Buffalo. About May 1, they again started for Michigan with their families and all their effects, traveling by their own teams, and they arrived in Adrian, June 2. Mr. Hotchkiss remained in Adrian, working for Gabriel Todd, until Jan. 1, 1835, when he moved on his land in Medina, the purchase which he and Mr. Knapp made there having then been equally divided. Mr. Hotchkiss at once put up a blacksmith shop, making a frame of poles, which he covered with shakes, and it was the first shop in the township. Mr. Knapp built his house in the summer of 1834, and it was the first in the village of Medina. Charles A. Prisbey came in that fall, and built his house about the time that Mr. Hotchkiss erected his dwelling. The village was subsequently platted upon the land of Hotchkiss and Knapp, principally upon that belonging to Knapp, and it was named by those gentlemen. While residing in Adrian, Mr. Hotchkiss united with the Baptist church, and he was one of the organizers of the Baptist church at Medina village, in 1836, serving as a deacon until his death. He was the first justice of the peace in Medina. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was one of the most useful of men in a newly settled country. Upright in deal, able in counsel, and dignified in manner, he exerted more than a common influence in the

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community. He was a Christian in every sense of the word, and never wearied in well going. He never failed to visit all neighbors, and especially newcomers. He made it his business to find out the condition a family was in when it came, and if he learned it was in need of anything he could supply, he carried it to the family, not even asking them to come and get it. It should be known that many of the lowly pioneers of Lenawee county had a certain degree of pride about them, and often suffered before they would make their needs known. Mr. Hotchkiss realized this fact, and bore his alms to them. He was well known by every settler of the Bean Creek valley, his house being a meeting house, alms house, and resting place for all, and no man was ever more sincerely mourned by an entire community than was he at the time of his death, Aug. 28, 1839, after an illness of only one week.

John Knapp was born in Mamaroneck, Westchester county, New York, Aug. 22, 1785. He was reared a farmer, and first commenced his independent career in Onondaga county, but finally went to Ridgeway, in Orleans county, and purchased a farm. He resided there until May, 1834, when he came to Michigan, as before stated. He cleared up his farm in Medina township, and lived there until 1841, when he sold out to the Medina Milling Company and removed to Fairfield, purchasing 200 acres on sections 19 and 20, where the village of Weston now stands. He resided there until 1870, when he became feeble in health, and went to Adrian to reside with his son, John I., and there he died, Jan. 17, 1874.

On June 3, 1834, William W. Walworth purchased the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 1, and on June 6, John R. Foster purchased the northeast quarter of section 6. Messrs. Knapp, Walworth, and Foster, each built houses and settled their families in the month of June, but Mr.Foster's family preceded the others a few days, and Mrs. Foster was therefore the first white woman resident of Medina township. Mr. Foster's house was erected near the northeast corner of his farm, and was built after the model of the early log houses. The floor was of split and hewed basswood, the roof of bark, two small windows, and a stick and mud chimney. John Knapp built a somewhat better house—in fact, it smacked a little of aristocracy. It was 20x26 feet, one and a half stories high; the floors were of split and hewed basswood, and the roof was covered with shakes. Shakes were rived out of oak timber; they were about thirty inches long, all the way of a thickness, and as wide as could be made out of the quarter of an oak log. The shakes, therefore, varied in width according as

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they were split out of a large or small tree, or was the first or last riven out of the bolt. The shakes were laid on poles flattened to the rafters and held in place by other poles, the poles, underneath and top, being fastened together with hickory or blue beech withes. But, notwithstanding these aristocratic notions, Mr. Knapp was compelled to have a stick and mud chimney, because there were neither brick nor stone to be had. The house stood near where Allen's tavern, in Medina village, afterward stood. The land bought by William W. Walworth was that on which the Canandaigua mills afterward stood. He built a house a little northwest of where the old saw mill was afterward built. Charles A. Prisbey purchased the northeast fractional quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2. Samuel Fincher bought the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2, Oct. 5. Both these men built houses on their lands in the summer and fall of 1834.

William Cavender settled on his land in March, 1835, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Gregg, built a house on the land Cavender purchased, and commenced keeping tavern. That original tavern stood on the site where afterward stood the Canandaigua hotel. Of this enterprise, Mr. Gregg subsequently said: "Mr. Cavender moved on his premises, and in March, 1835, I went there and built me a log house, 20x30 feet, took my lumber from Adrian, and moved my family April 16. Soon afterward I made an addition of twelve feet to one side, for a cook room and dining room, and came to Adrian to purchase groceries—whiskey and brandy—and told them I was going to keep tavern. They thought that was a novel idea, and laughed at me, and had their own fun about it. I told them all I wanted of them was to send on the land-lookers; and in June and July I had more customers than I could attend to, frequently from twelve to twenty at a time, and one night thirty-five land-lookers." In less than six months most of the land in the township was purchased, and a large portion by actual settlers. In the month of September, 1835, the first sermon was preached by the Rev. William Wolcott, then of Adrian and afterward a resident of Hudson. The sermon was preached in Gregg's bar-room, on the invitation of Mr. Gregg. In October, 1835, Dr. Increase S. Hamilton settled in Canandaigua. The same fall the first school house was built, on the farm of William Cavender. Dr. Hamilton taught the first school in the winter of 1835-6. In the fall of 1835, William Cavender bought the land owned by William W. Walworth—the site of the Canandaigua mills—and commenced building a saw mill. It sawed the first lumber, April 12, 1836.

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In the month of November, 1835, the Rev. William E. Warner settled on section 4. He had formerly resided in the state of New York, and was there a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a local preacher. His large and still increasing family rendered it impossible for him to enter the itinerary permanently, but for several years he had traveled circuits under the direction of the presiding elders thereof. In 1835, feeling the importance of finding a home for his large family, he traded what property he had for Michigan land, never having seen the land or been in the territory. He came by wagon to Adrian, and there inquiring for the Bean Creek country, was directed to go out on the Territorial road. After several days' travel, he found himself on the Chicago road, north of Devil's Lake. He then turned southward through the forests, and made his way as well as he could toward where he supposed his land to be. After a tedious journey he arrived at the abode of Noah Cressy, on section 32 in Hudson township, two miles from his land, on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 8, 1835. There he found brethren of his own church, for the Brown families had arrived only the Monday previous. A few weeks later he moved into a cabin on his own land. Mr. Warner was one of the most eloquent men this county was ever blessed with. Always ready, he obeyed every call for ministerial services, whether to break the bread of life on a Sunday, or to speak words of consolation to mourning friends on a week day. He had no regular work, but went everywhere, among all classes of people—fearless always, reposing with confidence on the promise, "Lo, I am with you always." His name was a household word among the settlers, from the Chicago road to the Maumee river, and from the Raisin eastward to the utmost bounds of the west, as applied to the Bean Creek valley. As without regular work, so he was without salary. However hard the labor endured in answering the demands for ministerial labor, he always accepted the proffered remuneration, whether it was a silver dollar or a peck of potatoes, with a pleasant smile and a hearty "God bless you." He lived in Medina township for several years, and then removed, about 1852, to the township of Ransom, Hillsdale county, where he resided until his death, which occurred about 1871.

After the Rev. Mr. Wolcott's sermon in Gregg's bar-room in September, 1835, Mr. Wolcott continued to preach there once in four weeks during the fall, and a Congregational society was organized, but it soon became extinct. The religious element of the Upton and Gregg settlements was largely of the Baptist order,

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and on Jan. 29, 1836, a church was organized under the name and style of "The Baptist Church of Canandaigua." Cook Hotchkiss was deacon and superintendent of the Sunday school. Religious services were held in the school house at Canandaigua.

The mill, commenced building in 1835, was finished in the spring of 1836, by Laban Merrick, and the first lumber was sawed on April 12. William W. Walworth built a small mill on Lime creek, section 21. It was a patent arrangement, and ground coarse grain only. Tyler Mitchell was the carpenter and millwright, and the mill commenced grinding in June, 1836. Mr. Walworth died in August, the second death in the township, the first having been Loren, a son of John Knapp, April 7.

In the fall of 1836, George W. Moore became an inhabitant of the township, having purchased his land in the spring of 1834. Mr. Moore was born in Peterboro, N. H., April 3, 1814. He remained at home until a youth of eighteen years, and was then apprenticed to his brother William to learn the machinist's trade, which he followed until 1836. In the spring of 1834, he migrated to Michigan and purchased 210 acres of government land on section 3 in Medina township. After securing his title he returned to the Old Granite State, and followed his trade there until in September, 1836. Being now reinforced with a small capital, he came back to the West and began the improvement of his purchase. With the exception of five acres, which he had hired a man to chop, there were no improvements whatever upon his land. The task before him seemed an Herculean one, but he was strong in youth and hope, and set about it with all the resolution which he had inherited from his forefathers. He labored alone industriously until in August, 1837, and then returned to New Hampshire and was married. Immediately after the wedding the young people departed for their new home in the West, and took possession of the log house which had been erected by Mr. Moore. In 1837 Mr. Moore assisted in the organization of Medina township, and was one of the first assessors, holding the office for some time. As the township became settled up and began to assume modern manners and institutions, he was foremost in its various enterprises, among the first of which was the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, of Lenawee, in which he served as director for a period of fourteen years. He repeatedly represented his township in state and county political conventions, and was the chairman of three different county conventions, besides holding other important and honorable offices. In 1850 he sailed from New York to California,

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spending a month on the Isthmus of Panama, and landed in San Francisco April 14, having been three weeks on the journey. He had intended to follow farming on the Pacific Slope, but being unable to carry out his original plans engaged in a saw mill several months at $100 per month. He remained in the Golden State about two years, then returned to Michigan and settled down upon his farm in Medina township, engaging in agriculture and adding to his real estate until he became the owner of about 300 acres. The little log house which Mr. Moore put up for the reception of his bride, in 1836, in time gave way to a commodious, modern dwelling, and the first rude stable disappeared, its site being occupied by a large and commodious barn with the addition of various other buildings indispensable to the progressive modern farmer. Mr. Moore introduced the first mower and reaper into the western portion of Lenawee county, and while giving due attention to the modern methods of agriculture, ever bore in mind the importance of education to the rising generation. He was foremost in the establishment of religious and educational institutions, being one of the founders of Oak Grove Academy, and one of the most prominent and active members of the Congregational church.

The Rev. David Smith preached in the township. He was a Presbyterian clergyman, sent out as a missionary, and was supported by the Presbytery of Western New York. He lived in a small house on the farm of Simon D. Wilson, in Seneca, and preached in private houses. He removed to Illinois in the spring of 1837. In June, 1836, the Rev. Edward Hodge became the pastor of the Baptist church, organized at Canandaigua, in January of that year. He received a salary of $200, and he lived in the township of Dover. The spring of 1836 was a very severe one for the inhabitants of Medina township. The most of them had moved in, in 1835, and as yet had not raised a crop, and provisions were very scarce and dear. Even had there been provisions that could have been bought, many of the settlers could not have purchased, as they had used up their means in purchasing land and moving in. One man who had planted some potatoes in the spring of 1836 was obliged to dig them up and eat them. It was all they could get to eat. Flour, when obtainable, was sixteen dollars a barrel; pork, thirty to thirty-two; oats, $1.75 a bushel; and salt, ten dollars a barrel. Some families were obliged to live for weeks without bread, and depended upon the rifle for their daily subsistence. Said the Rev. William E. Warner to Mr. Moore, one day in the fall of 1836: "We are having snug times at our house;

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for our breakfast this morning we had nothing but pumpkin sauce to eat, and Mrs. Warner thinks these are rather hard times."

The hard times, however, did not have the effect to suspend the execution of the Divine command, as given in Genesis 1:28, for on July 14, 1835, a son was born to Charles A. Prisbey. The boy grew to manhood and died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 27, 1863, while a member of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin infantry. On Nov. 14, 1835, Orrin Green was born, and on Feb. 18, 1836, a child was born in the family of Lewis Shepardson. On the same day a child was born in the family of a Mr. Bayless, in the south part of the township. On Aug. 24, 1836, Henry C. Foster was born. He, also, died in the service of his country, at Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864, a member of the Eighteenth Michigan infantry. In the summer of 1836, Ansel Coats and Phoebe York were married, Daniel H. Deming officiating, and on September 18, John D. Sutton and Abigail Knapp were married.

John D. Sutton, who thus had the distinction of being one of the first men to be made a benedict in Medina township, was born in Brutus, Cayuga county, New York, April 13, 1803. He came to Michigan in the winter of 1835-6, and took up 160 acres of land on section 11, in Medina, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 25, 1877. He cleared up and improved 140 acres, built good buildings, and reared a large family. He was a thorough farmer, an honorable and enterprising man, and a highly respected citizen. In the early days of the settlement he never shirked a duty or responsibility, and was progressive and ready for any service. His was the first wedding to be solemnized in the township, as Ansel Coats and Phoebe York, whose nuptials preceded those of Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, went to the residence of Daniel H. Deming, in Dover township, to be married. There was not a minister in that portion of the county at that time, and Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were married by Deacon Cook Hotchkiss, the first justice of the peace.

The young township must have early begun to feel the curse of intemperance, for on July 4, 1836, Dr. Hamilton delivered a temperance lecture at Canandaigua. The Rev. Lorenzo Davis having been sent to the newly organized Bean Creek mission of the Methodist Episcopal church, preached in John R. Foster's house. Mr. Foster had already built his second house, and the pioneer building was used as a church and school-house. Mr. Davis continued to preach in that house once a month during that conference year. Mrs. Dr. Hamilton taught the school in the

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Canandaigua school-house in the summer of 1836, and that fall a frame school-house was built in the village. Then Canandaigua aspired to be the metropolis of Medina township. The same fall a log school-house was built on the farm of Benjamin Rogers, southeast quarter of section 23. Medina had three schools in the winter of 1836-37, the third being taught by Miss Colgrove, in John R. Foster's house, near the northeast corner of section 3. In December 3, 1836, the Baptist church of Canandaigua voted to hold its meetings in the village of Medina. The meetings were held at the dwelling house of Deacon Cook Hotchkiss during the winter of 1836-7 and the summer of 1837.

Medina village, as it then began to be called, had no physician, and, ignoring the Divine command, it coveted its neighbor's doctor. Dr. Hamilton had built a new frame house in the village of Canandaigua, and to induce him to move to their village, the people of Medina purchased the house, and the doctor moved in December, 1836. As the villages are less than two miles apart, it practically could make but little difference whether he lived at one or the other of the places, but for the oldest village to lose her only doctor to enrich her rival, was rather humiliating. But Canandaigua's cup of humiliation was not yet full. The only frame dwelling house in the township was within her borders, and this the Medina people determined should not be—they would remove it. Twenty of the most stalwart men went down there, with fifteen yoke of oxen collected from among the farmers of Medina and Hudson, to accomplish the removal. Shoes were placed under the building, the oxen hitched to it, and "Whoa," "Haw," "Get up, Bright," and away the house went toward Medina. To avoid the bridge, a road was cut through the woods, north of the creek. The route they were compelled to take to avoid the bends of the creek made the road fully two miles long, and the house was two days in transit; but at last Medina had one frame house, Canandaigua none. In the winter of 1836-7 the Medina Mill Company built a saw mill in the village of Medina. It commenced sawing lumber, April 1, 1837.

On March 11, 1837, the legislature set township 8 south, 1 east, off from Seneca and gave it the name of Medina, and on March 20, of the same year, a supplemental act was passed, detaching fractional township 9 south, 1 east, from Seneca and attaching it to Medina. At the time of its organization, the first Monday in April, 1837, the following named persons were voters in the township of Medina, and it is supposed that they partici-

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pated in the first township meeting: Nathaniel W. Upton, John R. Foster, John Knapp, Cook Hotchkiss, Charles Prisbey, Samuel Fincher, Ebenezer Daniels, John C. Hotchkiss, Artemas Allen, Dr. Increase S. Hamilton, Rev. William E. Warner, Abel Platts, Patrick McKenny, Tyler Mitchell, Patrick Dillon, William Cavender, Samuel Gregg, Suffrenus Dewey, Orrin Pixley, Charles M. Baldwin, Lawrence Reubottom, Hiram Lucas, Asa Farley, Lewis Shepardson, Amasa Converse, Noah K. Green, John Dawes, Levi B. Wilder, Benjamin Holmes, James McQuillis, Benjamin Rogers, Abner Rogers, Chester Savage, Justus Coy, Orville Woodworth, Cassius P. Warner, John Powers, Ethan Barns, Seneca Barns, Rollin R. Hill, Orlando Whitney, John S. Sweeney, John D. Sutton, Henry S. Smith, Samuel Kies, Horace Garlick, E. H. Johnson, Levi Goss, and Hiram Wakefield, all heads of families; and Eli Upton, George W. Moore, Andrew McFarlane, James Burns, Patrick Trumer, Levi Daniels, James Rogers, Charles Stone, Newton Dawes, Alonzo S. Hume, Benjamin Converse, Nahum Stone, John Seeley, J. M. Baggerly, and Zebedee Baggerly, unmarried men.

Suffrenus Dewey was born in Schoharie county, New York, May 14, 1797. While young he was bound out to a man living in Augusta, Oneida county, with whom he lived two years, and at the end of that time he was again bound out to a man by the name of Rice, with whom he lived until 1818, when he left home and went to Leroy, N. Y., where he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1832, at which time he went to Brockport, N. Y. In the fall of 1834, he moved with his family to Lenawee county and bought land, which he settled upon and cleared. He followed farming until 1846, when, leaving his family comfortably provided for, he went to Wisconsin and worked at his trade, returning to Lenawee county in 1860. Among the many buildings Mr. Dewey erected while working at his trade, may be mentioned the Globe Mills, at Tecumseh. As an honored and respected citizen he enjoyed the confidence of the community.

Charles M. Baldwin was born in Windsor, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, Feb. 28, 1806, and there he was reared on a farm. He remained there until 1833, when he came to Michigan and took up government land, it being the west half of the northeast quarter, section 18, Fairfield, the deed being dated May 27, 1833. He made some improvements and lived there until 1835, when he traded his land for property in Genesee county, but never moved there. He at once purchased a farm on sections 24 and 25, in

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Medina, and there he lived until he was fatally injured by a horse and died, April 3, 1852.

Orville Woodworth was born in Columbia county, New York, Feb. 1, 1807, and became the proprietor of a good farm near the town of Sennett, about five miles from the city of Auburn. He sold his interests in the Empire State, and coming to Lenawee county took up a tract of land in Medina township. This he moved upon in 1835, and from that time devoted his attention to its cultivation and improvement. He was a public-spirited citizen, and did much to encourage the settlement of Medina township with a worthy and intelligent class of people. He was ever the ready helper of those trying to help themselves, and contributed of his time and means to the various worthy enterprises upon which the prosperity of the young and struggling community depended. His third house, which he put up in the winter of 1847-8, was used as a hotel, and was familiarly known as "Buckhorn Tavern." This was before the days of railroads in that section of country and before the village of Morenci had much of an existence. Mr. Woodworth was an expert with the rifle in those early days, and hunting and fishing were his favorite pastimes. Over 500 deer fell by his unerring rifle after he became a resident of this county. He lived to be quite aged, and died at his homestead, Oct. 3, 1870.

Hiram Wakefield's birthplace was at Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut, where he first saw the light, Dec. 6, 1807. He was reared on a farm, enjoying the usual educational advantages, and remained until 1835, when he came to Medina township with his wife and one child, and settled on Bean creek, where they remained until 1864, engaged in farming. At that date they sold this farm and removed to Morenci, where he and his wife resided the rest of their lives. Mr. Wakefield was a member of the school board, and he and Mrs. Wakefield were worthy and consistent members of the Methodist church, with which they were identified from 1837, and Mr. Wakefield was a class-leader for twenty-four years. Throughout his life he lived peaceably with his fellowmen, and was a man without enemies. He was a kind and indulgent parent, a liberal-minded man and an obliging neighbor, and he gained a place in the esteem and affection of the community as the result of an exemplary life.

Benjamin Converse was born in Belchertown, Mass., Oct. 29, 1813. He was bred on a farm to the calling which his forefathers had pursued for many years on Massachusetts soil. When he was about six years of age his parents removed to Northampton,

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and in that beautiful New England town Mr. Converse grew to manhood, remaining on the home farm and assisting his father until the fall of 1834, when he came to Michigan to take up some government land. He selected a tract of eighty acres of land in Medina township, which was fertile and favorably situated for culture, and had it entered in his brother's name, for in those days money was scarce, and the pioneers had to resort to various expedients to save expense. As soon as the land had been entered, he and his brother Amasa returned to Massachusetts, and Benjamin remained in his native state for one and one-half years. In 1836 he returned to Michigan and began the improvement of the tract of land which he had taken up on his previous visit, but after spending two years in clearing his land, he returned to his old home. In 1840 he again came to Michigan, and permanently located on his land in Medina township, upon which he continued to live the remainder of his life, with the exception of two years, when he rented it and lived in Massachusetts. He added eighty acres to his original purchase, and by vigorous and thrifty management brought his land into a well cultivated condition, erecting good buildings and making many other substantial improvements. Besides accomplishing all this, he engaged in the manufacture of brooms for several years, which pursuit added greatly to his income. Mr. Converse was a man of cautious discrimination and far-seeing intelligence. In his political belief he was a thorough Republican, his high character and standing in his community having made him an acceptable office-holder, and he was honored by his fellowmen by election to the offices of treasurer, collector, and highway commissioner, in which last-named office he served for one term, and he also held the various offices of the school board.

In accordance with the sheriff's proclamation, the first township meeting was held on Monday, April 3, 1837, and officers were elected as follows: Rollin R. Hill, supervisor; John Dawes, township clerk; George W. Moore, Noah K. Green, and James A. Rogers, assessors; Orlando Whitney, John S. Sweeney, and John Powers, commissioners of highways; Asa Farley and John D. Sutton, school commissioners; Benjamin Rogers and John Knapp, overseers of the poor; Asa Farley, James A. Rogers, Henry S. Smith, and Samuel Kies, justices of the peace; Charles Stone, Cassius P. Warner, Horace Garlick, and E. H. Johnson, constables; Charles Stone, collector. The justices-elect drew for term, with the following result: Henry S. Smith, four years; Samuel Kies, three years; James A. Rogers, two years; Asa Farley, one year.

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The voters thought it necessary to offer a five-dollar wolf bounty. But there had been a muddle in this election. Hitherto, there had been both school commissioners and school inspectors, but the legislature abolished the office of school commissioner at the session in 1837. The people evidently thought it was the inspectors that were abolished, for they elected school commissioners, but no inspectors. A special township meeting was called to rectify the error, and it was held on June 20, at the house of John Dawes. Dr. Increase S. Hamilton, Rollin R. Hill, and Noah K. Green were elected school inspectors. Late in the same year, Samuel Kies removed from the township, and Samuel Gregg was elected justice to fill the vacancy.

The rivalry still continued between the villages of Canandaigua and Medina, and James J. Hogaboam relates the following little incident in his "History of the Bean Creek Valley." It tended to even matters up a little: In the fall of 1836, an itinerant fruit tree vender brought some apple trees to Canandaigua to sell to the farmers of Medina and Seneca. He had fifty more than he could dispose of, and these he buried in William Cavender's field. In the winter, a Medina man coming by the field, discovered the tree tops covered with snow, and asked Burns Cavender what it meant. Burns said Gregg had thrown a drunken Indian out of his barroom, that he had died from exposure, and that his body was buried lightly and covered with brush. The Medina man went home, revolving in his mind the tragic death of the Indian. He called a secret council, and it was decided that the matter must be investigated and Gregg punished. In the dead of the night, six of Medina's most valiant sons sallied forth, armed with axes and spades, for a march on Canandaigua. They came to the spot and attempted to remove the brush, but the butt ends had sunk in the mud and frozen down. The axes were called in requisition, and the brush was cut away even with the ground. Then the digging commenced, and in the course of an hour's hard work the bodies and roots of the trees were exhumed. They went home sadder and wiser men, desiring above all things to keep their agency in the matter a secret. But "murder will out," they had to pay for the trees, and, what was of more consequence to them, they were jeered at by the Canandaigua folks.

On March 7, 1837, a church was organized in the south part of the township, and was called the First Congregational Church of Medina. It had eleven members, and the Rev. Paul Shepherd was its first pastor. Canandaigua was platted, Oct. 26, 1835, by Ira

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White, but Medina village was not platted until a year and a half later. The plat was made and acknowledged by Asahel Finch, Jr., Cook Hotchkiss, Artemus Allen, and Lauren Hotchkiss, March 30, 1837. The original merchant of the township of Medina was a Mr. Saulsbury, who located at Canandaigua, in 1835. He was succeeded by a Mr. Green, in 1836, also at Canandaigua, and Allen Daniels & Company, at Medina, was the third in the mercantile succession.

From 1840 to 1844, the villages of Medina and Canandaigua were at the height of their power, grandeur, and glory. The two villages did the most extensive milling business in the Bean creek valley, if not in the entire county. The Medina mill alone, in 1840, floured 40,000 bushels of wheat, besides custom work, and the store of Allen Daniels & Company was the most complete in Lenawee county, outside of the village of Adrian. But as centers of industry these villages have long since ceased to attract attention, the building of railroads on every side having built up other places and given an advantage that was hard to overcome in the struggle for superiority. And Medina may be said to be an exclusively agricultural district, although the village of Munson, on the Wabash railroad, is a shipping and trading point of importance and convenience to a large farming community.

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CHAPTER XXVII.

RIDGEWAY TOWNSHIP.

CREATION OF THE TOWNSHIP AND CHANGE IN BOUNDARIES—TOPOGRAPHY AND WATER COURSES—NATURAL CONDITIONS—FIRST LAND PURCHASE—FIRST DWELLING HOUSE—FIRST PERMANENT SETTLERS—FIRST DEATH—FIRST ELECTION—SANFORD HOUSE—JOSHUA WARING—FIRST PUBLIC ROAD—EARLY RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS—FIRST PHYSICIANS—EARLY HARDSHIPS AND DIFFICULTIES.

The Michigan state legislature, on March 15, 1841, created the township of Ridgeway by the following official enactment: "All that part of the township of Macon, in the county of Lenawee, which lies south of the quarter-section line, running from west to east through the middle of sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in township 5 south of range 5 east, as designated by the United States survey, is hereby set off and organized into a new township by the name of Ridgeway, and the first township meeting shall be held at the school house in the village of Ridgeway." This arrangement lasted until March 28, 1850, when an act was passed providing "That sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, of the township of Ridgeway be taken from said township and attached to the township of Blissfield." The boundaries were again changed on Jan. 5, 1869, when, in response to a petition presented to the county board of supervisors, sections 25, 26, 27, and 28, were detached from Ridgeway and placed in Deerfield township. The township of Macon joins Ridgeway on the north, the eastern boundary meets a tier of sections in Deerfield township and also the county of Monroe, the southern boundary is the line that separates the township from Deerfield and Blissfield, and the townships of Raisin and Tecumseh are on the west.

The surface of the township of Ridgeway is somewhat broken and hilly. It receives its name from a ridge of land extending across the northwest corner of the township. On this ridge the

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pleasant village of Ridgeway is situated. Many believe from the geological formation of this ridge that it was at some remote period the shore of Lake Erie. In the eastern part of the township is the land known as the Big Prairie, about five miles long by one mile wide, and running nearly parallel with the ridge. It produced a coarse grass, known as blue joint, mixed with wild pea vine, and made very good hay, which was valuable to the early settlers of this and the surrounding townships for wintering stock, and what was not mown was burned in the fall or spring, making a fine illumination for several days in succession, leaving the land clean for a new crop. A portion of the land west of the ridge was oak openings; the remainder, to the prairie, was heavily timbered.

The drainage of the township is principally towards the east. The territory is well watered, the principal stream being the Little Raisin river, which flows from northwest to southeast through the central part of the township, and its tributaries, of which there are several. These streams are all fed by many spring branches, thus affording good water power for the early mills which were established along their banks. Natural conditions in the township were favorable in early days to the existence of all kinds of game, ferocious animals, and venomous reptiles. These were found there in great numbers by the white settlers, and Ridgeway was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians at a still earlier date. The soil of the township varies from a rich dark loam to a mixture of sand and clay, the former being highly valuable for the raising of all kinds of cereals, corn, oats, and barley, especially, and all the land of the township is made to yield profitable returns to the owners. Stock raising and fruit culture are among the principal industries, and these afford good margins of profit.

The people are, as a class, industrious and hospitable, and possess some of the best farms in the county. The first land purchased of the government was by Coonrod Lamberson, who left the town of Camilus, county of Onondaga, state of New York, Nov. 1, 1825, with a pair of horses, riding one and leading the other, and arriving at Tecumseh in December. In February, 1826, in company with Peter Lowe, he started out to select land. They crossed the River Raisin near Ezra F. Blood's and traveled to the first section corner south of the Champlain brook, thence east three miles, to the northwest corner of section 8, just east of the ridge one mile south of the village of Ridgeway. Mr. Lamberson found the land covered with early spring flowers, and it looked so beau-

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tiful that he located the north half of section 8, and built a house on that land in 1829. This was the only house at that time between the ridge and the French settlement west of Monroe. The nearest dwelling south of this was at Blissfield, and the nearest north at Ypsilanti.

The first dwelling house in the township, however, was built by Giles Hubbard, in the spring of 1828, about one mile west of the village of Ridgeway, on the farm afterward owned by Cecil Clark. The next was built by a Mr. Martin, on the prairie, in July, and was occupied by him about two months, when he removed to Monroe. The building was destroyed by fire the same fall. But none of the gentlemen mentioned could be called permanent settlers, and the first settlements of a permanent nature within the present limits of the township were made in 1831, by George Drown, J. O. Dennis, Jonathan Clark, and Robert Wilson, who were soon followed by John Palmer, Francis Coats, Stephen V. Miller, George Brown, Cecil Clark, John F. Schreder, and others.

Robert Wilson was a native of New York, and was reared partly in Wayne and partly in Genesee county. When he left the Empire State for the purpose of establishing for himself a home in southern Michigan, he started with a team and wagon and $300 in money. He went by the canal to Buffalo, thence by lake to Detroit, where he loaded all his earthly possessions on the wagon and followed the trail to Lenawee county, stopping at Tecumseh, where he remained one year. He then came to Ridgeway township and invested $200 of his money for 160 acres of land, upon which he settled. He obtained his land of Uncle Sam, and the purchase papers were signed by President Jackson. On this place, on section 32 of what was then called Macon township but was afterward included in Ridgeway, he built his primitive cabin, a pleasant little log house, which was his home for some time. In the course of events, this gave place to a larger and finer residence, one of the best then in the township, and Mr. Wilson lived to see almost all of the farm well improved, and he owned at the time of his death nearly 200 acres. He was an old-line Whig, casting one of the first four Whig votes in the township, and later he was a solid Republican. He was an active, energetic man, and accomplished a great deal in the development of this township and county.

John Palmer was born in Washington county, New York, in October, 1788. He was reared a farmer and owned a farm in Walworth, where he lived until the spring of 1831, when he emigrated to Michigan with his family, arriving in Tecumseh on May 17.

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On the same day he went to Ridgeway, and stopped in a shanty with Calvin Drown until he could build one for himself. Four years previous to this, in 1827, Mr. Palmer came to Michigan and located 160 acres on sections 5 and 6, in Ridgeway, and it was upon this property that he built his shanty. From the time he moved his family here he always lived upon this farm, and previous to his death he had purchased 400 acres, clearing 250 acres and building a large frame house, with barns and everything that was needed. The same year he settled here, he cleared off twenty acres of heavy timber land and put it into wheat, and the following year he reaped 400 bushels, which he sold for $2.50 per bushel. He also raised fifty bushels of potatoes among the stumps and trees the first year. The death of his son, Decatur Palmer, who was drowned in the Little Raisin river, was the first that occurred in Ridgeway township. John Palmer died in Ridgeway, in 1864.

John F. Schreder was born in Orange county, New York. He was in early life a miller, and when a young man he went to Pennsylvania, where he lived until his migration to Michigan. He then came across the country with teams, and entered government land in Ridgeway township, in June, 1831. He then resumed his employment as miller, in which he engaged for some time in Tecumseh, managing the first mill that was ever built in the county, on the banks of the Raisin river. He afterward commenced the improvement of his land, and made his home on it until four years before his death, which time he spent with his daughter, Mrs. Arner, at Ridgeway. His useful life was prolonged much beyond the usual number of years that generally fall to man, his death occurring Nov. 26, 1882, at the age of nearly ninety-five years. In his day he was a strong Democrat.

The first township election was held April 5, 1841, and the records show eighty as the whole number of votes cast. Augustus Montgomery received eighty votes for supervisor, the first township clerk was Timothy Baker, and Sanford Hause and Joshua Waring were also given official positions.

Sanford Hause was born and reared in Seneca county, New York, where he grew to manhood and was married. He then continued to reside on a farm in Seneca county until, feeling the necessity for better opportunities to use the limited means at his command, he decided to join the tide of emigration which was then setting toward southern Michigan, and which place accordingly became his home in the late '30s. The country was then in its primitive condition, and the settlement below the Ridge, in Ridge-

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way township, had few inhabitants other than the wild game and animals which the settlers found there upon their arrival. This section was then very low and flat, being thought by many to have originally formed a part of Lake Erie. The land was exceedingly wet and muddy, so much so that it was known as "The Muddy Swamp," and was greatly dreaded by travelers. Mr. Hause took up his home on this flat land, building himself a log hut on the principal road. When travel began to increase, he enlarged his original cabin and converted it into a public house, known in those times as a tavern, which he operated for some years successfully and gained the reputation of being a genial landlord. The muddy condition of the roads contributed to his prosperity, as it frequently necessitated delay on the part of travelers, and he kept many of his guests two nights. Travelers would get within a mile or so of the house, and leaving their wagons in the muddy road, would proceed to the tavern and put up, in order to give their worn-out teams a chance to recuperate. The next day they would not get very far on the other side of the hotel, and would return to the house and spend another night of comfort and good cheer. An incident told by one of the guests who stopped at this wayside inn will serve to illustrate the condition of the primitive roads in that section. The author of the story was a real Yankee, and some allowance should perhaps be made for the exercise of his imagination. As he was coming through the swamp, so he said, and was nearing the tavern, he saw a hat, as he supposed, lying on the ground. He reached down from his animal, which was sinking deep into the bog, to pick up the hat, but was told by a voice from under it to let it alone, as the wearer was all right, since he had a good horse under him. The meat supplied for Mr. Hause's guests consisted chiefly of venison, which was prepared by the landlord's faithful wife. Sanford Hause lived to a ripe old age, and died Feb. 15, 1885. He filled the office of supervisor for several years, and was many times elected justice of the peace, being known for many years by the familiar name of "Squire Hause." He was a charter member of the First Christian church of Ridgeway.

Joshua Waring was a native of Newburg, Orange county, New York, and was born April 3, 1803. He was moderately well educated, and when a young man learned the trade of a chair and cabinet maker, at which he was engaged for two years after his marriage. In 1834, with his young bride and her brothers, Daniel and William Lockwood, he set out for Michigan in the usual way,

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going via the canal and lakes. When they came into this county the country was quite new, and Mr. Waring took up his home in the woods on section 9, the property afterward owned by Justus Lowe. After he had settled on his new homestead, Mr. Waring erected a small shop, in which he could ply his vocation as cabinet-maker, and thereby furnish the early settlers with such articles of furniture as were needed here in the early days of settlement. By this means he was enabled to have his heavily timbered farm improved, receiving labor in payment for his furniture. Later, he devoted his entire time to farming, and finally, in 1865, removed to the village of Ridgeway, where he made his home until his death, which occurred March 17, 1884. He was devoted to the interests of the people in general, and especially to the church, being a liberal contributor to and a strong supporter of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He was a fine vocal musician, leading in devotional singing, and he took a great interest in prayer meeting. His life was an example of moral rectitude.

The first road opened through the township was by Musgrove Evans, William Tilton, Curtis Page, Ezra F. Blood, John Coon, Peter Lowe, and others, in the summer of 1824, and it was the direct road from Monroe to Tecumseh, being near where the La Plaisance Bay turnpike afterward was located. The first circuit preachers that preached in Ridgeway were Rev. J. F. Davidson and Thomas Wiley. They labored on the Tecumseh circuit, in 1835, and preached at Joseph Edmundson's and at Peter Miller's, in Macon. By the efforts of Mrs. Peter Davidson, Mrs. Asa Russell, and Mrs. Jehiel Miller, a Sabbath school was organized in Ridgeway, in 1835. A Mr. Hall, who lived where Minor Davidson afterward resided, was the first superintendent. The first Methodist Episcopal class formed in Ridgeway village, of which there is any record, was Jan. 25, 1840, A. Billings, presiding elder; W. Sprague and U. Hoyt, circuit preachers; Joshua Waring, leader. In 1845, the society built a house of worship, partially completed it and used it the same fall. It did service for twenty-one years, and then the society erected a new and more pretentious building, the old one being afterward used as a dwelling by Samuel Arner. A Dutch Reformed Society, organized in 1842, built a house of worship in 1843. Rev. Charles DeWitt was the first pastor, and for many years it was a prosperous society and accomplished much good. Eventually, it disbanded, some of the members going to Pennington's Corners and the remainder to other societies. The church building was sold, and was afterward used

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as a wagon shop. A society was formed in East Ridgeway, in February, 1849, known as the First Church of Christ, and a house of worship was erected the same year.

It is uncertain whether Drs. Saxon or Norton was the first to locate in Ridgeway, but Dr. DeMott was the first to remain a considerable length of time, as he was the first that was acceptable to the people. But he had very unpleasant roads to travel. On one occasion he attended Mr. Hocum, who lived on what was afterward known as the G. L. Oliver place, and he called Dr. Palmer, of Tecumseh, as counsel. They had to ford the Macon river (it was in the spring), and on returning, Dr. Palmer's horse lost its footing, and although the Doctor was a high church man, he was completely immersed in the cold water of the raging stream, and rode to Ridgeway without change of clothing. Mr. Hocum died, and Mr. Lupton went on horse-back to preach the funeral sermon. Three yoke of oxen being hitched to a lumber wagon, Mr. Lupton drove the lead team, and a man in the wagon the other two, and in this way the corpse was brought to Ridgeway for burial.

The early settlers of Ridgeway had many things to contend with. It was said that the land was too low or the water was too high, and there was no way to get the surplus off. The land was heavily timbered and it took much labor to fit a small piece for cultivation. When the crops commenced to mature, wild animals and birds were early on hand to gather their share. Small clearings were made, but being surrounded by dense timber, very little air was moving, and the sun beat down on them with intense heat. The roads through the woods seemed to have no bottom, and long pieces had to be covered with logs, rails, and brush, in order to make them passable. The streams had to be forded, and the settlers went to mill, to church, and to visit each other, with ox teams and lumber wagons. They did not listen to the sweet sounds of the organ or piano, but to the howls of the wolf, which could, it appeared to the listener, multiply himself until one would appear to be ten, and ten one hundred; also, to the hoot of the owl, that flew so noiselessly that in the night one would not be aware of his presence till the hoot broke with startling effect near by, warning the listener that if a chicken could be reached it would be missing in the morning. But through the indomitable courage and persevering efforts of the early pioneers, this has all been changed; the woods have disappeared, the roads have become smooth and pleasant to travel. The wild animals and destructive birds have also disappeared, the log cabin is gone, and fine farm dwellings and

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large and productive orchards and small fruits of all kinds have taken their place; but the pioneers have removed to that house not made with hands.

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

RIGA TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZED AS POTTSDAM, NAME CHANGED TO RIGA—NATURAL FEATURES — FIRST WHITE SETTLER—ROSWELL W. KNIGHT—THE COTTONWOOD SWAMP AND THE RIGA DITCH—NAMES OF EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST EVENTS—VILLAGE OF RIGA.

This township was formed of territory included in the original township of Blissfield, which, prior to the organization of Riga (or Pottsdam), extended to the southern boundary of the county. On March 9, 1843, the township of Pottsdam was created by an act of the state legislature, as follows: "Township 8 and fractional township 9 south, range 5 east, now a part of the township of Blissfield, shall be organized into a separate township, called Pottsdam, and the first township meeting shall be held at Hendrick Wilby's." The name of the township was changed from Pottsdam to Riga by an act of the state legislature, approved Feb. 29, 1844.

The surface of the township, in common with the greater portion of the territory embraced within the county, is level and in some places slightly rolling. The soil is principally loam, with a clay sub-soil, while some portions are sandy, and it produces the finest crops of grain and vegetables known to this part of the state. There is comparatively little waste land in the township, and the condition of the farms, buildings, and surroundings are indicative of thrift and prosperity. As a grain-growing and stock-raising township it is not excelled in the county, and it is also noted for its heavy yield of fine grass. What is known as the Big Ravine extends from west to east through the south central portion of the township, and this, with the little streams flowing into it, forms the drainage system of the township.

The township of Riga was mainly covered with heavy timber, and in the observations made by the gentlemen who first made the survey, the timber is described as sugar, beech, ash, cottonwood,

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sycamore, elm, and maple. Some of the choicest timber was used for building, making rails, and sawing into lumber, but much of it which would now be very valuable was burned in clearing the land.

The township was first called Pottsdam, after a village of the same name in New York. Zebina Smith, from New York, was the first actual white settler in Riga, in 1836, and he was followed, the same fall, by Reuben Tredway and E. S. Guernsey. The first settlement was in the southern portion of the township, but Roswell W. Knight moved into Pottsdam, from Blissfield, in 1839, and erected the first house in the northern part of the township, the site being where the village of Riga is now situated.

Roswell W. Knight was born in Canaan, Conn., April 11, 1792. He lived on a farm with his parents until he was about eighteen years old, when he went to Hornellsville, N. Y., where he worked in a store until 1812, and then he enlisted as a drummer boy and served throughout that war. At the close of hostilities, he returned to Hornellsville and established himself in the mercantile business, conducting a grocery and provision store, and he also carried on a saw mill and did an extensive shipping business for many years. In 1837, he came to Michigan and settled in Blissfield. Shortly afterward, he took up forty acres of land on section 4, in Riga, on the north side of the Cottonwood swamp, on the old State road, between Toledo and Adrian. He built a log house, which, as before stated, was the first building erected in the northern part of the township, and he kept a hotel for several years. While thus engaged, he took the contract of rebuilding the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad between Sylvania and "Crane's Curve," west of the village of Palmyra. In 1853, he founded Knight's Station (now Riga), and also Wood's Station, three miles east. At Knights' Station he erected the first house and established the first store, making his son, A. J. Knight, a partner. At that time, he was known as the "King of the Cottonwood Swamp," and he was a friend and benefactor of every man who settled in the township. At Wood Station, he built side tracks and erected large sheds, which he donated to the railroad company. He afterward furnished thousands of cords of wood to the company. He gave the ground for all the churches and school houses in the village of Riga, and donated seven acres to Bradbury & Wilkinson for the purpose of erecting a saw mill. He also gave seven acres of land to the railroad company for station purposes. At different times he owned 657 acres of what was then called swamp land, and he was the instigator of the "big

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ditch," which made the land tillable. He was an enterprising, sagacious, honorable man, and was greatly respected by all of the settlers. He was the first justice of the peace, and the first postmaster at Riga, and he resided there until his death, which occurred March 12, 1860. He was buried two days later, and his funeral is said to have been the largest that ever was held in the eastern part of the county.

In 1839, with some other gentlemen, Roswell W. Knight cut a road through to the settlement in the southern part of the township, and while thus engaged, his son Almon killed a bear which weighed 205 pounds. John Dings, a German, was also an early settler and he located in the southwest corner of the township. John Gordineer took up land adjoining Mr. Dings soon afterward. Lawrence Miner, a German, was the second man to settle in the present village of Riga. The next man to come in was Stephen A. Stoddard, who erected the first building—a log one—that was especially designed for hotel purposes.

Up to 1850, the most of the township of Riga, especially that portion of it comprising what was known as the Cottonwood Swamp, was not considered worth anything, but shortly after that time the "Riga ditch" was put through the center of the swamp, and it has since been enlarged until it is now almost equal to a canal in size, and, with intersecting ditches, has drained the land completely. Since 1853, the township has been rapidly settled, mostly by Germans, and it is now a very productive portion of the county. Among early settlers we may mention Armon Barrett, Rufus Wells and George Westerman. The first white child born in the township was Martin Van Buren Tredway, who served as a volunteer in the Forty-seventh Ohio infantry, and was killed in the battle of Resaca, Ga. The first mill was built by Daniel D. Sinclair and T. G. Templeton, in 1858. The first church in the township to rear its spire heavenward was the German Lutheran, in 1865.

The Indians were very tenacious of their "happy hunting-grounds," in this part of the country at least, and up to 1852, they made the southern portion of Riga their abode.

Riga is settled mostly by the German element—a sturdy, thrifty race, and from whose ranks have come many of the leading business men and some of the prominent officials of the county. The township enjoys the distinction of being one of the best agricultural townships in Lenawee county. Its soil is especially adapted to diversified farming and fruit growing, in which pursuits,

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combined with stock raising, the intelligent and industrious farmers have met with phenomenal success. The pleasant homes and thrifty surroundings are abundant proof of this, while an occasional handsome mansion, with modern improvements and appliances, affirms the conclusion that even in this favored land, some have been more successful than their worthy rivals.

The village of Riga is the only village in the township, and the beginning of this place has been mentioned in connection with the career of Roswell W. Knight. The various business and mechanical industries are carried on, and the handsome little village bustles with busy life. It affords an excellent market to the grain and stock interests.

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CHAPTER XXIX.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION, ENLARGEMENT AND NATURAL FEATURES—VILLAGE OF DEERFIELD—FIRST SETTLEMENT—WILLIAM KEDZIE—DANIEL H. CLARK—GIRL LOST IN THE WOODS—FIRST EVENTS AND PIONEER INCIDENTS—GEORGE FERGUSON—ALBERT K. HICKOK—CHANGE OF NAME OF POSTOFFICE FROM KEDZIE'S GROVE TO DEERFIELD—EPHRAIM HALL—JASON HEMENWAY—JOE BRAGG—OTHER PIONEERS.

Previous to March 13, 1867, the territory of this township was a part of the township of Blissfield. It was then organized as a separate township, in conformity with the prayer of certain petitioners, and given the name of Deerfield. Nearly two years later, by an act of Jan. 5, 1869, the township was enlarged by the addition of four sections of land taken from the township of Ridgeway. The township comprises, practically, twenty-five sections, which is considerably less than a full Congressional township. The central part of the township is embraced in the valley of the River Raisin, and is very rich and valuable territory. The northern portion of the township is traversed by two smaller streams, the valleys of which are also fertile lands and embrace a considerable area. Numerous spring runs increase the volume of water in the river and creeks mentioned, and at the same time enhance the value of the lands traversed, rendering them available for grazing purposes.

The general surface of the township of Deerfield is level, and the soil is very productive, producing excellent crops of wheat, oats, and other cereals. Fine farms and excellent improvements attest the fertility of the land. The surface of the township was originally covered with a heavy growth of excellent timber, and the varieties were those usually found in this section of the state. While some valuable timber is still preserved, by far the greater part of it was

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destroyed in fitting the land for cultivation. That which survived the pioneer log-heaps has submitted to oft-repeated cullings for market purposes, or the personal needs of the owners, until at this time the territory where it grew thickest, more resembles the treeless prairies of the West than the original home of a dense forest.

The village of Deerfield, located in the eastern part of the township, is one of the most prosperous trading centers in the county, and it was incorporated in 1872. It is a thriving borough of about 1,000 inhabitants, and some considerable trade is carried on there in merchandise, live stock, and farm products. It has a bank, hotels, and some manufacturing interests. It is situated on the Detroit branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad.

The territory now embraced within Deerfield township was occupied at about as early a period as any of the townships of the county, with a very few exceptions. The first man to make an actual settlement in the township was William Kedzie. Mr. Kedzie was born in Roxboro, Scotland, where he lived until the age of fourteen, and then emigrated to America with his brothers and sisters, landing in New York. He went to Washington county, that state, and settled in Salem, but about the year 1810 moved to Stamford, Delaware county. He resided there about ten years and then removed to Delhi, in the same county, and purchased a second farm, upon which he resided for six years, clearing up about 100 acres of land in the meantime. In the spring of 1824, he came to Michigan and purchased 304 acres of land in what is now Deerfield, it being the first land entered in the township. He then returned to Delhi and remained there until the spring of 1826, when he sold his farm and migrated to Lenawee county. He took passage on a canal boat at Utica and came to Buffalo, where he remained four days waiting for a steamboat—the old Superior—which was the only one at that time running between Buffalo and Detroit. At Detroit he transferred his goods to the steamer Chippewa, which brought his family to Monroe, and he landed at the latter place on May 13, 1826. There he rented some land and stayed until the fall of that year, when he moved upon his farm in Deerfield, into a new and unfinished log house, without doors or windows. In the winter of 1826-7, he let a job to Benjamin and Nathan Tibbetts of chopping thirty acres, a portion of which was cleared and planted to corn and potatoes in the spring of 1827. For several years after this, the nearest grist and saw mill, postoffice, blacksmith shop,

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store, and doctor, were at Monroe, a distance of twenty-five miles. For about one year after Mr. Kedzie's settlement, there was no bridge at Petersburg, and in going to mill grists had to be ferried at that point across the river in a large canoe, and the wagon was taken apart and transferred in like manner. The horses then were made to swim the river, when the wagon was put together again. horses harnessed, etc. The same operation had to be repeated on the return trip. On Aug. 5, 1828, Mr. Kedzie died, which was the first death and burial in the township. A short time before his death, a postoffice had been established, with Mr. Kedzie as the first postmaster, and the name given the office was "Kedzie's Grove," afterward changed to Deerfield.

Early in the spring of 1827, quite an immigration came into the township, the Clark family, with Daniel H. Clark at its head, being prominent among the early settlers. Daniel H. Clark was born in Argyle, Washington county, New York, April 27, 1809. He came to Michigan with his parents in 1823, and lived in Monroe county until the spring of 1827, when the family moved to Lenawee county and located land on section 14, in what is now called Deerfield township. The family then consisted of Daniel H., his mother, four sisters, and a younger brother. Daniel H. carried on the farm and took care of the family. He cleared up the land, and when the State Line road was built from Toledo to the Indiana line, after the settlement of the Toledo war, with his brother,William C., he took a contract for building seventeen half-miles of road and bridges. They afterward had a contract of three half-miles on the La Plaisance Bay turnpike. Mr. Clark afterward had contracts, being associated with different parties, on the Michigan Southern railroad, between Deerfield and Osseo. With the means that he received from his contracts he improved his farm, building barns, fences, etc., and he resided there about fifty years, selling to Conrad Haidle in the spring of 1877. He then moved to Petersburg, Monroe county, where he purchased a small home and resided the remainder of his life. Mr. Clark was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and served under Gen. J. W. Brown as a musician. He was not a soldier in the Toledo war, but did what he could for Michigan, and was much interested in the controversy.

In the first year of the residence of the Clark family in Deerfield, Eliza Clark, one of the daughters, went to Petersburg to see about attending school, and she became lost in the woods while attempting to return to her home, a distance of about five miles, through the dense forest. It was about Christmas time, a little

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snow had fallen, and, as she did not start on her return trip until about five o'clock, it soon became dark. When she came to a small creek, about half of the distance on her journey, she found the water was high, and in attempting to find a better crossing place, she lost the Indian trail, which she was following and was obliged to remain in the woods through the night. The next morning, she was bewildered and unable to find her course, and it was three nights and nearly three days before she found a house. On one of the nights, while she was sitting with her back to a tree, with the dry portion of her underclothing wrapped about her feet to keep them from freezing, she heard a little noise close by, and threw her shoe in the direction of the noise. The next morning she discovered that she had killed a mouse, and she put the little creature in her pocket with the intention of eating it if compelled to do so in order to save her life. On the third day she came to a house on Swan creek, about five miles north of Maumee City, Ohio, and there she was kindly cared for. Her mother and brothers and sisters knew nothing of the circumstances until a letter came by the way of Monroe, informing them of her suffering. She finally came home all right, and afterward married Seeley Finch, of Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, but her health was seriously impaired by her exposure in the woods, and she died a few years afterwards.

After the death of William Kedzie, Anthony McKey was appointed postmaster at Kedzie's Grove. Mr. McKey was one of the most prominent men of the settlement—active as a farmer, surveyor and engineer, and he served as a member of the state senate for two years, in 1837 and 1838. The mail, at first, was carried on horseback from Monroe to Blissfield, by way of Deerfield, and weekly trips were made. Some of the early settlers in Deerfield and vicinity were over twenty days in getting through with teams from western and central New York—a trip which can now be made by a railroad in about half as many hours. The first school house was a log one, built in 1829, and the first teacher was Miss Caroline Amelia Bixby, of Adrian. For the first two or three years, the early settlers had to go to Monroe to market, to mill, to postoffice, for blacksmithing, and for a doctor. It is related that a member of the Kedzie family at one time had to go a distance of five miles, on a winter morning, for fire, or rather for the means of making one. And they were not the only pioneers of Lenawee county who occasionally had to go quite a distance on like errands, as those times were long before the days of friction matches. An-

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other incident, showing the difficulties and hardships of early pioneer life in Lenawee county, is related of Mr. Kedzie. At one time he took a grist to mill at Monroe, but when he arrived at that place the mill was out of repair and he was compelled to bring the grain back unground. He then took it to Tecumseh, traveling through an almost unbroken wilderness, with only marked trees and old Indian paths for his guides. The distance to Monroe and back, and then to Tecumseh and return, was about 100 miles.

George Ferguson, another of the early settlers of Deerfield township, was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and was born Sept. 16, 1786. When little past infancy he was brought by his parents to the United States. He was reared to manhood in Washington county, New York, and assisted his father on the farm, remaining in the Empire State until after he had been married and had become the father of seven children. In the early summer of 1833, he determined to cast his lot with the pioneers of Michigan Territory. Disposing of his interests in New York state, with his family he started for Lenawee county, traveling via the Erie canal to Buffalo and thence by lake to the present site of Toledo, where there was then but a solitary house. There Mr. Ferguson engaged a man with a team to bring him and his possessions to Lenawee county, but the teamster compelled the children to walk the greater part of the way. Mr. Ferguson, with his little family, first stopped in Kedzie's Grove, moving into a log house with another family, and while residing there purchased the land which he in due time transformed into the homestead where he spent his last years. Upon this there was also a log house, which the family occupied several years, the father in the meantime raising it and putting a story underneath. When Mr. Ferguson came to this section of country, deer, wolves, bears, and wild turkeys were plentiful, together with other game, especially coons, which were very destructive to the corn crop. But he lived to see the country around him developed from a wild waste into valuable farms and beautiful homesteads, and he contributed in no small degree in encouraging the immigration of an intelligent and thrifty class of people. He departed this life at the homestead which he had built up in Deerfield township, Jan. 4, 1867.

Albert K. Hickok was born in Norwalk, Conn., July 25, 1799, and there he resided until he was eighteen years old, when his parents moved to Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, and purchased a farm. Albert K. remained there until 1821, when he came to Michigan and settled at Monroe. At one time he carried on a

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brick-yard there, and afterward manufactured the first brick ever made in Toledo. He carried on a meat market in Monroe, and was also engaged with a surveying party in laying out roads between Detroit and Grand river. In 1834 he came to Lenawee county, and after working a farm four years, he took up 200 acres of land on sections 9 and 15, in Deerfield township, and there he resided until his death, which occurred Nov. 26, 1874.

In 1836, the name of the postoffice at the present village of Deerfield was changed from Kedzie's Grove to Deerfield. One evening, upon agreement, three of the five heads of families who made up the most important part of the population met at the postoffice for the purpose of changing the name of the hamlet. On account of the abundance of deer during its first settlement, Ephraim Hall suggested that the future name be Deerfield, and it was accordingly changed to the name by which it has since been known. Mr. Hall came to this county in 1836, and first engaged in the lumber business, becoming junior member of the mill firm of Clark & Hall. He built and owned the first dam and saw mill at Deerfield, and they subsequently became the property of Jason Hemenway. Three years after embarking in the saw mill venture, Mr. Hall concluded to take up farming, and he purchased a part of the Kedzie farm on the west side of the river, where he afterwards built his home. Another reason for his preference for the name of Deerfield was that it reminded him of the home of relatives in Massachusetts to whom he was much attached.

Ephraim Hall was born in Sudbury, Rutland county, Vermont, Jan. 20, 1810. He remained in the Green Mountain State until he had reached the age of twenty-three, when he made his way to the Territory of Michigan, landing in Detroit in May, 1833. He erected the first frame house in the village of Deerfield, and was foremost in many of the enterprises which helped to place the struggling hamlet upon its feet and encourage within its limits the settlement of an enterprising and intelligent class of people. In politics, Mr. Hall was a Democrat.

Jason Hemenway made his way to the Territory of Michigan in the summer of 1830, and within a short time it was evident that he was to be a most valuable accession to the community. There were then but few people around him, only here and there the cabin of an adventurous settler hidden among the forest trees. He was a native of Seneca county,New York, and was born near the town of Ovid, May 8, 1811. He made his home with his parents until nineteen years of age. The previous year he had purchased

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his time of his father, and being a natural mechanic borrowed a set of carpenter's tools and commenced his career as a builder. His first undertaking was a house for his father, which he succeeded in putting up in good shape, and received the admiring approval of all the people around. Upon the completion of this, he decided upon a change of location, and coming to Michigan Territory, he located in the embryo village of Ogden, Monroe county, where he followed his trade continuously for a period of five years. In the meantime he had purchased an acre of land and a house in Odgen, but in 1837 sold this property and took up his residence in Summerfield, Monroe county. There he bought a village lot, put up a house, and worked at his trade until 1840. He then traded his Summerfield property for a half interest in a saw mill in Deerfield township, to which he removed and where he ever afterward resided. He rebuilt the mill three different times, and invested his surplus capital in land, which he cleared and improved, and he carried on general farming with success. In 1848, he established the first mercantile concern in Deerfield. When he first removed to the place, there was but one frame dwelling in the village, and that a very insignificant structure. Deer, wolves and panthers roamed through the wilderness and frequently surrounded the little hamlet. Mr. Hemenway was a man naturally looked up to as the encourager of the enterprises which sprang to life as the population increased, and he never failed the people in giving his encouragement and substantial support to whatever tended to the general welfare. He cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, but later in life was independent in politics.

Joe Bragg, another early settler of Deerfield township, was born in Barre, Orleans county, New York, Dec. 25, 1801. He was reared a farmer, and remained in his native county, where he owned a farm, until the fall of 1833, when he came to Michigan and purchased land in Fairfield township, but after living there about five years and making considerable improvement, he sold out. He then located another piece of land near by, but in the spring of 1839 he made another change and purchased a farm on section 36, in what was then Ridgeway, but now Deerfield township. At that time Daniel Carey and Anthony McKey and one or two others, were the only settlers in the vicinity of where the village of Deerfield now stands. There were no roads nor improvements, and Mr. Bragg assisted in all the first public work done. He resided on his farm about seven years, when he sold out and went to Seneca township, purchasing a farm on section 1. He resided in Seneca for

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about three years, and then again sold out and returned to his old neighborhood, in Deerfield township, where he resided until his death, April 8, 1856. He was indeed a pioneer in the truest sense. He brought his family from New York to Michigan with an ox-team. He was a poor man, and it required his best energies and judgment to provide for his family and give them enough to eat. He was an honest, hard-working, kind and generous man, who enjoyed the friendship and confidence of every acquaintance.

Others of the early pioneers of Deerfield which may appropriately be mentioned, were Neal S. McBride, Alanson Pool, E. E. Burnham, Philander Munson, John Scully, George Hall, James Keegan, Hiram T. Fife, Daniel Carey, and Walter P. Clark. From the small beginning, the particulars of which we have attempted to relate in this chapter, the township has grown in population until in 1904 the Michigan state census gave the number of inhabitants of the township as 1,481.

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ENTRANCE TO CLINTON CEMETERY

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CHAPTER XXX.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION — FEATURES, NATURAL AND MODERN — THADDEUS CLARK—FIRST MARRIAGE AND DEATH—ALPHEUS KIES—BENJAMIN B. FISK AND SON, GEN. CLINTON B. FISK—FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—EARLY HORSE FANCIERS—PIONEER MERCANTILE HOUSES — MAMMOTH SLEIGH RIDE — JOHN P. SILVERS—EARLY CHRISTIAN MINISTERS, DOCTORS AND LAWYERS—VILLAGE OF CLINTON.

The organization of this township was provided for on March 12, 1869. The act creating it provided that "Sections 1 to 18, inclusive, in township 5, south of range 4 east, being the north half of the township of Tecumseh," be erected into a township by the name of Clinton. The hotel of Charles H. Adam, in the village of Clinton, was designated as the place for holding the first township meeting, and the date thereof was the first Monday of April, 1869.

The township is in the form of an oblong square, bounded on all sides by straight lines, six miles in length and three in width. The soil is exceedingly rich, and is not surpassed in fertility by any land in the county. The River Raisin furnishes the drainage of the township, taking a southerly course through the western part. The Jackson branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad also traverses the township, with an important station at the village of Clinton, and before the days of railroads, Newburg gave an air of business to the particular locality in which it is situated. The township is abundantly supplied with well kept roads. In the early days its territory was a popular hunting ground, the heavy timber affording excellent cover and favorite resorts for all the larger game found in the country. Even after the general settlement had progressed for some years, large game was plentiful, and foreign hunting parties frequently visited the locality, and were

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well rewarded for their efforts. Heavy timber of the usual varieties found in the county covered almost the entire township, this being relieved only by small patches of prairie in some portions.

In the early part of September, 1825, John Terrell came as an explorer to Clinton, and determined to locate there, but returning East, he did not come to remain permanently until 1831, when Thaddeus Clark accompanied him.

Thaddeus Clark was a blacksmith by trade, and helped to construct a ship for service in the war of 1812. In 1831, with his wife and niece and Mr. Terrill, he came with teams overland from the state of New York to Michigan, bringing their worldly effects in a wagon, and he located in Clinton township, securing land on which the village of Clinton is now situated. He secured a large property, consisting of 400 acres of land, which he lived to see nearly all well improved at the time of his death, April 15, 1870, at the ripe old age of ninety-one years. He gave liberally to have the railroad built into the township and contributed freely to other local enterprises and charitable movements.

George Lazell came, March 17, 1829, from New York. Clinton at that time was all woods—no roads, no houses. Mr. Lazell left Saline in the afternoon and traveled by foot to within four miles of the present site of the village of Clinton, at dark, when he arrived at the residence of Colonel Hixon, in Bridgewater township, Washtenaw county, where Mr. Lazell located. The first marriage in Clinton was that of George Lazell and Deborah Gillett, which took place April 22, 1832, and the first death in Clinton took from Mr. Lazell the wife of his youth, after having been married only ten months.

Alpheus Kies was already here when those above mentioned made their settlement. He came from Cayuga county, New York, the journey being made via canal to Buffalo and thence by the lake steamer, "William Penn," to Detroit. This boat was commanded by Captain Hoyt, an old friend of Mr. Kies, and after they had been out two days it became disabled and they were obliged to put in at Dunkirk. From there they took the steamer "Enterprise," and arriving in Detroit six days later, secured a team. Then, loading their effects upon a lumber wagon, the family and goods were by this means conveyed to their destination. The route was scarcely marked by a wagon track, and in some places almost impassable. Upon their arrival within the present limits of Clinton township they found there one building, a "shanty," near the site of the present village and standing in the woods between

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what are now the villages of Clinton and Saline. Mr. Kies took up a tract of government land, 240 acres in extent, lying on sections 4 and 5, and embracing the greater part of the present corporation of Clinton village. He donated from this a lot of one acre each to a carpenter and a blacksmith, to encourage them in establishing their business. This was in keeping with the character of the man, as he took a heartfelt interest in the progress and development of his adopted county and employed the best means in his power to assist in bringing about this result. The site where the village of Clinton now stands was then known as Oak Plains, and there Mr. Kies erected the first house, there being but one other building within forty miles, on what is known as the Chicago turnpike. The log house which Mr. Kies erected for the use of his family in time became the stopping place for many a traveler through that section. As time passed on he began dealing in real estate, and was permitted to behold the transformation of the wilderness into smiling farms and valuable homesteads. He named the village of Clinton in honor of DeWitt Clinton, an early governor of the state of New York and at one time a candidate for vice-president on the Democratic ticket, which Mr. Kies uniformly voted. The death of this early pioneer and thoroughly good man took place at the homestead of his son, Joseph, after many years' labor, in October, 1864.

Edwin and John Smith, brothers, took up their abode in Clinton in the days of its early settlement, and the last named was one of the early merchants of the place.

In the month of May, 1830, Benjamin B. Fisk came in from Livingston county, New York. He was a native of Connecticut, was reared in the county of his birth, and there learned the trade of a blacksmith. After reaching manhood he removed to the township of York, Livingston county, New York, where he followed his trade for some time. In 1830, with his family he came across the lake in the "Peacock," which had a very stormy voyage, landing in Detroit at the end of eight days. When the family arrived in what is now the village of Clinton, Mr. Fisk had about $1.50, and in order to secure a lot on which to erect a shop—the first in the place—he had to trade some cloth and bedding. He had only gotten a fair start in life in this new country when death called him to his final reward, his demise occurring from typhoid fever, Sept. 28, 1832. He was an honest and upright man, a Universalist in religion, and in politics his sympathies were with the Democratic party. He was the first of the early settlers to be

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buried in Clinton, and a son, B. Western Fisk, was the first white child born in the village. Mr. Fisk erected the second frame building in Clinton, and as a blacksmith did all the work in his line from Clinton to Jonesville west, and to Ypsilanti east.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk was a son of this early pioneer of Clinton township, and was less than two years old when the family took up its abode in Lenawee county. He grew to manhood in Clinton and for several years conducted a general store at that place. He removed to Missouri a few years before the outbreak of the Civil war, and from that state he entered the Union army as a private, and left it as brevet major-general of volunteers. He subsequently held positions in the Freedman's Bureau and elsewhere, was the Prohibition candidate for governor of New Jersey in 1886, and in 1888 was the candidate of the same party for president of the United States. He was one of the founders of Fisk University, in Tennessee. He died July 9, 1890.

In the fall of 1831, every adult in the village of Clinton was invited by Benjamin B. Fisk and wife to dine, and they all at one time sat around the table, thus giving some idea of the population of the embryo village at that time. The second death in Clinton was that of John Huston. The grave of Benjamin B. Fisk was the first dug in the old burying ground, and the cemetery was laid out by Owen Pomeroy the day following Mr. Fisk's death. Elder Bangs, the first Methodist minister in Clinton, preached the funeral sermon.

On July 4, 1831, occurred the first celebration of Independence Day in Clinton. There were about 100 persons present, all told, and the joyful occasion was marred by an explosion, as a result of which David Reed lost both his arms. Dr. Patterson, of Tecumseh, was the officiating surgeon, his assistants being George Lazell and Calvin Drown, and his surgical instruments were a butcher's knife and a carpenter's saw. In connection with the celebration, there came up a thunder storm, with wind and rain, and the roads were literally deluged. Many of the ladies' bonnets loosed themselves from their moorings and floated on the flooded streets, and many a young man took a cold bath in a gallant attempt to rescue the headgear from a watery grave.

The first grist mill in Clinton was started by Smith & Dodge. In 1836-7, some of the gentry in the place had a fine stud of saddle horses, and they knew how to ride them as well as exhibit them. Among these horse fanciers were J. W. King, Samuel Chandler, D. W. Owens, Dr. A. Cressey, C. H. McClure, and Andrew J. Clark.

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These gentlemen would saddle up on a pleasant afternoon, ride to Tecumseh, and on their return would leave the public roads and tutor their horses to clear the fallen trees. They would then ride into town, single file, double file, or all abreast.

At about this time, the following firms in Clinton had large stocks of merchandise: King & Warner, Clark & Snow, Smith & Payne, H. & S. Chandler, E. & E. A. Brown, Seth Worth, A. Richardson, John Smith, G. E. Bull and others. It took a small fortune to get a stock of goods from New York in those days. King & Warner paid $1.45 per hundred on hardware and groceries, and $1.95 on dry goods from New York to Detroit, amounting to $1,500 on the stock, and from Detroit to Clinton, one dollar for heavy and $1.50 for dry goods on the same stock. Trade came in from sixty to ninety miles west, and the travel on the Chicago road was immense. About every third house was a hotel, and every landlord kept a team to haul supplies from Clinton. The latecomers at a hotel cheerfully accepted a space on the bar-room floor to spread their robes or blankets for the night. Two daily lines of stages were then running over this route, and the passengers had to be accommodated at Clinton. Captain Parks, who then conducted the hotel, would have refreshments in readiness until midnight, and then would commence breakfasting the early starters at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The winter of 1836-7 was made memorable among the early pioneers by a mammoth sleigh ride to Ann Arbor. The sleigh for the occasion was built by John and Oraman Skinner, assisted by their brother, Ben, who was a boss carpenter. It was nearly forty feet in length, with seats arranged omnibus fashion. The driver's seat was nine feet high and carried two reinsmen, with one knight of the whip. The team consisted of twenty of the best horses in the vicinity, three span of which were owned by the Skinner brothers. The tongues were so rigged that three span could hold back while going down hill. The four leading span were controlled by postillions, who wore red uniforms trimmed with black. The best carpet in town was used to cover the sides of the conveyance, a piece of green flannel covered the seats, red bombazine bordered the frame, and the top was covered with heavy drilling. The entire load consisted of fifty-six persons, all married but one couple. Prominent among the originators of this ride were the following pioneers: Alpheus Kies, Richard Townsend, James Parks, Thaddeus Clark, J. W. King, John Terrell, D. B. Warner, Edwin Smith, John P. Silvers, Hiram Dodge, B. R. Felton, Fielder

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S. Snow, Henry Chandler, Daniel Hixson, Alonzo Cressey, and Shubael Green. The whole expense of the sleigh ride was $450, which averaged over sixteen dollars apiece for those who paid the bills. A few days later, Mr. Skinner put eight horses before the same sleigh and took eighty-four school children to Saline and return.

John P. Silvers, who was prominent in this sleighing party, was born in Sussex, N. J., April 14, 1803, and three years later was taken by his parents to Fayette, Seneca county, New York. He worked on the home farm until the spring of 1833, when he started for the Territory of Michigan with his team, driving the entire distance to this county, and he purchased 264 acres of land on sections 8 and 9, in what is now Clinton township. The greater part of this was heavily timbered, about 100 acres being "openings." That same spring he set out fifty apple trees, most of which are now alive and in good bearing condition. He was remarkably active and industrious, and it was a favorite remark of his that his farm had "produced everything but a mortgage."

The first Presbyterian minister who preached in Clinton, and who officiated at the funeral of Mrs. George Lazell, was Noah Wells, who afterward became a resident of Ohio. The first resident Baptist minister was R. Powell; Methodist, a Rev. Mr. Bangs; and Episcopal, Rev. Mr. Lyster. The first physicians were Drs. Pierce, Cressey, and Christie; the first lawyers, Ensworth and St. John; the first school teacher, John J. Adam, and the first postmaster was H. N. Baldwin. The last named gentleman took the census of the village of Clinton, in 1836, and the count showed 925 souls, with not one-half of the roofs necessary to cover them. One house was occupied by five families, numbering thirty persons.

The village of Clinton is situated on the northern border of the county, on the Jackson branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad. The Clinton Woolen Mill is one of the important manufactories of the county, and its fine product of cloth finds ready market. The village is surrounded by a fine farming country, was incorporated in 1869, has two banks, good hotels, and is an important shipping point.

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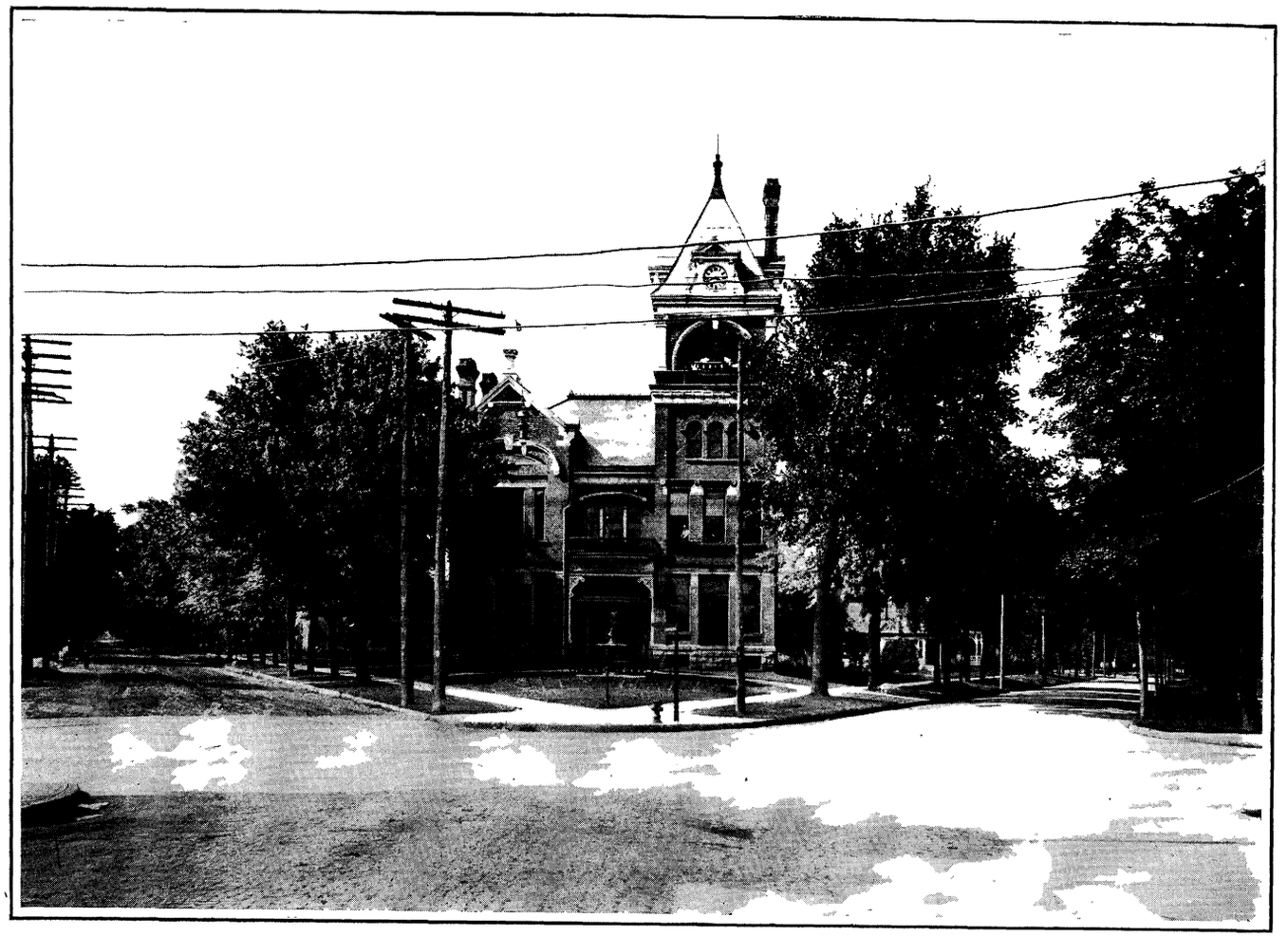

CITY HALL, ADRIAN

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CHAPTER XXXI.

CITY OF ADRIAN.

FOUNDED BY ADDISON J. COMSTOCK, AND NAMED BY HIS WIFE—ORIGINAL PLAT—FIRST EVENTS—EARLY FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—EARLY HOTELS—ISAAC DEAN—POSTOFFICE ESTABLISHED—FIRST DRY GOODS STORE—E. CONANT WINTER—RUFUS MERRICK—INDIAN SCARE—FIRST NEWSPAPER—FIRST DRUG STORE—ABEL WHITNEY—FIRST RAILROAD—ADRIAN AS A CITY—ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES—SUMMARY OF CHARTER—AMENDMENTS AND CHANGES—LIST OF MAYORS WITH PERSONAL SKETCHES—PRESENT CONDITIONS—ADRIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY—CEMETERIES—FRATERNAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES—STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS—SKETCH OF MRS. LAURA S. HAVILAND.

The history of the city of Adrian properly begins with its incorporation and organization under the charter, Jan. 31, 1853, but a portion of the pioneer annals has been reserved for this chapter, in order that the record of the metropolis of the county might not be disassociated from the earlier and important events. As has been heretofore stated, the village was first given the name of Logan, but this was afterward changed to Adrian at the suggestion of Mrs. Addison J. Comstock. The name has no local significance, as is frequently the case in selecting names for cities and villages, but it was selected by Mrs. Comstock in honor of the noted Roman, who made the name a famous one in ancient history. And it was entirely fitting that this lady should be accorded the privilege of selecting the name for the future chief city of the county, for although she was not the first Caucasian of her sex to become a resident of the place—her arrival being antedated a few days by that of Mrs. John Gifford—she immediately assumed her rightful position as the "first lady" of the embryo village and was the wife of the founder and proprietor.

Previous to the arrival of Addison J. Comstock the locality in

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which Adrian is situated was known only to the red man, a scattering remnant of the once powerful tribe known as the Pottawattamies, having their wigwams located on the flats near the river at the northeast corner of West Maumee and Greenly streets. At that time the river followed around the west bank of Lawrence park. And it remained for Addison J. Comstock to take the first steps toward building up a civilized community and make for himself the distinction of being the founder of Lenawee's metropolis. To him is entitled all the honor that attaches to the term of "the first pioneer citizen." It was he who caused the first survey of the village to be made, he became the first clerk of the township after its organization, was the first postmaster, donated the first land for public purposes, and later on, when the village had grown to a city, was the first mayor elected by the people. Before Comstock's time there was nothing of Adrian but the river and a beautiful location, the blue sky overhead and the bluffs and the swamps and the marshes round about, and the dark, unexplored wilderness surrounding it on all sides—a part of the Territory of Michigan. The name of Adrian and the name of its founder are as inseparably connected as the name of Watt and the steam engine are interlocked for all time. Comstock's life, public services and interesting career, are part and parcel of the city's history, and it can be truthfully said that before Adrian there was not much of Comstock, and before Comstock there was nothing at all of Adrian. Coming here as a young man, before he had entered upon an independent career, but endowed with natural ability and excellent training for a life of usefulness, he was the first to introduce a civilized mode of living on the present site of the beautiful Maple City. An epitomized account of his career is given on another page of this volume.

It was in 1828 that Comstock laid out the little village on the banks of the River Raisin, and it is from that date that the history of Adrian, as a hamlet or village, may be said to begin. The village was a small and mean one, apparently, and for a time its history was nearly devoid of interest. Like the knife-grinder, it had no story to tell, and the narrator of what little gossip there is about it may be told, as Macaulay was about his "History of England," that it is his story, and not history. Still, within the succeeding months and years, the foundations were laid for the city as it exists today, and it does not do for cities, any more than individuals, to despise the day of small beginnings. It has always kept pace with the growth of the county, and has always had reason to congratu-

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late itself that its founder had some conception, even if an inadequate one, of the flattering prospect before it. In the original plat, the village consisted of two streets, Main and Maumee, each about two blocks long, and they crossed each other at right angles, but Maumee, west of Main, was first called St. Joseph, and has never been legally changed, though by common consent it has long been known as West Maumee. Why the streets were not laid out with respect to the cardinal points of the compass is unknown, but it was probably due more to thoughtlessness than design. The original plat contained forty-nine lots of nearly uniform size, with the exception of the one on the corner where Hart & Shaw's drug store is located, and that was laid out for a park, nine rods square, and was given to the village for the location of the court house and jail, it seeming even at that early date a certainty that Adrian would be the future seat of justice of Lenawee county. In 1837 this lot was sold to Dr. Underwood, who erected the corner drug store, which, in 1850, he sold to Samuel E. Hart.

The first two or three years after it was platted the village grew quite rapidly, as the census of 1830, including Adrian township, showed a population of 500 souls. On Dec. 26, 1826, Elias Dennis purchased of the United States the eighty acres of land which was known for a long time as the Dennis property and at a later date was sold by the heirs to L. G. and A. S. Berry, who platted the same, and it is now known as L. G. and A. S. Berry's southern addition to Adrian. This same year Addison J Comstock built a saw mill just north of the present Maumee street bridge. In 1827 Noah Norton came and built a house just east of the present site of the St. Charles hotel. Mr. Norton afterward emigrated to California, where he died. The first child born in Adrian was Leander Comstock, son of Addison J. and Sarah S. Comstock, born Aug. 9, 1827, and died Oct. 8, of the same year, being the first to be buried in the old burying ground. The second death was Mrs. Elias Dennis, in the spring of 1828, and the third was John Gifford, both of whom were also buried in the old cemetery. On Oct. 23, 1827, James Whitney purchased 400 acres of land of the United States, the same being situated on the west side of the river, and he then returned to Orleans county, New York, to close up his business, moving to Adrian the next year.

A Fourth of July celebration was held in the little village in 1828, which shows that the inhabitants, though few in number, were filled with patriotism. This was the first celebration of the kind ever held in Adrian, and it is doubtful if there has been one

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since that was filled with more enjoyment to the participants. Extensive preparations were made, and at an early hour the people began to assemble around the stand which was erected for the occasion, and which was under a white oak tree near where George Wilcox's store now stands. It is estimated that some thirty or forty people were present, Addison J. Comstock read the Declaration of Independence, and Dr. Caleb N. Ormsby delivered the oration, after which the marshal of the day, Noah Norton, formed the procession and proceeded through the principal streets—through hazel brush—to the house of Addison J. Comstock, where dinner had been prepared by Mrs. Comstock, assisted by the other ladies of the village. The county seat question was already prominent in the minds of the people, as is evidenced by a post-prandial toast given by Noah Norton, as follows: "O, Tecumseh! Tecumseh! How often would we have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her children under her wings, and ye would not." Bonfires and a dance in the evening ended the festivities of the day. It is said that the marshal was extremely fortunate in borrowing a pair of shoes of Eleazer Baker, who boarded with Mr. Norton, otherwise the latter could not have performed the duties assigned him as generalissimo of the occasion.

In an early day hotels were in great demand, to accommodate the immigrants until they could build homes of their own. In 1828 Isaac Dean built the Exchange Hotel, a large wooden building, situated where the Maumee Hotel now stands. In 1859 it was torn down and the Brackett House was built, afterward called the Lawrence House, still later the Hotel Gregg, and at present the Maumee. The "Exchange" was a commodious structure for those days, became very popular as a public resort, and was the "stage house" for many years.

Isaac Dean, who thus became the first hotel-keeper in Adrian, was born in Plainfield, Conn., March 14, 1771. When a young man he learned the trade of carpenter and mill-wright, and moved to Ontario county, New York, in 1800, and there he owned a saw and grist mill and lived until his removal to Michigan. He arrived in Adrian May 20, 1828, and immediately purchased a village lot on the corner of Maumee and Winter streets, and there he built the first hotel, which was also the first frame building erected in the village. The house was formally opened July 4, 1829, when a dance took place in the ball-room in the second story, and the building was finished that year. Mr. Dean kept the house for about ten years, then rented it, and retired from active business pursuits.

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In 1829 he and his son-in-law, Addison J. Comstock, built the "Red Mill," Mr. Dean superintending the work himself. This was the first mill south of Tecumseh, and Mr. Dean started the mill and "ground the first grist." In the fall of 1833 he purchased eighty acres of land on the Territorial road, in Adrian township, three and a half miles west of Adrian, and built a saw mill on the west branch of the River Raisin, which ran through the farm. He lived in Adrian until his death, which occurred March 3, 1858.

In 1830 the French hotel was built where W. F. King's jewelry store is now located. Afterward it was rebuilt, with high wooden steps on either street, and it was then given the name of "Franklin House," but in 1846 it was burned, after which it was rebuilt on the lot immediately north of its old location, extended on both sides of Franklin alley, with the upper stories overhanging the driveway. In 1831 the St. Charles house was built and was known for many years as the Mansion House. Shortly after that the American House was built where the jail now stands, and the National Hotel was located where the Bliss abstract office is. Another hotel was built just west of the St. Charles, and was first known as the Burns House, later the Sammons, and finally the Hildebrant House. Another was built where the street car barns now are, and still another was located just south of Monument Square, known as the John Post Hotel. Among other noted buildings of the early days, Tippecanoe Hall may be mentioned. It was built of logs and was situated on the rear of the lot where Wood, Crane & Wood Company's store building now stands. Prominent about it was the coon-skin on the front door and the cider barrel in the rear window, with its free faucet on the outside. Another landmark was the Universalist church, situated on Broad street, upon the site now occupied by the residence of George Curtis. At first it was merely enclosed, but after a few years it was remodeled into a boarding house and called the Streeter House. Then, after the burning of the Union school house, in 1866, it was used for school purposes until a new school building was completed.

We will now return and take up events that were important in their way in laying the foundation of the splendid little city—the metropolis of Lenawee county. On June 2, 1829, Abijah Russel purchased 35.6 acres of land of the United States, and in May, 1831, he sold the same to Richard M. Lewis for eighty dollars. This land was known as the Lewis fraction for many years, until James Berry purchased it and divided it into lots. The land purchased by Messrs. Comstock, Gifford, Dennis and Whitney comprises nearly all of that on which the city of Adrian is located.

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In 1829 a postoffice was established in Adrian, with Addison J. Comstock as postmaster. The following somewhat amusing account, given by Mr. Comstock, and taken from a document prepared by him and deposited under the corner stone of the old Union school house, will show something of the condition of things in that early day: "The same year a postoffice was established in Adrian, A. J. Comstock, P. M. The conditions of establishing the office were that the contractor should take the net revenue of the office for transporting the mail from Adrian to Monroe. The whole receipts of the first quarter, ending March 31, 1829, was $8.60 3-4. The net revenue to the contractor, after paying expenses of office, 90 3-4 cents. It should be remarked that the carrying of the mail was not expensive, as the postmaster took advantage of the ox teams that made regular trips to Monroe, and so obtained the mail about every week, as a trip to Monroe and back could be performed in about five days when they had good luck."

The first dry goods store was opened by E. C. Winter, in 1829, in the front room of Dr. Ormsby's house, which stood on the southwest corner of Maumee and Winter streets. Mr. Winter afterward built a large wooden block opposite the site of the Maumee Hotel, and for many years he was a successful trader with the whites and Indians.

Dr. E. Conant Winter was born in Middlebury, Vt., Aug. 3, 1802, and was educated at Middlebury College, where he graduated about the year 1819. He afterward studied medicine, and in 1824 removed to Maumee City, Ohio, where he formed a partnership with his uncle, Dr. Horatio Conant, and practiced medicine for about one year, when he formed a partnership with Gen. John E. Hunt, of the same place, and began merchandising. Their store was a large one, and an extensive business was done with the settlers and Indians. Dr. Winter remained there until the summer of 1829, when he came to Adrian and opened the first store. In 1831 he erected a block of three store buildings on Maumee street, opposite the Michigan Exchange. He occupied two of the rooms with his goods, the third one being rented to families as they came in, until they could find other quarters or build themselves houses. R. W. Ingalls occupied a part of the upper rooms for his printing office. Mr. Winter did an extensive business until 1836, his store being headquarters for all the Indian tribes who then came to Adrian for supplies. He could speak the Indian language quite fluently, and was a well known and very successful trader. The Indians named him "McIntosh," and always called him by that name.

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In 1833, at the time of the great Indian treaty at Chicago, he took a large stock of goods from Adrian and sold the entire lot during the council. In 1838, he conducted the Michigan Exchange, and in 1840 took in Lewis Follett as partner, which arrangement continued one year. He was subsequently elected justice of the peace, in Adrian, for three terms. He was among the principal projectors of the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad and assisted in its construction. He was also very influential in securing the removal of the county seat from Tecumseh to Adrian. In 1852 he went to California and Oregon, remaining in that region one year, and in 1854 he commenced the practice of electropathy, which occupation he followed until his death, being very successful both as a lecturer and practitioner. He died in Adrian, Dec. 12, 1867.

Rufus Merrick opened a cabinet shop in Mr. Winter's block, and in 1832 built a shop of his own. This gentleman was born in Corinth, Orange county, Vermont, April 15, 1800. He lived with his parents until the spring of 1817, when he went to Auburn, N. Y., and learned the cabinet-maker's trade with Abijah Keeler. He remained there until he was twenty-one, when he went to Kingston, Canada, where he worked six months and then returned to New York. He worked in Auburn one year, and in Elbridge, Onondaga county, eight years, and in 1830 he came to Michigan, arriving in Adrian in October. There were but three frame houses in Adrian at that time. He immediately opened a cabinet shop, and during the first nine months his cash receipts were only seventy-five cents. There was no one to buy the products of his work, his services seemed to be not in demand, and there was but little money to do business with. But he struggled along until the tide of immigration set in, in 1834, and from that date for many years he flourished. In the summer of 1831 he purchased of Addison J. Comstock a mill privilege, and in the fall of 1832 he built a cabinet and chair shop, which he carried on for about twenty years. In 1854 he changed his shop into a flouring mill, and in 1856 he sold the property. For several years, in connection with his furniture shop and mill, he carried on wool-carding and cloth-dressing. In 1850 a large lot of cloth that had been dressed and was in the mill awaiting delivery, was stolen, the cloth being valued at about $400. Old "Sile" Doty was afterward indicted by the grand jury for the robbery, but the indictment and proofs were destroyed when the court house was burned, in 1852. In 1832 Mr. Merrick purchased of Addison J. Comstock a piece of land consisting of about one acre, on West Maumee street, for which he gave a wooden clock

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and a bedstead. In 1834 he built a house on this land, and in 1846 erected a large brick residence, which is still standing. A portion of the land is now occupied by the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railroad. Mr. Merrick died Jan. 2, 1882, at the ripe age of eighty-two years.

In the fall of 1830 Isaac French came to Adrian and purchased lots 13, 15 and 34, on the original plat of the village. He built his hotel on lots 13 and 15, and conducted it successfully until 1836, when he sold it to Pomeroy Stone. Mr. Stone was a native of Massachusetts and settled in Adrian in the fall of 1835. In 1831 Turner Stetson built the house now known as the St. Charles Hotel. In those days it was the custom to give each building, after the frame was up, a name, and Elias Dennis named this building "The Key to Adrian." New settlers were occasionally arriving, some with families and others without. When a new house was raised anywhere in the neighborhood, all turned out to assist. It is related that at one time, when nearly every man was absent from the place, a large number of Indians made their appearance in the streets, and this caused much alarm among the ladies and children, for the reason that the Indians got gloriously drunk and made the place hideous by their yells. No serious damage was done, however. In 1831 Joseph H. Cleveland opened a store in a building which stood between the St. Charles Hotel and the river.

The year 1832 was an exciting one for Adrian. In volume 1, of Whitney & Bonner's publications, we find the following: "This was the year of the Black Hawk war, which gave us great alarm, especially when an Indian made his appearance in the village. Rumors were rife that large numbers of Indians were collecting in the woods, and that a general war was at hand. Nothing was talked of except battles and defeat, and scalping of white men, women and children. Ask an Indian any questions about it and he knew nothing. This only had the effect to alarm the people still more, who supposed they did know, but came in occasionally as spies. They were questioned so much when they did make their appearance that they actually became alarmed themselves. The Indians were as innocent as babes, but the trouble was, the white settlers had lost confidence. It was but a short time before the able-bodied men were called upon to shoulder their rifles to defend their families from the bloody tomahawk of the Indian. Then came the time that tried men's knees. Then it was that such men as Capt. Charles M. McKenzie were appreciated in Adrian. While cowards wept like babies, he was one of the first to shoulder his

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rifle. But it is not our purpose to give a history of the Black Hawk war. We would leave that to Captain McKenzie, were he alive, or some of his brave comrades, who filled the big tree with bullets at the battle of Coldwater. This war and the cholera of that year were about as much as Adrian could stand. The nearest case of cholera was in Detroit, and the nearest hostile Indian to Adrian was beyond the Mississippi river."

Capt. Charles M. McKenzie settled in Adrian in the spring of 1832. He commenced making brick on the farm of Capt. James Whitney, boarded with Isaac French, and lodged with his men in Mr. Whitney's barn. Mr. McKenzie died Nov. 21, 1871, aged seventy-one years.

Among the principal events of importance in the history of Adrian, in 1834, was the establishment of the Lenawee Republican and Adrian Gazette, which occurred on Oct. 22. It is doubtful if the village had at that time grown to sufficient size to warrant such an undertaking, but Addison J. Comstock and others welcomed it as an aid in the contest for supremacy and the honors of being the county seat, then being waged by Adrian and Tecumseh. The owner of the enterprise was R. W. Ingalls, a practical printer. It was a very grave task to undertake the publication of a paper at such a time. Paper and ink had to be brought a long distance, and there were few mails. The owner persevered, however, amid all discouragements, and the paper still lives under the name of the Daily Times, much heartier and stronger than when it was born. Many a similar venture has gone to the bottom in the seventy-five years that have since elapsed. It was like all the papers of its time—filled with news from abroad. The proceedings of the legislature were given with great fullness, and of foreign news there was an abundance, but of home news very little, and of editorials, practically none. Editors, then, did not write. Nearly everything original in any newspaper of that period was communicated, and the writers all had classical signatures—"Cato," "Brutus," "Cassius," "Cicero," etc. The young lawyers and doctors of that day probably aired their college education in this way, and seemed to be happiest when they could stir up a controversy about something. The approach of an election was perceptible by communications on the danger the country was in, which could be averted only by the election of John Smith to the legislature. A rival newspaper was established some time afterward, and the two engaged in heated controversies.

In 1835, Asahel Finch, Jr., and Abel Whitney, both of whom

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had been engaged in the drygoods business, opened the first drug store in Adrian. It was located on lot No. 30, north side of Maumee street.

Abel Whitney was a man of much activity and influence during a long career in Adrian and deserves more than a passing mention in this connection. He came to Adrian with his father—James Whitney—in June, 1828. He began his business life when only eighteen years old, in the summer of 1831, when, in company with a brother-in-law, Asher Stevens, and Richard M. Lewis, he visited Ohio and bought a drove of about 200 cattle. They went in a southwesterly course, striking Bean creek a few miles above the site of Morenci, followed that stream to the Maumee river, which they crossed at Defiance, and then up the Auglaize river through a wilderness to Wapakoneta, St. Mary's and Greenville. Returning, they swam their stock across the Maumee and other streams on the way. In readiness to "do the next thing," in the fall of 1831, Mr. Whitney took a place as clerk in the general country store of Messrs. Finch & Skeels, where he made himself useful until the dissolution of the firm, in 1832, when at the suggestion of one of the partners, Asahel Finch, he made preparation for opening a grocery store, cutting and hauling to mill the logs for lumber to build his place of business, and he was ready to commence operations in the summer of 1833. In 1834, he sold his place and business to Anson Clark, and in 1835, in company with Asahel Finch, he erected the building in after years known as the Hance school building. In this building they opened the first drug store in Adrian. Some time later, Mr. Whitney disposed of his interest to his partner, and began to buy and sell land. In the spring of 1837, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Alfred W. Budlong, in the dry goods trade, and early in the season went to New York to buy goods, traveling by stage from Toledo through Cleveland to Beaver, and by steamboat to Pittsburg, thence by canal and short sections of railroad to Philadelphia, and from there by steamboat and stage. Returning, he went to Albany by a Hudson river steamboat, to Schenectady by railroad, to Buffalo by the Erie canal, thence by stage to Erie, Pa., by steamboat to Toledo, and by the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad to Adrian, having taken about six weeks in making the trip. His interest in this business he sold to his partner the same year. The project of building the Michigan Southern railroad opened to his view a broader field of enterprise, and in company with Silas Crane, he made a contract with Gen. Levi S. Humphrey, commissioner of the Michigan Southern rail-

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road, "a state enterprise," to furnish the superstructure for two miles of the road, which was the first work done on the road west of the city of Monroe. In the spring of 1838, with the same partner, he contracted with the commissioner to build the road from Leroy bridge to Adrian, including the clearing of the ground, building bridges and culverts, and laying the iron. They opened a grocery and provision store in connection with their railroad work, sent men as far as Springfield, Ill., to buy hogs—which were driven to Adrian and killed on what is at present known as Lawrence Park—to supply their laborers and the citizens generally with meat. After completing his contract on the railroad, Mr. Whitney entered into partnership with Henry Hart, in the dry goods trade, continuing until 1842, when he sold his interest to Mr. Hart. In 1843 he was appointed postmaster at Adrian, and held the office until 1849, and in this time he formed a partnership with Mr. Hart in the foundry business, which continued several years. In 1849, he was in company with Hiram Dawes, in the forwarding and commission business on the Michigan Southern railroad and until the company began providing its own warehouses, when he engaged in buying and selling grain, which he continued until the spring of 1857. In 1852, he was a member of the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore, which nominated Franklin Pierce for the Presidency, but becoming dissatisfied with the position of his party on the question of slavery, he ceased to be active in its behalf. In 1860, he was in favor of Douglas, and without his previous knowledge was nominated by the party for the office of sheriff of Lenawee county, but the Republicans having a large majority in the county, no one on his ticket was elected. He voted for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, and after that time acted with the Republican party. During the Civil war, he was treasurer of the soldiers' bounty fund for the city of Adrian, spending his time without compensation, and contributing means to prevent the necessity of a draft. His interest in education was always active, and from 1859 to 1868, he was a member of the board of trustees of the public schools of Adrian, being three times elected its president, and he aided largely, with his time and experience, in erecting three of the best school buildings in the state and in systematizing the schools, serving without compensation and devoting a large share of his time to the work, for the satisfaction of aiding in the successful arrangement and permanent establishment of a school system which would benefit the children of this and future generations, and make them useful citizens. In 1840, the

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Presbyterian society selected Mr. Whitney to solicit and collect funds, and contract for materials and labor, for the erection of the church edifice which they still occupy, and he superintended the work as though it had been his own private enterprise. In company with Henry Hart, he originated the movement for providing a suitable resting place for the dead of the city, which resulted in the purchase by him of twenty-two acres of land, in the winter of 1847-48, of Addison J. Comstock. He raised the subscription to the stock for the First National Bank, in 1872, was a stock-holder, and served as a director and vice-president.

In 1835, Elihu L. Clark located in Adrian. He opened a small dry goods store near the hotel of Isaac French, in a building erected by Mr. French for a blacksmith shop. Mr. Clark accumulated a large fortune, and was at one time supposed to be the wealthiest man in Southern Michigan. In 1836, the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, which had been in progress for two years, was completed to Adrian, amid great rejoicing of the people. This opened a market long needed, the value of which can hardly be estimated. This road was one of the first built in the United States, and the first in Michigan. The day of its completion was a gala day for the citizens of Adrian. The first brass band in Adrian was organized in 1838, by an Englishman named William Tutten, from Utica, N. Y., and it was called the "Adrian Brass Band." It went to Fort Meigs, in 1840, with the Lenawee county delegation, to attend the great Harrison mass meeting. At this time it was led by William C. Hunt. William Barnes built the first reservoir in the village in the summer of 1839, at a cost of $111.33.

ADRIAN AS A CITY.

The formative period of Adrian's history comprises the period extending from 1828 to 1853. The little village that was laid out and platted by Addison J. Comstock, in 1828, had a steady growth and increased quite rapidly in population and wealth during the ensuing twenty-five years, and the need of a more complete governmental organization came to be felt. The little settlement of 1826 had increased to sufficient proportions that naturally the question of a city organization came to be agitated, and by an act of the state legislature, approved Jan. 31, 1853, the place was incorporated as a city. The life of Adrian as a village covered in all a period of twenty-five years, beginning in 1828 and ending in 1853. And in passing the act for the incorporation of the city

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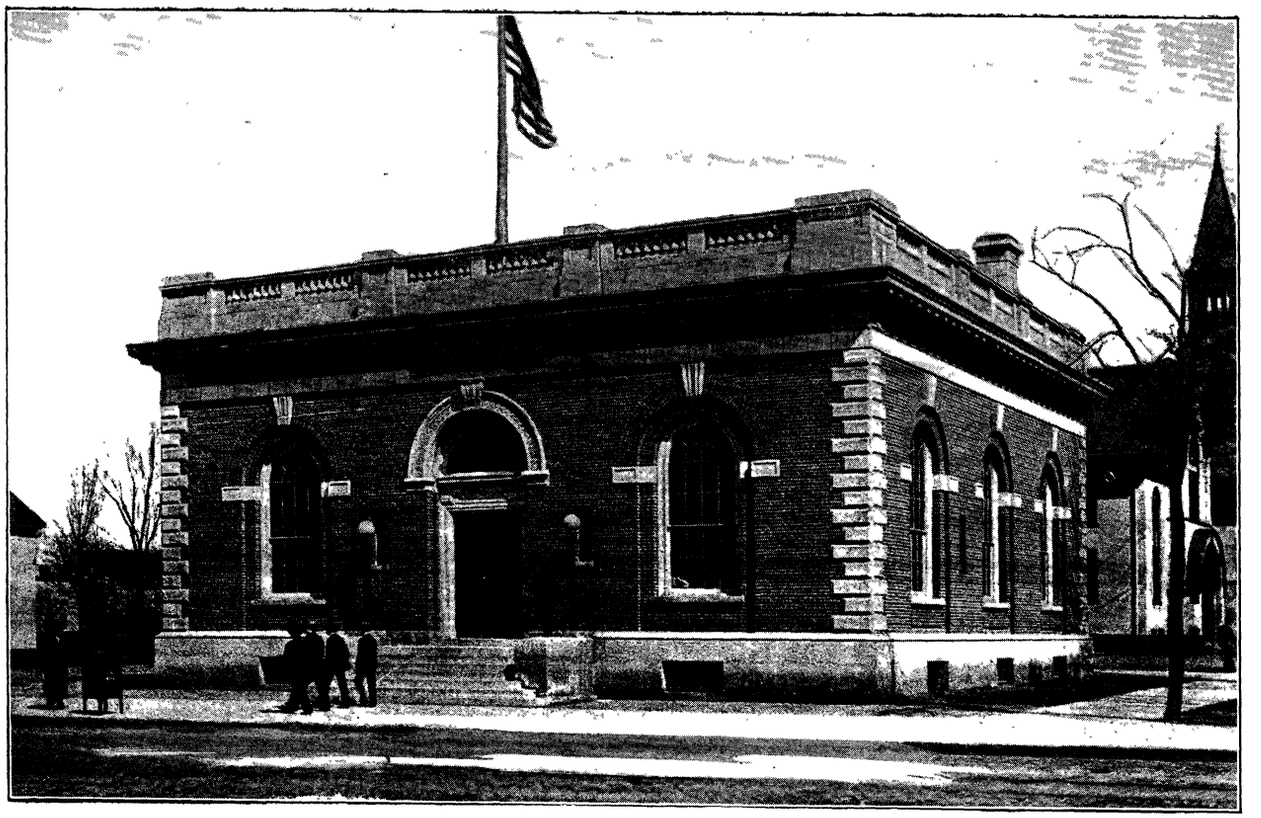

POST OFFICE, ADRIAN

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the legislature provided that James Sword, who had been elected president of the village in 1852, should become the first mayor under the charter.

As a comparison between the original and the present limits of the city, we insert here the boundaries as they were in 1853. The incorporating act or charter provided as follows: "That so much of the townships of Adrian and Madison, in the county of Lenawee, as is embraced in the following description, to-wit: All that part of section 34, in the township of Adrian, lying east of the highway running north from the township line through said section (excepting therefrom the north half of the north half of said section) and the south half and south half of the north half of section 35, and so much of the residue of said section as will include the bridge near the Red Mill, so called, and also the west half of section 36 (excepting therefrom the north half of the northwest quarter of said section) in the township of Adrian, and also the west half of section 1, all of section 2, and so much of section 3, in the township of Madison, as lies east of the north and south road running through said section 3, is hereby set off from the townships of Adrian and Madison and constituted the city of Adrian, by which name it shall be hereafter known," the inhabitants thereof to constitute a body corporate and politic.

The city was divided into three wards, the first of which comprised all the territory taken from Madison township, the second, all that part of the city lying north of the township line between ranges 6 and 7 and east of Main street, the third, all that part of the city lying north of said township line and west of Main street. The charter provided for annual elections, to be held on the first Monday of April in each year, at which the offices to be elected were a mayor, recorder (who shall be ex-officio school inspector), treasurer, marshal (who shall be ex-officio collector of taxes), street commissioner, two school inspectors, two directors of the poor, and four justices of the peace. The terms of office were one year for the mayor, recorder, treasurer, marshal and street commissioner, and two years for the school inspectors and directors of the poor, one to be elected in alternate years. The municipal government was to consist of a common council, composed of the mayor, recorder, and six aldermen (two from each ward), and the mayor or recorder and four aldermen constituted a quorum. There was also to be elected at the same time, in and for the several wards, one supervisor (who shall also be assessor), one treasurer, one constable, and two aldermen, the said aldermen to hold for two years after

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the first year, at the first election one being elected for one year and one for two years. The city of Adrian, for all purposes in regard to common schools and school monies, was deemed a township, and it was provided that the mayor of the city "shall represent the several wards in the board of supervisors of the county of Lenawee, and shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges and powers of a member of said board, and no other." The president, recorder, and trustees of the village were to determine the result of the first election under the new charter, and subsequent elections were to be determined by the mayor and common council. The mayor was made the chief executive officer, and the head of the police department of the city.

The above is a summary of the original charter of the city of Adrian, stated as briefly as possible. It was amended in 1855, and the city was divided into four wards, as follows: The First ward commenced at the southeast corner of the city, running thence westerly on the south line of the city to the center line of State street, thence northerly on the center line of State street and on the center line of the continuation of State street to the center line of Church street, thence westerly on the center line of Church street to the center line of Main street, thence northerly on the center line of Main street to the center line of Maumee street, thence easterly on the center line of Maumee street to the east line of the city, thence southerly on the east line of the city to the place of beginning. The Second ward commenced at the northeast corner of the city, running thence southerly on the east line of the city to the center line of Maumee street, thence westerly on the center line of Maumee street to the center line of Main street, thence northerly on the center line of Main street to the north line of the city, and thence easterly on the north line of the city to the place of beginning. The Third ward commenced at the northwest corner of the city, thence running east on the north line of the city to the center line of Main street, thence southerly on the center line of Main street to the center line of Maumee street, thence westerly on the center line of Maumee street to the west line of the city, and thence north on the west line of the city to the place of beginning. The Fourth ward commenced at the southwest corner of the city, thence northerly on the west line of the city to the center line of the westerly continuation of Maumee street, thence easterly on the center line of Maumee street to the center line of Main street, thence southerly on the center line of Main street to the center line of Church street, thence easterly on the center line of Church

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street to the center line of the continuation of State street, thence southerly on the center line of the continuation of State street and on the center line of State street to the south line of the city, thence westerly on the south line of the city to the place of beginning. The city government provided by this amendment to the charter was a common council, composed of the mayor and eight aldermen, of whom any five constituted a quorum, and the mayor was given a vote only in case of an equal division of the aldermen. Each ward was given a treasurer, a constable, and two aldermen, and the city was given two supervisors, one elected in wards 1 and 4 and another in wards 2 and 3. These supervisors represented the city in the county board, whereas the mayor had formerly officiated in that capacity. The ward treasurers were deemed township treasurers, and in the collection and return of taxes were given all the powers, performed all the duties, and were made subject to all the liabilities of township treasurers.

Other changes in the charter were made from time to time, and in 1887 a substantially new charter was passed by the legislature. This new charter enlarged the boundaries of the city somewhat, without increasing the number of wards. By act of May 23, 1893, the city council was empowered, whenever it deemed it expedient, to re-district the city into wards, divide any ward or change the boundaries thereof, establish new wards, and increase the number of wards of the city. Soon after the passage of this act, the city was re-apportioned into five wards, and following the census of 1900, another division was made, and there are now six wards in the city. Under the present charter, the city government has a mayor, city clerk, city attorney, city treasurer, marshal, street commissioner, surveyor, city physician, overseer of the poor, fire warden, and dog warden. There are two aldermen from each ward, four justices of the peace, and six constables—one for each of the wards. Other officers are the members of the board of health, and a school board which is composed of seven members, and each ward has a representative in the county board of supervisors.

The following is a list of all who have held the office of mayor of the city since its incorporation, in 1853, the year given being the time of the election of each, and the term of service extending to the year given as the time of the election of his successor: 1853, James Sword (served as mayor by virtue of the legislative enactment which incorporated the city, from January until the regular election in April); 1853, Addison J. Comstock; 1854, Parley J. Spalding; 1855, Francis J. Buck; 1856, Fernando C. Beaman;

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1857, Richard H. Whitney; 1858, William L. Greenly; 1859, Henry Hart; 1860, William W. Cook; 1861, Daniel A. Loomis; 1862, Charles M. Croswell; 1863, John D. Campbell; 1864, Benjamin Folsom; 1865, William S. Wilcox; 1866, William S. Sammons; 1867, John Townsend; 1868, William S. Sammons; 1869, Norman Geddes; 1870, Nathaniel B. Eldredge; 1871, Richard B. Robbins; 1872, Henry A. Angell; 1873, William H. Waldby; 1874, Nelson H. Kimball; 1876, William W. Luck; 1877, Charles H. Comstock; 1878, George H. Bruce; 1879, Frank O. Bray; 1880, James A. Stacy; 1881, Thomas J. Navin; 1882, William Corbin; 1884, Richard A. Bury; 1885, Nelson H. Kimball; 1886, Daniel Todd; 1887, Adolph J. Kaiser; 1889, Abram Wing; 1890, Seth Bean; 1891, Leonard W. Hoch; 1892, Alanson B. Treat; 1893, William Foster Bradley; 1894, Charles S. Cain; 1895, Clifford Kirkpatrick; 1896, William O. Hunt; 1897, J. Will Kirk; 1899, Willard Stearns; 1901, James H. Reynolds; 1902, George B. M. Seager; 1903, Jacob N. Sampson; 1904, David L. Treat; 1905, Frank S. Barnum; 1907, William F. King; 1909, David L. Treat, present incumbent. Many of these gentlemen are given appropriate mention on other pages of this work.

Richard H. Whitney was born in Harvard, Mass., in 1808, and came to Michigan and settled in Adrian in 1831. Before coming to Michigan he was engaged in general mercantile pursuits, but after locating in Adrian he became largely interested in the development of farming lands, built several houses in Adrian, and for twenty-five years served as justice of the peace. He was elected mayor of Adrian in 1857, was a member of the school board, and was actively identified with the founding of the public school system in the city. He was a thrifty, provident business man, and when he died, July 11, 1867, he left a comfortable estate.

Henry Hart was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1818, and he received his education in the old Albany Academy. Mathematics, the practical sciences, and the rudiments of engineering were the topics to which the young man most naturally turned, and in these his opportunities were unsurpassed. Graduating early, he secured employment for a time on the preliminary survey of the Boston & Albany railroad, his father's friend, Erastus Corning, then at the outset of his great railroad career, being one of its promoters. In August, 1837, Henry Hart came West, by way of the Erie Canal and Lake Erie, arriving at Monroe, Mich., in company with Henry Waldron, who had graduated at the same school, the young men being then respectively nineteen and eighteen years of

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age. Both readily found employment at their profession as civil engineers, in the survey and construction of the Michigan Southern railroad, which was then being built by the state. Their first employment was near Jonesville, and they continued in this work until the final location of the route. Mr. Hart was then put in charge by the commissioner of the final location and construction of the work between Monroe and Adrian. The road was completed to Adrian in 1840, and in the fall of that year Mr. Hart located in this city. He at once formed a co-partnership with Abel Whitney and opened a dry goods store in Adrian, which firm continued for about two years, when Mr. Hart purchased Mr. Whitney's interest and carried on the business continuously until 1866. He was appointed, under President Franklin Pierce, special agent of the Post-office Department for the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Northern Illinois, which position he held for about six years. While absent in New York in the spring of 1859, he was elected mayor of Adrian, and held the office one year, declining a re-nomination. In 1866, he was elected secretary of the Michigan State Insurance Company, of Adrian, which, under his management, became known as one of the most successful enterprises of its kind ever organized under Michigan laws. He was one of its founders, in 1859, and remained its secretary up to the time of his death. In 1865, at a called meeting of the citizens of the county for the purpose of organizing a Soldiers' Monument Association, he was elected its president, and continued in that position until the erection of the fine memorial which now stands on Monument Square, in Adrian, the main shaft of which was originally one of the pillars of the old United States Bank at Philadelphia, and which shaft, through Mr. Hart's solicitation, the Hon. Henry Waldron, then in Congress, was influential in obtaining. The monument was dedicated, July 4, 1870, and Mr. Hart acted as president of the day. He also acted in a like capacity at the Centennial celebration in Adrian, July 4, 1876. On Thursday, Oct. 2, 1879, Mr. Hart received injuries at the fall of the grand stand on the county fair grounds in Adrian, a memorable and most distressing accident, which took place at about 3 p. m., and resulted in sixteen deaths and many permanent injuries. Mr. Hart was removed to his home, but lingered only long enough to be surrounded by his family, and he expired in the arms of his wife at about 5 o'clock on the following morning.

Daniel A. Loomis was born, Sept. 11, 1811, at Lanesborough, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He lived with his father and

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worked at the carpenter's trade until about 1830, when he met with an accident, which disabled him, and he went into a store with a brother for about a year. He afterward spent one year in the South. With his family, he landed in Monroe, Mich., in 1836, and there he lived until the spring of 1837, when he came to Adrian and purchased a farm in Adrian township, on section 31, afterward owned by W. F. Peebles. There he experienced all of the trials and privations of pioneer life for four years, at the end of which time he rented his farm to Job Card for two years and returned to New York, where he worked the old home farm, returning to Adrian in the fall of 1842. He then engaged in building and general carpenter work, which he followed during the most of his life. On Feb. 7, 1843, he joined the Adrian fire department and became a member of the hook and ladder company. In 1845, he was elected trustee of the village of Adrian, and he was elected mayor of the city in April, 1861. He was a member of the board of commissioners of the Michigan state prison in 1864-5. He was foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company for two years, and chief engineer of the Adrian fire department two years. He died Feb. 22, 1868.

William H. Waldby was born at Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, May 16, 1826. In 1829, he removed with his parents to the city of Utica, where he resided nine years, and where he received his education, the last three years attending the Utica Academy, under the instruction of William W. Williams. At the age of twelve years, in 1838, he removed with his father's family to the village of Rome, at which time his father purchased a printing office and founded the Rome Sentinel newspaper. Young Waldby entered the office at that time, learned the art of printing, and kept his father's books. At the age of seventeen, he became a clerk in the store of Adam Van Patten, in Rome, and in 1845, his father having sold the Sentinel office and removed to Utica, he also returned there and became a clerk in the dry goods store of Edward Vail. In July, 1846, in company with his brother, E. I. Waldby, he came to Adrian and accepted a position as a clerk in the old Bidwell store. After clerking for the Bidwells for three years, in 1849, a clothing store was started in the then new brick store, second east of where the Maumee Hotel now stands, the firm being Bidwell & Waldby, and the store was managed successfully by Mr. Waldby, who was the junior partner, for one year. In 1850, Ira Bidwell decided to open a banking office in Adrian, and he offered Mr. Waldby an interest in and the management of the same, which

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position was accepted. In 1851, Mr. Bidwell retired from the business, selling his interest to Mr. Waldby, by whom the bank was successfully continued. In 1855, Mr. Waldby purchased the lot on the southeast corner of Maumee and Main streets, and in 1857 erected and occupied the banking house which still stands, and there he continued the business until 1872, the latter portion of the time and for some years, with his brother, E. I. Waldby, as partner. In 1872, he sold the building, business, and good will to the First National Bank of Adrian. In the spring of 1873, at the request of business friends and other citizens, he accepted a nomination for mayor of the city of Adrian and was elected to that office by a majority of 614, receiving a majority in each of the four wards of the city. He served one year, until the spring of 1874.

William W. Luck was a native of New York state, and was born in the city of Auburn, July 17, 1819. He spent his boyhood days in various towns of his native state and attended school in the city of Buffalo. After he attained to manhood, he was variously engaged for several years, and then, having a curiosity to investigate the western country of which he had heard so much, he made a trip across the plains to the gold and silver mining country, where he remained for two years. Upon his return he entered the employ of the United States Express Company, at Monroe, Mich., in May, 1854. He served at Cleveland, Toledo, and other places, coming to Adrian in 1864, when he took possession of the office of that company as its agent. In politics, he was a member of the Republican party, and as such was elected mayor in 1876. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal church.

Richard A. Bury was born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1830. The family removed to Detroit in 1832, and the son was educated in the famous school of the Rev. Moses H. Hunter, at Grosse Isle, Mich., his education being finished in the schools of Cleveland, Ohio. From the age of twenty he was in business for himself and made a mark in the lumber traffic. In 1862, he moved to Adrian, opening a lumber yard and planing mill on the lot bounded by Frank, Church, Locust, and Center streets. He removed later to the corner of Michigan and Division streets, where he took in D. M. Baker as a partner. On Jan. 1, 1872, he was appointed lumber agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, selling his interest in the lumber business to Mr. Baker. He retained his position with the railroad until the time of his death. He served several terms as member of the school board, and one term as mayor. Mr. Bury died at the family home on Division street, June 6, 1902.

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Willard Stearns came to Lenawee county, in 1851, from Cherry Valley, N. Y., where he was born, Oct. 3, 1838. He passed his boyhood days, until he was eighteen, upon a farm in Franklin township, and then he taught his first school in the Sebring district, in Ogden. He had attended district school three months in the year, and in the spring of 1858 entered the State Normal School, graduating in 1862. He entered the army in July, 1863, enlisting in Company H, Eleventh Michigan cavalry, and was mustered in as first lieutenant of the company, serving till the winter of 1864, when he resigned, and shortly after his return he was secured to teach the district school in the Payne district, two miles north of Rome Center. He graduated from the law department of the university, in 1867, and at once formed a partnership with Gov. W. L. Greenly, which continued until the latter's death. In 1871, Mr. Stearns was elected county superintendent of schools for Lenawee county, over Mr. Drake, of Medina, by ten majority in a vote of over 8,000, being the first Democrat elected in the county for twenty years. In 1872, he was the Democratic nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in 1876 was on the ticket as a candidate for Secretary of State. He was elected justice of the peace in 1875, and he also served ten or twelve years as an alderman in the Adrian city council. He was postmaster at Adrian five years, being appointed in the first Cleveland administration, and in 1888 was the Democratic nominee for Congress, making the most vigorous personal campaign ever waged in the district, but while he received more votes than had ever before been cast for a candidate for Congress by either party, he was defeated by Captain Allen. In 1898, he made the race for Circuit Judge, and the next spring was elected mayor of Adrian, being re-elected in 1900, and he was defeated by Dr. J. H. Reynolds, in 1901, by only eighty-three votes. The nominal Republican majority in the city during this time was about 300. Mr. Stearns took charge of the Adrian Press, in 1878, and for nearly thirty years conducted one of the most vigorous Democratic papers in the state. He died in December, 1908.

James Henry Reynolds was born in Amherst, Lorain county, Ohio, May 14, 1845. When he was six years of age, his parents moved to Petersburg, Monroe county, Mich., where he resided until 1868. He was a student there in the public schools, and was prepared for college at the Ypsilanti Seminary. He served in the army about two years, and was mustered out, May 7, 1865, before he was twenty years old. He was a member of Company G, Sixth

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Michigan heavy artillery, and performed the duties of hospital steward. On his return from the army, Mr. Reynolds took up the study of medicine with Dr. D. W. Loree, of Ridgeway, this county. He attended medical lectures at the University of Michigan, and graduated at the Detroit Medical College, in 1871. He practiced medicine in Palmyra for fifteen years, removed to Adrian in 1883, and there he remained in practice until 1895. On account of failing health, he then gave up his lucrative practice and assisted in the organization of the Bond Steel Post Company, being made secretary and advertising agent, which positions he held for two and one-half years. He then disposed of his interests, and in October, 1897, accepted a position with the Page Woven Wire Fence Company, as advertising manager. He always voted the Republican ticket, and he held the office of superintendent of schools in Palmyra township in the days when that officer had to examine teachers and visit the schools. He was twice elected township clerk and served as health officer many years. He was United States examining surgeon for pensions on the board at Adrian for six years, and for five years he was surgeon for the Lake Shore Railroad Company at this point. In the spring of 1901, he was elected mayor of the city of Adrian, and it was under his administration that the work was laid out and estimates agreed upon for the paving of North and South Main streets, East Church, Michigan, and West Maumee streets, the city being bonded for $50,000 to pay for these improvements. Dr. Reynolds erected one of the largest and finest business blocks in Adrian, situated on North Main street and known as the Reynolds Block.

With an honorable record of more than eighty years, since the village was first platted, Adrian well sustains her long established reputation for solidity and the merited compliment of being a good business center and a fine residence place. The men who established the little hamlet in the wilderness, in 1828, founded that reputation, and their descendants and successors have well maintained it. The religious and educational affairs received early attention and liberal support. Merchants were aggressive and public-spirited, their stocks oftimes rivaling in value those exhibited by present day dealers. The early banking institutions were flourishing and impregnable, and general prosperity crowned the efforts of the people. But if the reader will stop and reflect he will observe that all of the business of the earlier days, as well as at present, was closely related to agricultural supremacy. Lenawee county was then, as now, the center of one of the richest agri-

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cultural districts in the United States, a distinction which the locality has retained with creditable success. All business was directed toward handling the products of the farms and in supplying the farmers' needs. The early settlers and business men of Adrian were generally people with agricultural tendencies and traditions. They were sons of farmers, and parental traditions and customs are strong within the human breast. These men purchased land, cultivated and improved it, erected houses and lived out their allotted days in the peace and harmony of the quiet community their industry had established.

Adrian has a population of 10,680, according to the state census of 1904. It contains a number of handsome and expensive residences and public buildings, while the average homes evince the air of thrift and prosperity in their surroundings, in keeping with the industry and frugality of the occupants. The city contains fewer poor and squalid residences, indicative of poverty and misery, than most cities of its size. The sanitary conditions are excellent and the drainage system as good as can be had. The board of health and sanitary offices are vigilant in the discharge of their official duties, and the streets and alleys are kept in the most perfect sanitary conditions. A well organized and trained fire department is equipped with the latest and best apparatus for the purpose designed, and the efficiency of the department has been demonstrated on many occasions. A police force, the guardians of the public peace and property, although few in number, are noted for their efficiency in the line of official duties, and the city marshal, John B. Maurer, has received high commendation for successful detective work. He and his deputies are courteous and obliging men, to whose vigilance and alertness is due the small percentage of burglaries and unlawful acts, a fact of which the city boasts. The municipal government of Adrian for the present year (1909) is as follows: Mayor, David Leroy Treat; president pro-tem., Henry F. Bohn; city clerk, John Mawdsley; city treasurer, John W. Wagner; city marshal, John B. Maurer; street commissioner, Charles H. Randall; city attorney, James H. Baker; city physician, A. W. Chase; city surveyor, C. S. Keating; overseer of the poor, Niles Peterson; chief engineer of the fire department, Henry C. Bowen; assistant chief of the fire department, John W. Wagner; fire warden, Jonathan B. Davis; health officer, Dr. G. B. M. Seager.

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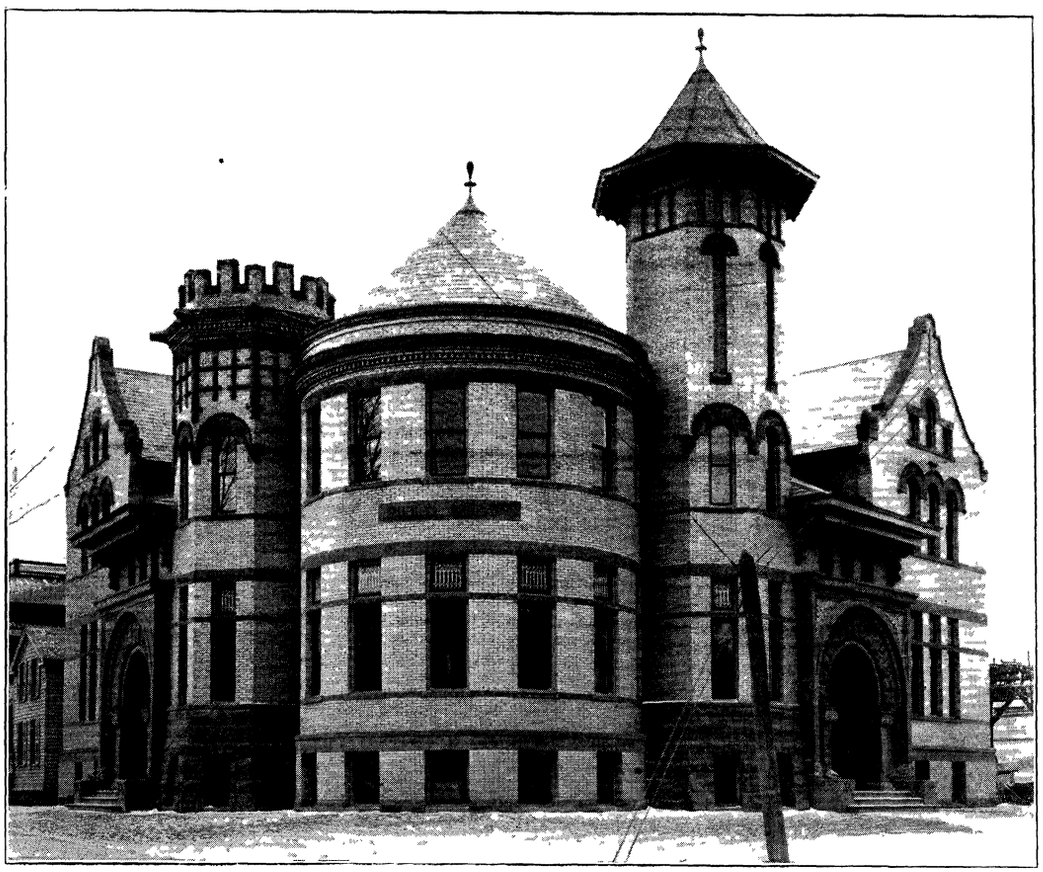

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ADRIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The nucleus of the present city library originated in 1868, when the cultured ladies of Adrian took hold of the matter in earnest and organized the Ladies' Library Association. The Central school building, which was destroyed by fire with all its contents, in August, 1866, contained a fairly good, though not large, library, which consisted of books of travel, history, and standard works of fiction. The Y. M. C. A. of that time had a library in connection with its work, to be used at the rooms, and the firemen also had a collection of 441 volumes, which were later given to the Ladies' Library Association. But the need of a circulating library, which should contain books of a varied character, being more and more felt in the community, a call was made for the ladies of the city, who were interested in such a movement, to meet at the new Central building, Aug. 25, 1868. The result was the incorporation of the Ladies' Library Association with a capital stock of $5,000. For nineteen years this association continued, with Mrs. A. F. Bixby as president. Meanwhile the school library, the nucleus of which had been formed in August, 1869, by the purchase of books to the amount of $1,200, had reached 5,000 volumes and was housed in the third story of the Central school building, but the capacity of the room was tested almost to its fullest extent. In 1887, a movement looking toward the union of the libraries was started. The ladies offered to the school board their books—over 3,000 volumes—with a building which had cost them $1,150, the only stipulation being that the combined libraries should be placed in rooms on the ground floor. The proposed consolidation, with a request for the use of the lower floor of the city hall, was brought to the attention of the common council. Opposition arose, excitement ran high, but a resolution was finally passed, leasing the first story of the city hall building to the school board for library purposes for a period of twenty years, at an annual rental of fifty dollars. To arrange the preliminary details, to properly fit up the room, and to re-number and catalogue the 8,000 volumes contained in both collections, took time, and it was two years before the library was opened in its new home. The room was finished and the library opened to the public, Jan. 5, 1890, under the charge of Mrs. Margaret F. Jewell, the present efficient librarian. The 8,000 volumes in due time were added to until the number approximated 20,000. Public-spirited citizens made donations, and Amos Baker, of Clayton, left a bequest of $8,000, invested in 4 per cent. city

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bonds, yielding an annual income of $320, which is used in the purchase of books "other than fiction." The need of a new home for the library became pressing, and the idea was conceived of a Carnegie library building for Adrian. Negotiations were opened with Andrew Carnegie, looking to a donation by him for library purposes, and the effort was successful, the steel magnate agreeing to give $20,000 upon the usual conditions required by him in such cases. Upon further correspondence, $5,000 was added to the original amount, and later $2,500, making a total of $27,500 from Mr. Carnegie. The city council, in the annual appropriation bill of 1907, added $5,000 more to the amount to be used for the erection of the library building, thus making the total $32,500. After mature deliberation, the Knight mill property at the corner of Church and Dennis streets was selected as the most desirable and convenient site for the building. The corner-stone was placed in position, Nov. 5, 1907, and the building was completed and made ready for occupancy by Feb. 5, 1909. The library is open on the secular days of the week, from 10 a. m. until 8 p. m., and it is a popular resort, much appreciated by the studious citizens of all ages, who often fill the convenient sittings provided in the reading room. As before stated, Mrs. Margaret F. Jewell has been the librarian since the consolidation of the ladies' and school libraries, in 1889, and from then until 1893 Miss Florence E. Bates was her assistant, being succeeded in that year by Miss Agnes H. Jewell, who has since faithfully performed the duties of that position. Adrian may well be proud of her public library, where more than 20,000 choice volumes await the call of its patrons.

CEMETERIES.

The public burial place of Adrian is Oakwood Cemetery, located in the northeastern part of the city, just within the corporation limits. Previous to the establishment of Oakwood Cemetery, and beginning with the need for such a place in the village of Adrian, there was a public burying ground on the present site of South Park. But the development of the village in every direction deprived this place of the quiet and seclusion which one always associates with a burial place for the dead, hence the selection of the present site, which has been enlarged and beautified as the years passed until it is now an ideal spot. It contains the mortal remains of several of Lenawee county's most distinguished citizens, whose final resting places are rendered conspicuous by the erection

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of worthy monuments. The private citizen and the soldier are equally honored by the reverence and sacrifice of surviving friends, to the end that this sacred spot is rendered beautiful in keeping with the sadly reverential purpose which made its existence a necessity. Mrs. Josephine Wilcox, wife of the late Hon. William S. Wilcox, on her death in 1897, left the sum of $5,000, to construct an entrance to the cemetery, in memory of her husband. It is very beautifully designed and is a fitting memorial to one of Adrian's honored citizens.

Two other cemeteries—St. Mary's and St. Joseph's—known respectively as the Irish Catholic and the German Catholic cemeteries, are located near the parish buildings, the former on South Division street and the latter just beyond Oakwood cemetery; and the German Lutheran cemetery is situated on the east side of Oakwood avenue at the city limits. Caretakers keep them looking like beautiful parks, and the lawns and hedges are carefully clipped. No sign of neglect or carelessness is allowed, and thus the modern cemetery is no longer a tangle of overgrown weeds and grass as it was in years gone by.

FRATERNAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The social spirit of the city of Adrian is revealed in a long list of secret and benevolent societies, and from the records of each organization it would seem that each one is prosperous. The first Masonic lodge organized in the village was "Adrian Lodge No. 19," on July 28, 1847, by E. Smith Lee, Grand Master of Michigan at that time. The original officers were: John Barber, worshipful master; William Moore, senior warden; Warner Comstock, junior warden; Jonathan Berry, treasurer; David Horton, secretary; David Bixby, senior deacon; William Talford, junior deacon; Samuel Anderson, tyler. This lodge is still in existence, in a very prosperous condition, and it meets in Masonic Temple on each Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, standard time. Adrian Chapter No. 10, Royal Arch Masons, operating under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Michigan, meets in Masonic Temple Thursday evenings on or before full moon, at 7:30 o'clock from April to October, and at 7 o'clock during the remainder of the year. Of the Royal and Select Masters, there is also a council in the city: Adrian Council No. 18. It meets in the Masonic Temple on each Thursday evening at 7:30. Adrian Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, operating under the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of

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Michigan, meets in Masonic Temple on each Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock from April until October, and at 7 o'clock the remainder of the year. There is also a chapter of the Eastern Star: Adrian Chapter No. 112. One of the acts of Masonry in the city was the erection of Masonic Temple, which is one of the most beautiful lodge buildings in this part of the state. The corner stone was laid, June 24, 1865, and the building was occupied the following year.

Adrian Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was duly instituted March 6, 1835, by B. F. Hall, assisted by Past Grand J. H. Mullett, of Michigan Lodge No. 1. Daniel D. Sinclair was installed as noble grand; Sebra Howard, vice-grand; Charles Smith, secretary, and R. W. Ingalls, treasurer. Other organizations of the Odd Fellows fraternity in the city are Canton Adrian No. 8, and Lenawee Encampment No. 4. Inasmuch as this fraternity was the first to take root in the newly formed village of Adrian its growth has been favored with that advantage. Enterprise Lodge, No. 4, Daughters of Rebekah, is an auxiliary organization, in which women are the directing geniuses.

Maple City Lodge No. 39, Knights of Pythias, has grown rapidly in popular favor and in membership since the date of its organization, and the Uniform Rank division of the order is represented by Adrian Division No. 14, while Adrian Temple No. 26, is the lodge of Pythian Sisters.

Adrian is well supplied with lodges, and in this respect compares favorably with any other city of its size in the state. In the more than thirty that find a home here it is practically impossible in the space allowed to give more than an individual mention of each one. In those already mentioned an effort has been made to select those which to the greatest extent have withstood the vicissitudes of years. But the younger organizations are equally entitled to mention. The local lodge of Elks—Adrian Lodge No. 429—has had a phenomenal growth since its formation, April 6, 1898, and its membership is constantly increasing. The Modern Woodmen of America, one of the largest orders in existence, has an active lodge organization in the city, and there are four lodges of the Independent Order of Foresters. Others that should be mentioned are the Knights of the Maccabees, National Union, Ancient Order United Workmen, Degree of Honor, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Knights and Ladies of Security, Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Society, the National Protective Legion, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

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CHAPTER XXXII.

CHURCH HISTORY.

GENERAL REMARKS—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—CAMP-MEETINGS—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—BAPTIST CHURCH—FIRST BAPTISM BY IMMERSION—EPISCOPAL CHURCH—WILLIAM NARCISSUS LYSTER—FRIENDS (QUAKER) CHURCH—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—CATHOLIC CHURCH — LUTHERAN CHURCH — GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH—METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—FREE METHODIST CHURCH — UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH — DISCIPLES OF CHRIST CHURCH—CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Lenawee county, and more particularly the city of Adrian, has for years been noted for its beautiful church edifices. Not only are the structures far superior to those found in the average county, but the good feeling which prevails between members of the various congregations, the perfect harmony which exists between pastors and congregations, and the many evidences of the kindly feeling prevalent between the different organizations of the various denominations, are much more manifest in Lenawee than in many other counties. Here, as in various other sections of the country, the church as an institution has been compelled to pass through the various changes of prosperity and adversity—seasons of great soul-winning revivals and those of diminution. The work of planting the Gospel in a new country is almost universally attended with great sacrifice of ease and comfort, and much severe and trying hardship on the part of those faithful disciples who have consented to be its messengers; and the pioneer religious beginnings in this county proved no exception to this general rule. The ministers of those days were almost constantly in the saddle, searching out new settlers, and called them together in their humble log shanties as soon as

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half a dozen or more of them could be mustered together; for they did not tarry in a community until school houses or churches were erected and then issue a summons for the pioneers to occupy them, but they sought out these hardy "sons of toil" in the forest or in the field, and called to them to become reconciled to God.

The general growth of religious sentiment may be truthfully said to have kept pace with the development of the county along commercial, industrial, educational, and other lines. The past two decades have been years of great activity in the erection of churches, not only in the construction of buildings for newly organized congregations, but also in the erection of edifices for the older societies which have become too extensive for the buildings which they occupied. There are today in this county approximately one hundred churches, and the greatest number of these are in a prosperous and thriving condition.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Though the first sermon in the county was delivered by a minister of the Presbyterian denomination—Noah Wells, of the First Presbyterian church of Detroit—the Methodist Episcopal organization enjoys the distinction of having placed the first organized church society in the field. This was accomplished in the village of Tecumseh, in January, 1828, largely through the instrumentality of the Rev. George W. Walker, who drifted into the village in September of the preceding year. Prior to his coming, the Rev. John A. Baughman, of the Monroe circuit of the "M. E. church," had for a year or more been regularly expounding the message of the Gospel in this little hamlet, though there was no organization effected until January, 1828. The membership of this first church society was composed of the following: Josiah Wheeler and wife, Isaac Bangs and wife, Margaret Cross, Betsy Stillman, Mary Woodard, Mary Bangs, together with three other persons whose names have been lost to posterity. Josiah Wheeler, an earnest and devout Christian gentleman, was made the first leader of the Bible class, and George W. Walker continued in the pastorate until the month of September, 1829, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Hill, who remained only one year, being followed by James W. Finley, in September, 1830. At the close of the latter's pastorate, in September, 1831, the Tecumseh circuit was organized, including a part of the old Monroe circuit

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and a portion of the newer Ann Arbor circuit, and extending over a large expanse of territory to the north and west of Tecumseh. Elijah H. Pilcher, one of the pioneer pillars of Methodism in Southern Michigan, together with Ezekiel S. Gavit, was the first messenger of the "Word" to be assigned to this new wilderness circuit. The church at Tecumseh has been constantly growing in membership and influence, and today, under the able pastorate of the Rev. W. M. Ward, it is one of the largest organizations of its denomination in the county.

The second Methodist Episcopal organization in the county was effected at Adrian (then Logan). While the founder of Adrian, Addison J. Comstock, and his associates, were still residing in their rude log huts, the Rev. John Janes, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, drifted into the settlement, during the autumn of 1827, and delivered the first sermon ever preached therein at the dwelling place of Noah Norton. In fact, he was the first clergyman of any denomination who visited this settlement. The village was at that time so small and so remote from other hamlets that it could not well have been included in any circuit. But, nevertheless, the Rev. Janes was succeeded at irregular intervals by others until the spring of 1830, when the Rev. Jacob Hill, of the Ohio Conference, then a resident of Tecumseh, was appointed to preach once a month at Adrian, and on a week night. These services were conducted in the homes of the settlers of Methodist proclivities, and they were, as a rule, attended by most of the village's inhabitants. To Reverend Hill belongs the credit of having founded the first organized religious society in Adrian, which organization was completed in June, 1830, eighteen months in advance of any other church in the settlement. The following were the charter members thereof: William Barrus and wife, Americus Smith, and John Walworth and wife; only five, and all of whom have since passed to the church triumphant. William Barrus and Americus Smith were both licensed clergymen of considerable talent and eloquence, and occasionally delivered sermons to the other members of the society in the absence of the regular itinerant pastor. The membership was re-inforced, in September, 1830, by the coming of Lois Foot, Phares Sutton, Hannah Sutton, Samuel Gregory, Ada Gregory, and Altha Spink, all of whom were active and enthusiastic followers of the Cross. The Rev. James W. Finley, also a "circuit rider" of the Monroe circuit, was the second Methodist clergyman who was assigned to the Adrian charge, he also coming but once a month, and like his predecessor, deliver-

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ing his message at the dwelling places of the members of the society. In September, 1831, when the above mentioned newly formed Tecumseh circuit was organized, Adrian was made an appointment thereon, but as Adrian was at that time much inferior to Tecumseh in point of population, the former had still to be content with week-night appointments. As noted above, Elijah H. Pilcher and Ezekiel Gavit, the two ministers whom the conference had selected to administer to the spiritual welfare of the Methodists on this circuit, each preached to the Adrian flock once per month, which furnished a sermon regularly every fortnight, though still only on week-day evenings. These services continued to be conducted in private dwellings until the winter of 1831-2, when, upon the completion of the settlement's first frame school house, at the corner of South Main and South Winter streets, the services were held therein. This continued to serve as the place of worship for some years thereafter. In the fall of 1832, the Tecumseh circuit was so altered as to supply Sunday services in the Adrian church, and though these were held but once in every two weeks, this change from week-night services to those conducted on the Sabath was generally considered a long step forward. The Rev. James F. Davidson was the first "circuit rider" to have charge of the altered circuit, and with Thomas Wiley, his colleague, he conducted a very gracious and beneficial revival during the ensuing spring, which revival was instrumental in increasing the membership of the society. Adrian remained in the Tecumseh circuit until September, 1837, when it was made a so-called charge, or station, entirely separate and distinct from the "circuit," and the Rev. John H. Pitezel was at the same time made the first resident pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of the "Maple City". The project of erecting a church, a thing which had come to be a dire necessity, was inaugurated in the year 1838, but the edifice was not ready for occupancy until 1840. Today this structure houses the church organization of the "Disciples of Christ," being located on the north side of Toledo street, about half-way between Broad and North Main streets. In those days this edifice was generally looked upon as a large and commodious place of worship, but the Methodist society has long since outgrown it, and today the latter organization is housed in the beautifully and tastefully finished structure on the northeast corner of East Maumee and Broad streets, which was erected in the year 1863, under the able supervision of the Rev. F. A. Blades, who began his pastorate in the Adrian church in September, 1862, con-

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tinuing here until the fall of 1864. Early in the career of this institution, a Sunday school was organized, as was also the young peoples' society—the Epworth League—and these two branches of the service have been the source of much good in the community. According to the annual report submitted by this church to the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at the last annual session, held at Calumet, Mich., in September, 1908, of which conference the Methodist churches of this county form a part, the active membership of this church was 570, and there were 760 persons enrolled in the Sunday school.

Up to the year 1836, the Methodist churches in this section of the state belonged to the Ohio conference of that denomination, but upon the establishment of the Michigan conference, in that year, the Methodist Episcopal churches of this commonwealth became component parts of this new conference. In 1856, the Detroit conference was set apart from the Michigan conference, and since then the Lenawee county Methodist Episcopal churches, and those of a similar denomination in the state, have been under the jurisdiction of this body. The first annual session of this newly formed organization convened in the old Methodist church on Toledo street, in Adrian, in September, 1856, the proceedings of the session being conducted under the able direction of the late Bishop Morris. Four annual sessions have been conducted in the present church building—those of 1864, 1877, 1886, and 1904. The popular Rev. D. H. Ramsdell is the present incumbent of the pastorate of the Adrian church, having received his appointment in September, 1907. The following clergymen have been pastors of this organization since it became a separate charge in the year 1837: John H. Pitezel, Eleazer Thomas, James H. Kellam, Andrew M. Fitch, George Smith, T. C. Gardner, J. F. Davidson, E. H. Pilcher, A. J. Eldred, W. H. Perrine, Benjamin Cocker, George I. Betts, J. A. Baughman, F. A. Blades, J. S. Smart, J. H. McCarty, A. F. Bourns, W. H. Shier, R. Hudson, W. H. Pearce, John Atkinson, J. Wilson, W. W. Case, C. H. Morgan, J. M. Kerridge, E. B. Brancroft, C. L. Adams, W. H. W. Rees, G. E. Ackerman, J. I. Nickerson, Eugene M. Moore and D. H. Ramsdell.

The first camp-meeting held in the county was conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, in a grove near the present village of Clinton, in the summer of 1832, and it was a time of much religious interest. Camp-meetings have been held since then at various places, and with varying success, but as a rule these gatherings of the people to worship in the groves

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have been of great benefit to the church. Though they have not been signalized so much by the number of conversions brought about at the time of the meetings, they have usually imbued both the ministers and the attendants with the spirit of holiness, which has brought forth abundant fruit during the revivals of the ensuing winters. There is one locality—and an ideal place for outdoor religious work it is—where camp-meetings were held for several summers in succession, and in spite of the singular conjunction of names—"Devil's Lake" (the place of holding these meetings), and a "Methodist camp-meeting," these assemblages of Christians at this beautiful spot have always been of great spiritual profit to the church.

The third Methodist Episcopal church to be established in Lenawee county was organized by the Rev. James Gahagan in the log house of Noah Cressey, located in the present city of Hudson, in the year 1835, sixteen persons composing the membership of this, the first organized religious institution of the settlement. The Rev. Gahagan, who had come to Hudson—then called Lanesville—on Nov. 8, 1835, continued to preach at irregular intervals to this little band of worshippers, and though the organization was not then under the jurisdiction of the regular Methodist Episcopal conference, because of the unbroken wilderness which separated the hamlet from adjoining Methodist circuits, it was nevertheless composed of as faithful and devout a group of Methodists as ever assembled in a house of worship. But in the year 1841, after trails had been blazed through the forests and communication had been established with various settlements in Hillsdale county, the Michigan conference of that year made the Hudson church a place of worship on the newly created Hillsdale circuit, to which the Revs. Charles Babcock and Gideon J. Shurtleff were assigned as pastors, and the church was now a component part of the Michigan conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. They inaugurated their career in the conference by worshiping in the small school-house on the west side of the village, which was occupied as a place of worship by the Methodists and Congregationalists on alternate Sundays for several years. Hudson remained on the Hillsdale circuit until September, 1846, when it was made a part of a new circuit composed of Methodist organizations in the townships of Adams, Wheatland, and Pittsford, in the county of Hillsdale, and the townships of Hudson and Rollin, in the county of Lenawee, and which was termed the Hudson circuit. The Revs. Henry Worthington and Robert Bird were the first

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pastors placed in charge of this new circuit, which remained intact until along in the early 50's, when the Hudson church was made a separate charge. On a Sunday morning, in January, 1857, while the Methodist Sunday school was in session, a fire broke out in the house of worship, and though no one was injured, the structure was completely destroyed. Later, a new edifice was erected, though it was not dedicated until well along in the year of 1859, and this continued to be the Methodists' place of worship until the erection of the present handsome edifice at the corner of Main and North streets, in 1900, during the pastorate of the Rev. D. H. Ramsdell, now the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Adrian. The Hudson church is now the third largest Methodist Episcopal organization in Lenawee county, the membership enrollment being in the neighborhood of three hundred, and all the departments of service are in a growing and thriving condition. The Rev. George N. Kennedy is the present incumbent of the pastorate, which position has also been occupied by the following clergymen: Ebenezer Steele, Isaac Taylor, William Mothersill, Henry Penfield, Harrison Morgan, Frederick W. Warren, C. M. Anderson, John A. Baughman, John H. Burnham, William G. Stonex, E. R. Haskell, Thomas Stalker, William E. Bigelow, Richard R. Richards, Daniel C. Jacokes, Joseph Fraser and D. H. Ramsdell. The Eleventh annual session of the Detroit conference convened in the old Methodist church at Hudson, Sept. 5, 1866, the late Bishop Ames acting as the presiding official thereof, and for one whole week the beautiful little city was fairly "over-run" with Methodist clergymen and delegates.

The fourth regular appointment of the Methodist Episcopal church to be established in the county was the one at Palmyra, established by the Michigan conference in the fall of 1838, the Rev. John Scotford being the first pastor assigned to the newly created charge. This was on the antiquated Maumee circuit of the Michigan conference, but the charge, district, and circuit, have long since passed from existence.

The next regular appointment to be created in the county was the one at Ridgeway. It was established at the home of Joseph Edmundson, Jan. 25, 1840, when the Rev. A. Billings was presiding elder of this district, and Elder W. Sprague and U. Hoyt, of the Tecumseh circuit, were the first clergymen who regularly conducted the services of this organization. There was preaching but twice per month, the sermons being delivered in private residences and in a log school-house. In 1845, the first Methodist

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edifice was erected in the settlement, and it continued to serve as the place of worship until 1866, when the commodious structure now occupied by the congregation was erected. According to the report rendered at the last session of the Detroit conference this church had a total of 127 active members, its Sunday school was enjoying an enrollment of 175, while the young people's society —the Epworth League—was composed of forty active members. The Rev. A. T. Camburn is the pastor at the present time and the church is doing a good work in the community.

Though the Methodist Episcopal church at Medina was not formally established until along in the early 40's, the Rev. Lorenzo Davis, of the old Bean Creek mission, delivered sermons regularly once per month during the conference year of 1836-37, in the old log house of John R. Foster. The Rev. Horace Palmer is the present incumbent of the pastorate there, and though this is the second smallest Methodist Episcopal organization in the county in point of membership, it is doing a beneficial work for the Christian cause in that vicinity.

As early as July 25, 1836, the Rev. Washington Jackson, accompanied by his brother Allen, both Methodist clergymen of the Tecumseh circuit, came to Rollin, where the former delivered the first regular sermon ever preached in the township at the home of Daniel Rhoades. They came at the solicitation of William Rhoades, who, during the fore part of the same month, had journeyed to Tecumseh to request the presiding elder of the district to supply the Methodists of that township with a minister. The next day the two clergymen traveled on down through the Bean Creek valley, laying as they went the foundations of the Bean Creek mission, a Methodist movement looking to the evangelization of the settlers along Bean creek, which movement, several years later, attained much prominence in that section of the country. The church of this denomination at Rollin today is a thriving one. It has an active membership of approximately 225, and the large and well-attended Sunday school is enacting a prominent role in the biblical training of the younger generation in the neighborhood. The Rev. F. O. Jones is the present pastor of this flourishing congregation.

In the year 1850, the Methodist church of Franklin was formerly organized, and at the annual session of the conference, in September of that year it was made a regular appointment of the Tecumseh circuit; but this organization has long since been dissolved. In 1851, the Methodist Episcopal church at Clinton

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was established, being at first on the old Tecumseh circuit, but later becoming a separate charge. The Rev. J. D. Halliday is the present incumbent of the pastorate, and according to the report submitted by the officials to the last annual session of the conference, the Clinton church is the second largest Methodist organization in the county, in point of active membership, it having at that time 330 members. The Sunday school is also in a thriving and prosperous condition, and the Epworth League is constantly growing.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Morenci was established in the year 1836, with only seven members, the Rev. Staples being the first clergyman who occupied the pulpit regularly. Though the organization was launched in the 30's, it did not have a conference assigned pastor until 1852. The first house of worship was constructed in 1852, being dedicated in May of that year, and the board of trustees at that time was constituted as follows: Hiram Wakefield, Josiah Osgood, Daniel Reed, S. D. Wilson, and Samuel Wilson. The late R. R. Richards was then the presiding elder of the district. According to the last annual report the active membership totalled 183, the Sunday school enrollment was 260, and the Epworth League was composed of thirty members. The Rev. J. W. Campbell is the pastor at the present time.

In 1855, the Methodist Episcopal congregation at Addison was formally established, and though it is one of the smallest churches of its sect—in point of membership—in the county, it is doing a beneficial service for the cause of Christianity in Addison. The Rev. W. L. B. Collins is the present pastor. The last annual report of this institution indicates that there are seventy-six persons enrolled as active members of the church proper, and that there are 100 children enrolled in the Sunday school.

Though the Methodist church at Blissfield was not assigned a conference pastor until 1857, Methodist services had been held in that village as early as 1827, the Rev. John A. Baughman, of Tecumseh, having in that year delivered the first sermon that was preached in either the village or township of Blissfield. The Rev. Edwin H. Brockway was the first clergyman who regularly occupied the pulpit, and the Rev. A. B. Sutcliffe is the present incumbent of the pastorate. The church proper has an enrollment of 204 members, the Sunday school has one of 230, the Epworth League has thirty-eight members, and the institution is one of the strongest forces for the higher things in life that there is in Blissfield.

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The Methodist Episcopal organization at Fairfield was first assigned a conference pastor in 1860, in the person of the Rev. O. J. Perrin, and the organization is, in point of active membership, the smallest of its sect in the county. The church has no regularly assigned pastor at this time, but the organization is still intact and the regular services are conducted every Sunday. Six years after the church at Fairfield was organized the one at Clayton sprang into existence, though there was no pastor assigned this new charge until the annual session of the Detroit conference, which convened at Hudson in September of that year. The Rev. John A. Rowe administers to the spiritual wants and needs of the congregation at the present time, and in point of membership this organization is the largest in the village.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Deerfield is the fourth largest organization of that denomination in the county. At the time of the convening of the last annual session of the Detroit conference, in September, 1908, there were 250 active members enrolled in the church proper, and 400 scholars in the Sunday school. which figures indicate that this is the second largest Methodist Sabbath school in the county of Lenawee. In point of membership, this church is the largest protestant organization in the village of Deerfield, and it is a strong moral and spiritual force in the community. The Rev. E. R. Rice is the present incumbent of the pastorate, and there is not a more devout and enthusiastic Christian worker to be found in the county.

There is also an active Methodist Episcopal organization in the little village of Tipton, of which the Rev. G. W. Hoffman is the pastor.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

To Presbyterianism belongs the credit of organizing the second church in the county, and it also enjoys the distinction of having furnished the clergyman—the Rev. Noah M. Wells, of Detroit—who delivered the first sermon in the county. The Rev. Alanson Darwin was the second minister of this sect to visit the county, he having preached in Tecumseh in the fall of 1826, although he did not settle there until September of the ensuing year. Under his ministry a Presbyterian society, i. e., legal corporation, was formed in October, 1827, though the formal organization was not completed until April 6, 1828. The church at that time consisted of ten members: John Huyck and wife, William F. Finch and wife, Milla Ketchum, Euphemia Hillock, Emelia

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Holbrook, Maria Hixon, Mary Darwin and Mary Metcalf. Alanson Darwin continued to officiate as the pastor of the church up to the time of his untimely taking away, Dec. 15, 1831, when only forty-eight years of age. A revival which he ably conducted in the church in the winter of 1830-31, with the assistance of the Rev. Joseph Bangs of the Methodist church of the village, brought about many conversions, and over thirty persons united with the Presbyterian church on one Sunday. It not only strengthened the latter organization, but it was also the cause of increasing the membership of the Methodist church. The Presbyterian church of Tecumseh has passed through the various periods of adversity and prosperity which have been attendant upon the career of other religious institutions of the county, and today it is one of the strongest organizations of the sect in this section of the commonwealth. The Rev. John W. Dunning is the present occupant of the pulpit.

The Presbyterian church of Blissfield, the second of that denomination established in Lenawee county, and the first religious organization of any sect to be placed in the field in Blissfield, was formally organized on Feb. 22, 1829, in the log house of Hervey Bliss—the founder of the village—the Rev. Alanson Darwin, of Tecumseh, presiding over the meeting. There were nine original members, and they have all passed to the church triumphant. Hervey Bliss, Timothy Goff, and Nathan Gibbs constituted the first board of elders. The congregation at first worshipped in the dwellings of the members and in the old log school-house, which had been constructed in the summer of 1827. The first edifice was erected in the summer of 1849, and this composes the main body of the structure which serves as the place of worship today, though extensive alterations in the original structure were made in 1884 and 1904. The following is an incomplete list of the clergymen who have occupied the pastorate of this church: Reuben Armstrong, J. J. Dana, John Monteith, E. R. Bissell, D. H. Evans, Joseph Swindt, James Quick, W. J. Amey, Hugh Lamont, George Humphrey, William Saugree, W. L. Baker, Edward H. Vail, and Abiather Beamer. The Rev. W. M. Pocock is the pastor at the present time. In the eighty years' career of this organization, 445 persons have been members thereof, and the present membership totals over one hundred. The following members now constitute the board of elders: George Palmer, A. D. Ellis, Leroy H. Young, F. W. Josenhan, James L. Carpenter, and Oliver D. Porter.

The Presbyterian church of Adrian, the third of that sect to be established in the county of Lenawee, and also the third of

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any of the denominations to be launched in the Maple City, was organized at the home of N. D. Skeels, Sept. 15, 1832, pursuant to a public call. The Rev. I. M. Wead, of Ypsilanti, was present and was chosen moderator, with N. D. Skeels, clerk. The moderator presented the articles of faith and covenant, as set forth by the Detroit Presbytery, which was then the governing body of Presbyterianism in this section of the state, and these were unanimously adopted by acclamation. The clerk was then ordered to enroll the following names on the church register: Josiah Sabin, Patrick Hamilton, Isaac Ormsby, Mrs. Isaac Ormsby, Amelia Ormsby, Elijah Johnson, Elihu Frary, Asahel Finch, Jr., Mary D. Finch, N. D. Skeels, Clarissa Fessenden, Mary A. Chapin, Elizabeth Beals, Hulda Brown, and Elizabeth Skeels. There seems to have been a strong temperance sentiment among these original members, for we find the following resolution recorded in the minutes of that first meeting: "Resolved, That no persons shall be admitted to this church unless they can conscientiously abstain from the use or vending of ardent or distilled spirits, except for medical purposes." The meeting, after having thus recorded its sentiment in regard to the liquor traffic, proceeded to select Elijah Johnson, Asahel Finch, Jr., and Josiah Sabin, to act as the first board of elders. The first church edifice was erected on the south side of Church street, between South Main and State streets, just west of the present "fire-station," in November, 1832, it being the first house of worship erected in the city of Adrian. In 1842, just ten years after the dedication of the first structure on Church street, a new edifice was erected on the site of the present church, on the south side of East Maumee street, between Broad and South Main streets, at an expense of $12,000. This was enlarged, in 1854, at a cost of $5,000, and again, in 1869-70, it was largely rebuilt and beautified, at an expense of $25,000. The gigantic church bell, weighing 1,601 pounds and costing the sum of $478, was hung, Dec. 31, 1846, and the chapel was erected in 1884, at a cost of approximately $5,000. During the pioneer days of this organization the services were generally conducted by transient supplies furnished by the Presbytery, first of Detroit, and later of Monroe. In November, 1832, the Rev. George Howell came to the church, and though he was never installed as the regular ordained pastor of the society, he preached there for a year or more. The minutes show that the next Presbyterian clergyman to visit the village was the Rev. A. S. Wells, in 1834. He was followed by the Rev. E. Gregory

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who filled the pulpit during the winter of 1834-35, and he in turn was succeeded by William Wolcott, who came during the late fall of 1835 and remained through the ensuing winter. The Rev. J. L. Tomlinson was the first regularly installed incumbent of the pastorate, coming to Adrian in the fall of 1837 and remaining until the fall of 1842, the new edifice on Maumee street being erected during the concluding weeks of his ministry. The following clergymen have been his successors: George C. Curtis, 1844-61; George Duffield, Jr., 1861-65; William H. Webb, 1865-74; John C. Hill, 1876-80; Joseph B. Little, 1881-85; Willard K. Spencer, 1886-98; Edward M. McMillan, 1898-1904; and Edward A. Krapp, the present popular and affable pastor, who began his pastorate in the fall of 1904. The following persons have served the church as stated supplies for periods of six months or more: L. S. Beebe, 1843; F. F. Ford, February-October, 1875, and H. T. Ford, October, 1875, to June, 1876. The following are now serving as members of the session: E. A. Krapp, moderator; Parker H. Burnham, clerk; Henry M. Judge, Ambrose B. Park, Abijah M. Allen, James C. Linnell, Sherman S. Withington, William E. Chamberlain, Henry H. Meyer, and George H. Lewis. The board of trustees includes the following: John Kirby, president; B. L. Shaw, treasurer; Charles G. Hart, W. F. King (has charge of pews), and A. B. Park. H. M. Judge is superintendent of the Sabbath school, and M. W. Redfield is the official collector. The Presbyterian manse, at No. 35 Dennis street, which was erected by the Samuel E. Hart estate in 1895, and first occupied by the Rev. W. K. Spencer, is one of the most handsome and costly parsonages in the state. At the present time there are approximately 500 communicants in this church, and in point of membership it ranks as the third largest protestant organization in the city of Adrian, the First Baptist church being the largest, with the First Methodist Episcopal ranking next.

In the year 1836, the fourth Presbyterian church society to be established in the county was formally organized at Palmyra, under the supervision of the Rev. Joel Walker, who became the first regularly installed pastor thereof. This organization, like most of the other religious societies of the county, has been compelled to pass through the various evolutions of adversity and prosperity—seasons of diminution and of gradual growth—and it is now housed in a commodious and tastefully finished place of worship. There is no regularly installed pastor in charge at the present time.

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A Presbyterian organization was founded at Clinton in the early 40's of the last century by the Rev. Noah Wells, of Detroit, but this was dissolved many years ago.

The Cadmus Presbyterian church society was established in 1843, by the Rev. Henry Root, who was the first occupant of the pulpit, he being succeeded by the Rev. Paul Shepherd, a few years later. In the year 1850, an edifice was erected about three-fourths of a mile west of the village, which continued to be the home of the organization until 1902, when the present house of worship was built in the village of Cadmus. The board of elders at the time of the establishment of this society consisted of: Fleming McMath, Asher Hathaway, and Eli Benham, and the present elders are Jacob Hering and Charles Schafer. The success of the institution is largely due to the assiduous enterprise of Fleming McMath, who cheerfully and willingly gave of his time and worldly goods that the society might be maintained upon a sound and prosperous basis. With the exception of the two above mentioned pastors, and the Rev. Daniel Jones, who occupied the pulpit during the latter part of the 50's the pulpit was filled by stated supplies, many of them theological students, up to 1860, when the Clayton church of this sect was founded, and since then the incumbent of the pastorate of the latter organization has also filled the Cadmus pulpit. The Clayton Presbyterian church society was formally established, Feb. 28, 1860, by the Rev. George W. Nichols and Paul Shepherd, both members of the Monroe Presbytery, as a result of a series of union revival meetings which had been conducted in the Clayton Baptist church that winter by the Rev. Nichols. The original membership totalled twenty-one, and Reuben E. Bird, R. Smart, and C. I. Shaw were the first members to officiate as elders. The Rev. Paul Shepherd was the first clergyman to be installed as pastor, and the following have succeeded him: G. W. Nichols, Horatio W. Shaw, D. B. Campbell, E. M. Foot, Robert Edgar, S. E. Hamme, G. Abbott, E. T. Branch, E. F. Smith, Robert Brunfit, David M. Alleder, George C. Gerlick, D. O. McKay, George M. Layman, and Frederick A. Dean, the present occupant of the pulpit, who commenced his pastorate, Nov. 15, 1907.

The First Presbyterian church of Deerfield was established, Oct. 19. 1853, under the appellation of the Second Presbyterian Church of Blissfield, with twenty-four charter members. On Aug. 29, 1858, the name of the society was altered to its present form. The site on which the present edifice stands was purchased, Sept. 18,

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1858, and the building was erected in 1865. The following have officiated as pastors of this charge: John Monteith, J. W. Baynes, W. S. Taylor, Robert Edgar, George P. Blanchard, W. J. Gerlach, David Howell, Frederick Caldwell, T. B. Leith, Charles Carrick, E. H. Bradfield, E. H. Vail, A. M. Stirton, David McAllister, and Cecil M. Bear, the present minister. The church society enjoys a membership of sixty-two, and it has a flourishing Sabbath school and a wide-awake Christian Endeavor society.

There is also a Presbyterian church society in the township of Raisin, of which Homer B. Dunning is the present pastor.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Baptistism in Lenawee county can trace its origin to Nov. 5, 1831, when a number of the friends of the faith met at the schoolhouse in the village of Adrian, for the purpose of conferring on the subject of covenant union. The gathering was composed of eleven men and thirteen women, as follows: Joseph Rickey, Reuben Tooker, Benjamin F. Gouldsbury, John H. Carpenter, John Whitney, John S. Older, John W. Meyers, Allen S. Hutchens, John T. Carpenter, Gersham Noyes, David Wiley, Maria Hutchens, Lydia Whitney, Delia Older, Eliza Gouldsbury, Lydia Thursting, Eunice Rickey, Nancy Rickey, Lucy French, Elizabeth Parker, Cynthia Upton, Elizabeth Carpenter, Amy Fitch, and Lois Stone. As soon as the meeting had convened John Whitney was selected to act as moderator, and William Foster as clerk, after which the advisability of establishing a Baptist church in the village of Logan (now the city of Adrian) was discussed, and it was finally "resolved to meet again in this place on the 19th inst."

At the meeting on the 19th a committee to prepare Articles of Faith and Covenant was selected, composed of John Whitney, Reuben Tooker, Joseph Rickey, John H. Carpenter, Daniel Treat, and William Foster, and at a subsequent meeting, held on the 23d of the same month, the articles as drawn up by this committee were presented, approved, and adopted. It was then "resolved to call on the following churches for a council to witness our union and to constitute us into a church state, if such council should think it expedient, viz.: Church in Dexter, church in Ypsilanti, church in Saline, and also to give Elder Tripp, of Sand Lake, an invitation; council to meet in the village of Adrian on the last Saturday of December, 1831." The council convened at the appointed time, and after Elder T. Bodley had delivered a sermon,

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the first rendered under the auspices of this newly launched society, he extended the right hand of fellowship to the members of the congregation. On the following day, Sunday, Jan. 1, 1832, Elder Bodley delivered another sermon at the home of Isaac Dean, from these words: "Who it is that cometh up from the wilderness, leaning upon her beloved?" Regular services were conducted at the homes of the various members during the ensuing winter months, and Elder Bodley was installed as pastor in the following February, being the first regularly installed Baptist clergyman in the county, and continuing to occupy the pulpit during the ensuing church year at a salary of $150. On Sunday, Jan. 29, 1832, just after the conclusion of the morning worship, the entire congregation repaired to the banks of the Raisin, where the first rite of baptism was administered to eight candidates for church membership, this undoubtedly being the first time that baptism had been administered by the immersion process in the county. John H. Carpenter and John Whitney officiated as the first deacons of the church, the latter also acting as the treasurer of the society. The second regularly installed pastor was the Rev. Bradbury Clay (father of Frank W. Clay, the Adrian banker), who, though he commenced his pastorate on May 3, 1833, was not formally installed until the following June. His salary was stipulated as $200 per annum, and though the society, toward the close of his first year's work, decided to increase his income, he declined to engage his services for another year, and his request for a letter of dismissal was reluctantly granted.

From the early part of 1832 to the latter portion of the ensuing year, the services had been conducted in the building occupied at the present time by the family of the late Dr. Williams, but on Dec. 5, 1833, the society authorized the trustees to sell this first house of worship. In 1837, a brick church was erected and dedicated on the site of the present Baptist edifice on Broad street, the services up to the time of the completion of this structure being held around at the dwellings of the various members. Soon after the dedication of the new edifice, a large and fine-toned bell was purchased by the trustees and was suspended between two stumps in the church yard, but as the small boys of the village continuously insisted on trying its tones it was soon afterward hung in the church tower. About the year 1855, the first chapel was erected; the annex and audience room in its present form was constructed in 1884-85, during the pastorate of Rev. J. S. Holmes, at a cost of about $12,000; and the present chapel—Dorcas Chapel—was

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dedicated, Jan. 1, 1900, costing $7,372.28, the last mentioned addition standing as a fitting and appropriate memorial to the memory of Dorcas Fiske Whitney, who was for fifty-five years a devout and faithful member of the society, and who generously donated the land upon which the chapel stands. It has been estimated by one who has for years been affiliated with the affairs of this institution that the edifice, all additions, alterations and repairs included, from its inception to the present time, has cost the society approximately, $60,000, this reckoning of course being merely from a monetary view-point, consequently telling nothing of the time, prayer, and loving service so generously rendered, that this structure might stand as a monument, fitting and appropriate, to the role which Baptistism has enacted in the intellectual, moral, and spiritual development of the city and county. From an original membership of but twenty-four, in the year 1831, to an enrollment of approximately 700, in 1909, seems a far cry, but such has been the growth of the congregation, and today the First Baptist church society of Adrian is the largest protestant institution in the county of Lenawee.

The first Sunday school was organized as a union school by Maria Hutchens, assisted by others, in 1832, with Amos Knapp as the superintendent, and upon the completion of the first Baptist edifice, in 1837, it was continued as a Baptist Sabbath school. This early organization has ever been maintained with an increasing zeal and interest to the present day, now being recognized as the largest Baptist Sunday school in Southern Michigan, and the beneficial work which it has accomplished among the younger generations of the Maple City can never be fully realized. A unique feature of this branch of the service, though it is in no way connected with the Sunday school proper, is the "men's discussion class," conducted by the present incumbent of the pastorate, the Rev. Franklin W. Sweet, which convenes in the chapel on Sundays, directly after the regular morning worship, for a general discussion of economical, sociological, biblical, and spirtual matters. It is particularly unique in that the membership thereof is composed of some of the prominent business men of Adrian, who are in no way affiliated with church organizations, every one present being entitled to set forth his own thoughts and views, whether or not they be strictly orthodox, and the matters under discussion are taken up and handled entirely "without gloves."

The following have been incumbents of the pastorate of the Baptist church: Thomas Bodley, Bradbury Clay, Gideon D. Sim-

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mons, Marvin Allen, James Pyper, James Inglis, Anson Tucker, Samuel Cornelius, J. K. Stimpson, W. J. Crane, R. Kingbury, James A. Clark, Isaac Butterfield, E. J. Fish, A. Dunsford, J. H. Cole, J. S. Holmes, Frederick Clatworthy, Wilson Whitney, Joseph B. Banker, and the Rev. Franklin Sweet, the popular pastor of the present day.

The following are now serving as deacons: Gilbert Clark, Homer H. Palmer, H. F. Smith, F. W. Cantrick, W. J. Brown, J. J. Morse, Anson Hibbard, George L. Bennett, J. C. Morse, and Charles H. Willbee; and the board of trustees is comprised of D. B. Morgan, John E. Carr, E. L. Baker, George L. Bennett, C. C. Fisher, George W. Ayers, B. P. Hathaway, Frank E. Willbee, and J. C. Van Doren.

The second church society of the Baptist faith to be established in the county was founded at Clinton, in 1832, and though it has never enjoyed a very extensive membership it has always performed a good service for the Christian cause in that community. The present membership of the church proper is approximately ninety, and the Rev. T. H. Carey is the present pastor, having entered upon the charge in 1907.

The First Baptist church of Medina, the third of the denomination in the county, was organized in the hamlet of Canandaigua, in January, 1836, though the first pastor, Rev. Edward Hodge, did not enter upon his duties until the ensuing June, and received only $200 per annum. The meetings continued to be conducted regularly at the dwellings of the various members about Canandaigua until December of the same year, when it was unanimously voted that the organization be transferred to the village of Medina, and accordingly the meetings were held at the home of Deacon Cook Hotchkiss, in the latter village, during the following winter, Mr. Hotchkiss acting as the first superintendent of the Sunday school. A few years later the first house of worship was erected, it being a small frame building. The congregation is one of the smallest of its faith in the county, the active membership having averaged only about forty. The present incumbent of the pastorate is the Rev. A. H. Fraser, who was assigned to this church in the summer of 1905.

The fourth society of this denomination to spring into existence in this county was the First Baptist church of Weston, which was launched in the year of 1838. The progress of the society has been gradual, the foundations having been laid upon a durable and substantial basis, and in point of active membership it is the

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third largest Baptist church in the county today. The present house of worship, the erection and finishing of which cost in the neighborhood of $3,500, is one of the most adequate and commodious church buildings in the vicinity of Weston. The Rev. Frank Barnett is the present pastor, having been installed in the summer of 1908.

The First Baptist church society of Tecumseh, the fifth of that denomination to be founded in the county, and today the second largest in point of active membership, was formally established at a council held by the friends of the Baptist faith, April 10, 1839, at which seven Baptist church societies were represented, either by their pastor or a layman. The organization of the council was effected by the selection of Elder Allen as chairman and Elder Hamlin as clerk, and after having examined and adopted the covenant and articles of faith, as drawn up by Isaac Adams and Felix Holdridge, the council proceeded to organize the church society. The Rev. J. I. Fulton then delivered the dedicatory sermon, Elder Allen extended the hand of fellowship, Elder Hamlin delivered a short address in behalf of the members of the congregation, and this society, numbering twenty-eight charter members, was fully established. Though it had neither a place of worship, nor a pastor, the covenant meetings were continued in private dwellings and school-rooms; and occasionally some ministering brother would preach on the Sabbath, J. I. Fulton expounding the word of God more frequently than any other of the laymen. On Dec. 4, of the same year, A. N. Prentiss, a licentiate, was engaged to preach for six months, but because of the general dissatisfaction, which was later aroused among the congregation concerning his preaching and his conduct, his resignation was demanded and received before he had occupied the pulpit three months, and for several years thereafter there was no pastor, no regular preaching, and no house of worship. Yet, in spite of this, seven members were taken into church membership through baptism, and many more by letter. In the latter part of 1841, a call to the pastorate was extended to the Rev. L. H. Moore, who entered upon his duties in January, 1842, at a salary of $300 per annum, $100 of which was furnished by the Baptist missionary convention of the state of New York, and soon after his installation a series of revival meetings was conducted under the auspices of this organization, which resulted in a large ingathering of souls, twenty-two of the converts uniting with the church. But the Reverend Moore resigned after he had capably filled the pastorate for one year and

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four months, because of the inability of the congregation to negotiate his meagre salary. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. I. Fulton, who took up the duties of his charge at a salary of $400 and a donation, and during his pastorate of three years and four months, forty-one members were admitted to the church by baptism.

As early as March, 1839, before the organization of the society had been completed, a site for the church edifice was purchased, at the corner of Logan and Pearl streets, and later in the year the trustees were authorized to erect a building of the following dimensions: "Length, 28 feet; breadth 24 feet; ten feet between joists; with six windows of twenty-four panes each," but at the next meeting it was decided to enlarge upon the above dimensions, as follows: "Length 36 feet; breadth 26 feet." Though there is no record of the precise time as to when the house of worship was commenced or completed, or as to the cost thereof, it is recorded that a covenant meeting was held in the new edifice in the latter part of 1841, and we also read that the good sisters of the society did not attend because there was then no stove therein. The seats were made of planks and slabs, and in this rude condition the edifice was occupied by the congregation during the ensuing winter, that of 1841-42. In 1843, this meeting house was transferred from its original site, at the corner of Pearl and Logan streets, to the west side of Ottawa, between Logan and Chicago streets; the interior was finished and an addition was built on one extremity thereof, and this structure continued to be the home of the organization for more than twenty years. In the early part of 1863, Dr. I. S. Hamilton, at a meeting of the society, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the time has arrived, and that it is the duty of the church to take measures to at once erect and complete a new house of worship," and "That a subscription for this purpose be circulated immediately." On May 3, 1863, it was reported that $2,700, the amount required to make the subscriptions binding, had been raised. A committee, consisting of Dr. William C. Fisher and Elder McCloud, proceeded to purchase a site, and at the next meeting a building committee, composed of Elder McCloud, William C. Fisher, John Benedict, and Adrian Yawger, was selected. The brick was purchased in the following February, and though the work of construction was commenced in the ensuing spring, the edifice was not completed and dedicated until Nov. 30, 1865. The cost of the site and the structure up to that time had been $8,500,

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of which amount $1,000 was raised on the day of dedication. Since then, the building has been altered and enlarged upon, and today it is valued at about $10,000, ranking second in point of valuation among the Baptist church edifices of the county. The present membership of the society is approximately 250, being one of the largest protestant organizations in Tecumseh. The following have been regularly installed pastors of the church: L. H. Moore, J. I. Fulton, Samuel Cornelius, P. B. Haughout, E. Royce, James McLeod, B. M. McLouth, J. Fletcher, J. L. McCloud, T. S. Hill, J. Moxsom, P. Olney, M. E. Hayne, C. E. Conly, F. A. Adkins, F. E. Arnold, H. A. Smith, and the present pastor, the Rev. F. W. Kamm, who was installed in 1906.

The Baptist church of Rome was founded in the fall of 1839, being the sixth organization of that denomination to be established in Lenawee county. The Rev. H. Churchill is the present incumbent of the pastorate, having been installed therein in the summer of 1905. In point of membership this church is one of the smallest in the county.

The next church society of this faith to be founded in the county was established at Hudson, July 8, 1843, under the title of "The First Baptist Church of Hudson," with the following charter members: Samuel R. Close, Charles Coats, Ansel Coats, M. S. Lathrop, Daniel Sankbury, John C. Lewis, Emily Lathrop, Melinda Close, Abiathar Powers, Harriet Lewis. The first clergyman to be called to the pastorate was the Rev. Jacob Ambler, who occupied the pulpit for the first time on Feb. 14, 1844, remaining with the church until May, 1845, when he resigned. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lauren Hotchkiss, who began his ministry, June 10, 1845, and in the fall of 1847, during his pastorate, the first house of worship was erected, though it was not completed and dedicated until Feb. 23, 1848, the dedicatory sermon being delivered by Elder Tucker, of Adrian. Among the early pastors were the Revs. P. B. Houghnout, Samuel Jones, A. P. Howell, Volney Church, William Pack, James G. Portman, C. T. Chaffee, Cressey, Osborn, and Shanabelt. The present occupant of the pulpit is the Rev. T. D. Denman, who began his ministerial duties in the summer of 1908, and B. F. Palmer is superintendent of the Sabbath school, which department of service enjoys a membership of about 200. There are approximately 175 members enrolled in the church proper.

The First Baptist church society of Morenci was organized in 1853, with but fifteen members. The congregation, which today

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numbers 125 members, and the Sunday school, which is composed of nearly 200 pupils, occupy a house of worship which is generally valued at $2,500. The Rev. A. B. Whitney is the present incumbent of the pastorate, having been installed therein in 1905, and E. J. Wells is superintendent of the Sabbath school. There is also a Baptist Sunday school at North Morenci, of which Mrs. A. J. Sutton is superintendent.

The Baptist church society of Rollin is the youngest of that denomination in Lenawee county, having been established in 1866. The house of worship, though not an imposing one, is entirely adequate for the holding of all the branches of service, costing in the neighborhood of $1,500. The present membership of the society numbers a few more than 100, and there are approximately fifty children enrolled in the Sunday school, of which O. E. Clark is superintendent. The Rev. E. D. Way is the present pastor, having been installed in the summer of 1906.

There is also a colored Baptist church in Adrian, "Second," on Broad street, between Hunt and Chestnut streets.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Episcopalianism in Lenawee county dates back to May, 1833, when the Rev. William Narcissus Lyster, an Episcopalian missionary from Ireland, at the instigation of three pioneer settlers of Tecumseh — Musgrove Evans, George Spofford, and Gen. J. W. Brown—delivered a sermon in the new court house in the village. A few days later Lyster organized the first church of that faith to be established in the county—St. Peter's Episcopal of Tecumseh —and on Oct. 10, of the same year he laid the corner stone of the house of worship. This building, which was erected during the ensuing winter, is still occupied by this church society, it being the oldest Episcopal church edifice west of Detroit, and it has been utilized for church services for a longer period than any other edifice in the county.

No history of Episcopalianism in Lenawee county would be complete that did not contain a brief review of the career of William Narcissus Lyster. He was given birth at Sion, County Wexford, Ireland, March 5, 1805, and was a descendant of ancestors of fervent piety and superior intellectual powers. He matriculated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1822, and there he graduated in 1826, after which he pursued a course of theological studies at the University of Edinburgh. In 1829, he made his first journey to

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Michigan, passing several weeks in Detroit, and returning to his native land in the fall of that year. In 1830, he was ordained a priest by Bishop Saurin, of Dromore; in March, 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Cooper, of County Wexford, Ireland, and later in the same year he again came to the United States to devote himself to missionary work, first settling in Cleveland, Ohio, where he passed the winter of 1832-33. In May of the following spring, he journeyed to Tecumseh, where he delivered the first Episcopalian sermon and founded the first church organization of that faith in the county of Lenawee, as is recorded in the preceding paragraph. In June following, he removed his wife and household effects from Cleveland and took active charge of the parish of Tecumseh. He acquired the title to a considerable land in the county, and in 1837, he built a log cabin on his landed possessions on the shores of Sand lake. Here, in his romantic and secluded forest home, he reveled in the manifold beauties of nature, delved into the works of literary men and theologians, and enjoyed delightful boating and fishing; and as a pioneer minister of the Gospel in Michigan his name will live when many who now stand higher on man's roll of fame shall be forgotten. He died at Mapleton, Van Buren county, Michigan, Sept. 9, 1877, and his body now reposes in the beautiful Elmwood cemetery at Detroit. His later labors in the interests of Episcopalianism in this county will be taken up in connection with the churches with which he was associated.

Christ Episcopal church of Adrian was organized in 1838, by the Rev. David J. Burger, who remained in charge of the newly organized parish for one year. He was succeeded by William N. Lyster, who took temporary charge until 1840, and he in turn was succeeded by the Revs. Sabine Hough, Donald Fraser, Charles V. Kelley, and Richard S. Adams, who, at different times, for the following twelve years were the temporary incumbents of the rectory. The services of these early days were conducted at the homes of the various members, and, in 1841, Bishop McCoskry administered the apostolic rite of confirmation in the old Methodist church on Toledo street, now the Church of Christ, the congregation kindly tendering its house of worship for that purpose. About this time, the old Presbyterian structure on Church street was secured, the Presbyterian society having moved into their new edifice on Maumee street, and this continued to serve as the Episcopalian house of worship until well along in 1851. In the spring of 1851, through the untiring and zealous endeavors of the Rev. Rufus Murray, who

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had been installed as rector of the parish in 1850, an edifice was erected on the site of the present beautiful structure at the corner of East Maumee and Broad streets, at a cost of $4,432, being consecrated by Bishop Samuel Allen McCoskry, Oct. 31, 1852. For forty-six years thereafter this building continued to serve as the house of worship, during which period it was at various times enlarged and improved. But in the meantime it was decided to construct a new edifice, and on Sunday, Aug. 8, 1897, a special service was conducted by the rector, Rev. C. H. I. Channer, whose sermon, which was the last ever delivered in the old church, contained many highly interesting historical references. During the following month the old building was removed, and on Sept. 28, 1897, the corner stone of the present handsome sanctuary was laid. and the first service therein was held on Easter Sunday, 1898. The building committee was composed of R. A. Bury, H. V. C. Hart, A. W. Carey, H. L. Larwill, and E. E. Marble. The architects were Spier & Rohn, of Detroit, the contractor was Samuel Pickles, of Jackson, Mich., the edifice, with all of its furnishings, cost approximately $25,000, and it is today generally recognized as one of Adrian's most handsome sanctuaries. The year following the completion of this structure, the handsome rectory, on the corner of Locust and Church streets, was erected with funds donated by Mrs. Mary L. Drew, in memoriam of her husband, Delos Drew, and son. The following have been rectors of the parish since the year 1850: Rufus Murray, Edward McClure, Thomas Smith, Henry N. Strong, John Staunton, Benjamin F. Fleetwood, M. R. Dillonlee, Alexander Capron, William H. Gallagher, Edwin G. Knock, R. O. Cooper, and C. H. I. Channer, the present able and popular incumbent, who entered upon his duties in 1888. He is also Dean of Consecration in southern Michigan, and has undoubtedly been in his present pastorate for a longer period of time than any other Protestant clergyman in the county.

In 1840 William N. Lyster was requested by Isaac Smith, Dr. A. N. Moulton and A. P. Cook to deliver a sermon at the home of Dr. Moulton, which was the first of the Episcopal order to be preached in the township of Cambridge. For several months these services were conducted, and later a church society was organized, Sylvester Walker, M. W. Southworth, Henry Bronson, Day Jones and Alonzo L. Smith being the first vestrymen. On Sunday, May 21, 1843, they met for the first time as an organized body at the home of Norman Smith, and christened the society, "St. Michael's and All Angels' Church," and A. P. Cook was selected to act as secretary, and S. Walker as treasurer. Isaac Smith, A. P. Cook, and

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church societies, there being one each at Hudson, Tipton, Clinton, Morenci, West Adrian, and Addison.

The Congregational church of Hudson is the oldest society of this denomination, having been formally organized, Feb. 24, 1836, with the title of "The Presbyterian Church of Bean Creek," having the Presbyterian form of government, and being affiliated with the Monroe Presbytery, the governing body for churches of that denomination in this community. The constituent members, twenty-nine in all, presented letters from other churches, and one person joined by profession of faith later in the same year. The first meeting for public worship was held in August, 1835, at the home of Beriah H. Lane (the founder of Hudson, then Lanesville), on the east side of Market street, a few rods north of Main street, and here the first sermon delivered in the town was preached on December 11, of that year, by the Rev. William Wolcott. Here, too, the first Sabbath school of the town was formed, June 7, 1835. On May 1, 1841, the name of the church society was changed to its present form, though it continued its connection with the Monroe Presbytery until 1853, when it withdrew from that governing body, and, on April 18 of the following year, it united with the southern Michigan (Congregational) association, with which all churches of that denomination in this section of the commonwealth are now affiliated. But this alteration in the form of government was not accomplished peacefully, for from the very first there was a great deal of wrangling between those members of the society who desired a Presbyterian model of government and those who wanted the Congregational, and in the 40's a few disgruntled brethren with Presbyterian leanings had withdrawn their membership and formed a Presbyterian church society, which, however, was but a short-lived affair, and a few years more found most of them back in the fold. The first house of worship was erected in 1848, on Lane street, being dedicated on June 3 of that year. But the congregation soon outgrew this edifice, and the present one was built in 1871, at a cost of about $18,000, being one of the most commodious and tastefully finished edifices in the city of Hudson. Its location is a very happy one, near the center of the city, yet in a quiet neighborhood, at the head of Howard street, on a lot which admitted of the admirable basement, which is utilized for the holding of many social gatherings and the regular weekly prayer-meetings. The following have served as pastors: David Pratt, David R. Dixon, J. W. Pierce, Isaac Crabbe, Robert Laird, John W. Baynes, W. W. Atwater, L. Smith Hobart, H.

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Judd, M. W. Reed, William Messmer, Olney Place, B. D. Conkling, T. G. Colton, and the present incumbent, the Rev. M. J. Sweet.

The Tipton Congregational church society was the second of that denomination to be established in the county, having been organized in 1837. The Rev. W. E. Grove is the present pastor, receiving his call to the pastorate in 1907.

The third church society of this order was organized at Clinton, in 1844, under the title of the First Congregational church of Clinton. Today it is one of the largest Congregational societies in the county, and the Rev. John H. Ashby is the present pastor, having been installed in 1898.

Plymouth Congregational church of Adrian was organized, May 23, 1854, by a large group of brethren from the Presbyterian church of Adrian, who had withdrawn from the last named society because of their dissatisfaction with the Presbyterian form of government. The first meetings of worship of the newly established society were conducted at the homes of various members until the completion of the church chapel on Church street, in November, 1854. During the summer and fall of 1856 and the spring of the following year, the regular church edifice (now known as the Methodist Protestant Church) was erected, at the corner of East Church and State streets, under the able supervision of the late Dr. Daniel Kingsley Underwood, of Adrian, who also contributed one-fourth of the cost thereof, though it was not dedicated until June 20, 1857. Among those who acted as deacons of this organization during the early days of its existence were: Charles Philbrook, Edward F. Townsend, Moses L. Pruden, H. S. Watts, Bronson Hopkins, William L. Quaife, F. H. Conant, J. M. Cornelius, James Albright, and James A. Mansfield. The Rev. L. Hobart Smith, subsequently pastor of the Congregational church of Hudson, was the first installed incumbent of the pastorate of Plymouth church, commencing his service therein, Nov. 12, 1854, and continuing until November of the following year. His successors were: Richard G. Green, Asa Mahan, Edwin P. Powell, Alfred McSween, George R. Merrill, and R. Billman. The first seven years of the society's existence were thriving ones, but with the advent of the ministry of Edwin P. Powell, in 1861, a great many of the congregation became dissatisfied with his orthodoxy, and during the succeeding ten years of his pastorage, between twenty and thirty families withdrew their membership from the church and united with various congregations of the city.

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About 1878, during the pastorate of the Reverend Billman, the church organization was dissolved, some members uniting with the church of the same faith at West Adrian, others with the Congregational society at Raisin, and some returned to the Presbyterian Church of Adrian. In August, 1879, the Plymouth Church edifice was leased to the Methodist Protestant Church Society, and in May of the ensuing year it was sold to that organization.

The First Congregational church of Raisin, the next of the order to be founded in the county, was organized in March, 1855, in the log cabin of Deacon Rogers, with seventeen members—ten women and seven men. The first pastor of the society was the Rev. William Wolcott, formerly of Hudson. The services were conducted at the homes of the various members and in a schoolroom during the first ten years of the society's existence, until the completion of a brick edifice in 1865.

The next church society of the Congregational denomination to be established in the county was founded at Morenci, in 1858, being christened the Congregational Church of Morenci. The Rev. George Barnum was the first incumbent of the pastorate, and the Rev. W. H. Shannon is the present minister, having been installed in 1905.

The West Adrian Congregational church, situated in the township of Adrian, about three miles northwest of the city, was organized in 1867. A large brick edifice was erected during the following year, and it is still employed as the house of worship. The Rev. John Gray, a resident of the city of Adrian, is the present pastor, and William H. Knight, proprietor of the Mapleside Fruit, Grain and Stock farm, of the township of Adrian, has been the superintendent of the large and thriving Sabbath school of this church for more than twenty-five years.

The Congregational church of Addison, the last of that faith to be founded in the county, was established in 1884, and the Rev. C. C. Omans is the present pastor.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

At the present time there are six churches of the Roman faith in Lenawee county: St. Mary's, of Adrian; St. Joseph's, of the same place; Sacred Heart, of Hudson; St. Alphonsus, of Deerfield; St. Domminic's, of Clinton, and St. Joseph's, of Cambridge.

About 1840, a Catholic mission was opened in the village of Adrian by Father Smoulder, of Monroe, and though no regular

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church organization was effected at that time, he continued to return to Adrian once every month to read mass to the settlers of that faith—the services being held at the homes of Patrick Kelley, Charles Conlisk, and Patrick Stanton, until 1845, when Father Kindekens was placed in charge of the mission. In the first year of his incumbency, the first church society of the Catholic faith to be established in the county was organized, and it came to be known as St. Mary's Catholic church of Adrian, being one of the oldest churches of that denomination in this section of the state. The first edifice was erected at the corner of Erie and Center streets, soon after the launching of this society. The Reverend Ehrenstrasser succeeded Father Kindekens, in July, 1865, and remained until September, 1867, being succeeded by the Reverend Van Dyke. Under Reverend Van Dyke's regime the present edifice was erected, in 1869, at the corner of Erie and Division streets. Father Van Dyke was succeeded by the Rev. Duhig, in December, 1871, the latter remaining until September, 1873, and the following have been his successors: The Revs. Wallace (October, 1873-January, 1894), Dr. Charles O'Reilly, D. D. (January, 1894-March, 1901), and the present incumbent—the Rev. Henry D. Sullivan—who came in March, 1901. St. Mary's has a membership of more than 1,000, and a Sabbath school of nearly 200 scholars, being one of the largest Catholic church societies in this section of the country.

St. Mary's congregation became divided, in 1862, when the German members thereof, desiring that mass and other of the rites of the Roman faith be administered in their own language, withdrew, organized a church society, and later erected a house of worship. The newly formed society became known as St. Joseph's Catholic church, and during the first three years of its existence, from 1862 to 1865, the spiritual welfare of the congregation was administered to by the Redemptorists of Detroit. But as the membership was rapidly increasing, it soon became necessary that a resident priest be engaged, and accordingly, in 1865, Rev. Father Ehrenstrasser was assigned to St. Joseph's parish, remaining until 1870, when he was assigned to another field of labor. The Rev. Father Tewis assumed charge of the parish in 1870, but remained but two years, being succeeded, in 1872, by Father Kullmann, who performed a great work in behalf of the congregation. Under his pastorate the first Catholic cemetery was platted and improvements were made on the church property, and as it was rapidly becoming evident that the edifice would soon be outgrown by the

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rapidly increasing congregation, an agitation for a more adequate and commodious house of worship was commenced, though nothing definite was accomplished until the ensuing year, when the Rev. Casimir Rohwoski assumed charge of the parish. To the latter is largely due the credit of bringing about the erection of the present handsome edifice, the parochial school (which is treated at length in the chapter on education), and the parish manse, though the last named building was not completed until after the installation of his successor, the Reverend Theisen. Though the latter was in charge of the parish for only two years, he rendered a great service in the way of liquidating the debts which the congregation had incurred through the erection of the new structures. The Rev. A. P. Ternes was the next incumbent of the pastorate, remaining in charge of the parish until 1896, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Henry C. Koenig. The present incumbent, the Rev. F. W. Schaeper, took charge in March, 1903, and now administers to the spiritual needs of a large and thriving congregation.

Along in the latter part of the 40's a Catholic church was organized and an edifice erected on the township line between Hudson and Medina, a few miles from the village of Hudson, and though the congregation was administered to by no regularly installed priest, mass was read by stated supplies from the Catholic church of Monroe and St. Mary's of Adrian, until 1858, when Rev. Father Van Erp was assigned to this rural parish. He at once determined to make the village of Hudson the parish headquarters, and accordingly leased a building which was fitted up for church purposes in the last named place. Services of the Roman faith were then conducted at Hudson on the first three Sundays of the month and at the old Medina church on the fourth. The Hudson church was christened "Sacred Heart," and during the ministry of Father Van Erp a parish manse was built and an edifice so far completed as to be utilized for worship before his departure, about 1865. The present beautiful and commodious edifice and the elegant rectory, on Market street, were dedicated on June 11, 1905, and are two of the most handsome church buildings in the county. The congregation has gradually increased until today it is the largest religious body in the city of Hudson. The Rev. Joseph F. Hallissey is now in charge of the parish.

The Rev. W. J. Heyden now administers to the spiritual welfare of the congregation of St. Alphonsus, of Deerfield, and Rev. Edward Fisher is in charge of the parishes of St. Dominic's, of

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Clinton, and St. Joseph's, of Cambridge. All of these congregations are the largest in their community, and they occupy large and imposing houses of worship.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

St. John's Lutheran church of Adrian is the mother church of the Lutheran faith in Lenawee county. During the early 40's of the last century, a group of German Lutherans settled in Adrian, and from time to time the Rev. William Hattstaedt, of Monroe, Mich., journeyed to Adrian to expound the Gospel to them. On Oct. 10, 1847, the congregation, consisting of six families and twenty young unmarried persons, was formally organized, and on April 3, 1850, Rev. J. J. Trautmann, of Liverpool, Ohio, was called to the pastorate, being the first resident pastor, and he continued to officiate over the congregation until in 1882, when, after thirty-two years of faithful service, he resigned. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John Fackler, who was called to the pulpit from Lyons, Iowa. The first house of worship, a frame building of small dimensions—thirty-two feet in length, and twenty-four feet in breadth—was dedicated on July 29, 1849, and the present stately edifice at the corner of East Church and Locust streets, was dedicated to public worship, June 29, 1861, being remodeled and enlarged in 1899. The congregation also maintains a finely equipped and commodious parochial school on East Church street, directly opposite Monument park, and a parsonage at No. 39 Frank street. The church is affiliated with the Missouri-Ohio synod.

St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran church of Adrian, the second oldest Lutheran church in the county, was organized Oct. 15, 1860, with eleven constituent members, most of whom were formerly affiliated with St. John's congregation. The Rev. S. Clingman became the first resident pastor in the early 60's, and during his pastorate the present house of worship, at the corner of Toledo and Center streets, was erected, being remodeled in 1874, under the pastorate of J. Wuerthner. In 1883, the congregation purchased a lot, upon which the modernly equipped and commodious parsonage was constructed, in 1899, at the corner of Front and Finch streets, the congregation's parochial school, adjoining the parsonage on Finch street, being built during the same year. The Rev. Herman Heyn is the present pastor, and during his incumbency of twelve years, the congregation has been more than doubled, having increased from sixty-five families in the fall

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of 1896 to 150 families in the fall of 1908. This church is under the jurisdiction of the Michigan (Lutheran) synod, St. Stephen's and St. John's being under the authority of governing bodies which are entirely separate and distinct from each other.

There are two German Lutheran churches in the township of Riga, of which the Revs. F. Krauss and Nest are the respective pastors. There is also one at Lake Ridge, of which Rev. F. Schwede is now pastor, and there is one known as "Zion's," of which Rev. Theodore Schoech is the present incumbent of the pastorate, about two and one-half miles northwest of Deerfield village, while there is also one at Blissfield, and there are two at North Blissfield.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The Immanuel (German) Evangelical Church Society of Adrian was formed in August, 1892, under the leadership of Rev. J. B. Meister, formerly an instructor in St. Stephen's school of Adrian. The majority of the constituent members had also previously been affiliated with St. Stephen's congregation. J. B. Meister became the first resident pastor, officiating from August, 1892, to November, 1894, and the house of worship, at the corner of McVicker and East Church streets, still occupied by the congregation, was erected during the first year of his ministry. The parsonage, adjoining the church on East Church street, was erected in 1896, during the ministry of Rev. Edward Meinhold. Though the membership is largely composed of persons who were formerly affiliated with the Lutheran church, the organization is in no way connected with Lutheranism, being under the jurisdiction of the German Evangelical synod of North America. The following have been incumbents of the ministry: J. B. Meister, F. W. Buehler, Julius Reichert, William Hausmann, W. G. Rath, and Rev. Frederick Boehm, the present incumbent, who was called to the pastorate in July, 1908. There is also an Evangelical church located southeast of Ogden Center.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Methodist Protestant Church Society of Adrian, generally known as the College Church, because of the fact that Adrian College has for years been under the jurisdiction of the General Conference of that denomination, was organized, April 14, 1867. There were forty-six constituent members, many of whom had previously

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been affiliated with the old Plymouth Congregational church of Adrian, but had withdrawn their membership therein because they had come to question the orthodoxy of Rev. Edwin P. Powell, who had occupied the pulpit of Plymouth church for ten years—from 1861 to 1871. The first trustees of the newly established church were: Dr. John Kost, J. H. Bailey, and D. G. Edmiston, and the first board of stewards was composed of the following: J. S. Wilcox, J. H. Davis, and J. R. Gilkey. In August, 1879, the society leased the edifice at the corner of East Church and State streets, owned and formerly occupied by Plymouth congregation, and in May of the subsequent year this house of worship was purchased by the Methodist Protestant congregation, which still utilizes it for church services. Extensive alterations and improvements were made in the building, in 1908, and early in the spring of 1909, and today it is one of the most adequate and commodious of sanctuaries in Adrian. The present membership of the congregation is about 275, having been almost doubled during the ministry of the present pastor, Rev. Lee Anna Starr, a member of the North Illinois conference of this denomination, who was called to Adrian in October, 1907. The board of trustees is constituted as follows: Dr. B. W. Anthony, D. D., president; I. W. Swift, Charles Clark, C. M. Walker, L. D. Swisher, and V. A. Michener. W. N. Swift is treasurer of the society and superintendent of the rapidly growing Sabbath school, and Prof. H. L. Feeman is president of the board of stewards. The following ordained clergymen have been incumbents of the pastorate: J. M. Mayall, Asa Mahan, G. B. McElroy, John Kost, J. S. Thrapp, W. M. Goodner, C. W. Stephenson, Ernest Evans, and Lee Anna Starr, the present pastor; and in addition, at various intervals, the pulpit has been supplied by the following licentiates: C. B. Goodrich, A. R. Seamon, A. H. Marsh, John Ellis, and D. G. Edmiston.

There are but three other churches of the Methodist Protestant faith in the county, viz.: Adrian mission, at North Adrian, of which Rev. E. L. Steffey is pastor; one at Britton, of which Rev. H. B. Hayes is the present minister, and one at Wellsville.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

Free Methodism is represented by three church societies in Lenawee county: one at Ridgeway, which is the oldest of the denominations in the county; another at Jasper, and the third at Adrian, the last mentioned having been established abouty twenty-

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five years ago. It occupies a house of worship, which was erected in 1895, at the corner of McVicker and Frank streets, and the present pastor is the Rev. C. W. Miller.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The oldest United Brethren congregation in the county was organized in the village of Blissfield, in 1886, by Rev. B. Baldwin and wife, and among the charter members who are still affiliated with the church are William Rothfuss and wife, Samuel Hass and wife, Simon Young and wife, and Moses Palmer and wife. Rev. L. Wade was the first resident pastor, remaining but one year, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Yeager. The first services were conducted in various halls about the village, then they were held in a house of worship leased from another church society, and later a small frame meeting-house, known as the Tabernacle, was erected. The present structure was built in the summer and fall of 1888, during the pastorate of S. H. Yeager, and it was dedicated in December of that year, Bishop Milton Wright officiating. Today there are 108 members of the congregation, the Sunday school enrolls 160 pupils, and the young people's society—the Christian Endeavor—is composed of some forty-five members. The following is a complete list of the pastors: L. Wade, S. H. Yeager, J. E. Bodine, A. R. Landy, G. S. Seiple, O. G. Alwood, E. C. Mason, C. L. Snyder, and the present incumbent, Rev. N. E. Dennis, who commenced his present pastorate in 1907, having previously officiated as pastor from 1898 to 1901.

The establishment of the United Brethren Society of Adrian is due to the work of a conference evangelist, Rev. A. H. Tussing, who conducted tent meetings in the "Maple City" during the summer of 1903, resulting in the formation of the society, July 22, 1903. Rev. R. V. Gilbert was appointed pastor, in the fall of that year, and during his ministry of three years the house of worship and parsonage, on the north side of French street, between Treat and East Beecher streets, were erected, the edifice being dedicated in August, 1904, Bishop Halleck Floyd, D. D., officiating. Reverend Gilbert was succeeded by the Rev. L. S. Wilmoth, in the fall of 1906, the latter officiating until the fall of 1907, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. M. A. Mason. Today the society has a membership of approximately seventy and the Sabbath school enrolls about 125 children.

There is also a United Brethren society at Morenci, of which the Rev. Edward Shadd is now pastor.

The township of Riga contains a society of this denomination,

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known as the Bethel United Brethren, which has a membership of seventy-five, and a Sunday school enrollment of eigthy-four. This organization has no resident pastor, being conducted under the authority of the pastorate of the United Brethren Society of Blissfield.

In Ogden township there are six churches of this denomination, the Radical branch being represented at Victorsville, Mulberry, and Bethel; and the Liberal branch has organizations with buildings at Ogden station, Ogden Center, and Pleasant chapel, north of Mulberry.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST CHURCH.

The Church of the Disciples of Christ, of Adrian, was incorporated in 1901, with but thirteen members, under the leadership of Rev. G. J. Massey, who became the first pastor. During the first two years of the society's career, the meetings of worship were held in Everiss hall, at the corner of West Church and South Winter streets. In 1902, the present incumbent of the pastorate, Benjamin W. Huntsman, was first called to the pulpit, and during the second year of his ministry the present house of worship (the original Methodist Episcopal church edifice of Adrian), on Toledo street, between Broad and North Main streets, was purchased from Mrs. Channing Whitney, and remodeled during the ensuing fall. In the summer of 1904, Reverend Huntsman went to Melbourne, Australia, where for nearly two years he was engaged in church activities, and during his absence the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. W. H. Kindred. Reverend Huntsman returned to Adrian and resumed charge of the ministry, in the fall of 1906. Since he first commenced to serve as pastor, in the fall of 1902, 186 members have united with the congregation, there being but thirty-five members when he took up his duties. W. L. Brisbin is superintendent of the large and prosperous Sabbath school, Ernest Russell is clerk of the church society, and A. J. Davis is treasurer. The board of trustees is comprised of the following: W. L. Brisbin, A. J. Davis, and J. W. Snedeker.

The only other church society of this denomination in the county today is the Church of Christ, of Jasper. At the present time there is no pastor, and the membership of the society is very small.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST).

The first Christian Science service in Adrian was held Sunday, Sept. 30, 1900, in the rooms used by the Woman's Christian Tem-

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perance Union, these having been secured for that purpose. There was an attendance of twenty-five. The First Reader was Mrs. Eliza Howell, the pioneer of Christian Science in Adrian, and a student of Miss Sarah J. Clark, of Toledo. Louis C. Jennings, of Toledo, acted temporarily as Second Reader. A Sunday school was organized on the same date and it consisted of three pupils—Harriet Taylor, Howell Taylor, and Floyd Nichols—Mrs. Maude H. Taylor acting as teacher. On Sunday, Nov. 11, of the same year, Mrs. Maude H. Taylor was made Second Reader in the place of Louis Jennings. Services were continued in these rooms until the first Sunday in January, 1901, when Everiss Hall was secured, and services were continued there for a little more than a year. In September, 1901, Mrs. Eliza Howell being called to go out of the city for an unlimited time, Miss E. R. Adams, of Toledo, was called to fill the vacancy and take up the work of organization. In January, 1902, the place for services was again changed to 59 South Main street, the object being to obtain rooms which could be controlled wholly for Christian Science work. On Oct. 30, 1901, the First Christian Science Society of Adrian was formed with nine members, as follows: Mrs. Eliza Howell, Mrs. Maude H. Taylor, Peter Miller, Mrs. Frances L. Miller, Ogden Cole, Mrs. Hannah Cole, Archer Crandall, Mrs. Mamie Crandall and Mrs. Maria Welch.

In April, 1902, services were again held at 16 East Maumee street. In January, 1903, Mrs. Maude H. Taylor was elected to the place of First Reader, Miss Adams having returned to Toledo, and Mr. Crandall became Second Reader. Mr. Crandall later leaving the city, Mrs. Hannah Cole was elected to the office of Second Reader. At an annual meeting of the First Christian Science Society, held Jan. 23, 1905, and after some discussion, it was moved and carried that this society be dissolved and disbanded and that the work of organizing a church under the laws of the State of Michigan be commenced. In March of the same year the articles of incorporation were signed before Harry L. Larwill, notary public, by Mrs. Eliza Howell, Mrs. Maude H. Taylor, and Mrs. Frances L. Miller. With these three, the following constituted the charter members of the organized church: Miss Ethel Love, Mrs. Jennie Love, Mrs. Margaret Bonner, Richard Bonner, John S. Bonner, Charles E. King, and Mrs. Mary Adelle Wade. Thus the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Adrian was established, with Mrs. Maude Taylor as First Reader and Mrs. Rosella Wilson, of Toledo, as Second Reader, both being students of Sarah J. Clark, of Toledo. In August, 1907, the location of the church rooms was changed to

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19 West Maumee, the present location. Mrs. Hannah Cole succeeded Mrs. Wilson as Second Reader, the First Reader remaining the same until January, 1908, when Mrs. Charlotte Clute was elected First Reader, and Mrs. Mina Cummings Second Reader. The present Readers are Mrs. Charlotte Clute and Mrs. Jennie Cleveland, First and Second, respectively.

The number of members has now reached twenty-five and the congregations average over forty. Wednesday evening services are held in accordance with the Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Mass., and a public reading room is maintained, opened every afternoon from two until four during the week, and there the authorized literature of Christian Science may be read and purchased, if desired. Under the auspices of this church four lectures have been given by the following members of the Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston: Edward A. Kimball, C. S. D.; Clarence A. Buskirk, Bicknell Young, and Dr. J. Fluno. There has been a building fund established for the erection of a church edifice in the near future.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Adrian, the pioneer union of the State, was organized on Tuesday, March 10, 1874, as the result of a temperance crusade which had been inaugurated in the city some time previous, and more particularly as the result of a gigantic temperance mass meeting held at the Croswell opera house on the evening of Monday, March 9, at which "Aunt" Laura Haviland was one of the most effective speakers. The following were selected as the first officials of the union: Mrs. A. F. Bourns, president; Mrs. Andrew Howell, secretary, and Mrs. (Judge) Norman Geddes, treasurer, an executive committee of eight members being appointed at the same time. In November, 1874, delegates were sent to the National convention of all women's temperance societies, held at Cleveland, Ohio, at which the National Womans' Christian Temperance Union was permanently organized and Mrs. Norman Geddes represented the Adrian union at the National convention held at Newark, N. J., in the following year. The first State convention of the unions of Michigan was held in Adrian in 1875, the late Francis Willard being in attendance during the last few days. The first district convention also convened at Adrian May 4, 1876, being held in the old Plymouth Congregational church (now the Methodist Protestant church), at which thirty

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delegates were in attendance. The convention adopted a constitution and elected officers for the ensuing year, and that same evening (May 4, 1876) the Adrian Union opened a reading room and coffee house in the store room on Maumee street now occupied by the Donnelly millinery firm. Mrs. R. B. LeFever first took charge of this room until the following June, when Miss Lewis became matron, continuing to serve as such until February, of the subsequent year, when Mrs. M. W. Redfield assumed charge, and of her long and faithful service the public can furnish ample testimony. Today a cafe and lunch room is operated at the headquarters of the union, on the south side of East Maumee street, between Broad and South Main streets, which is extensively patronized by the public in general. Mrs. Ada Mumford is now president of Adrian union, having been elected to that position at the last annual meeting, succeeding Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, who had served for eight consecutive years—from 1901 to 1909, and Mrs. E. B. Steele is the present secretary. There are now eleven unions in the county, which are banded into a county association, of which Mrs. E. S. Ferguson, of Adrian, is president, and Mrs. Myrta Palmer, of Onsted, is secretary. The following is a list of the unions of the county, with their presidents: Adrian, Mrs. Ada Mumford; Addison, Mrs. Grace Crowfoot; Hudson, Mrs. Anthony Treat; Morenci, Mrs. F. A. Rowley; Rollin, Mrs. Nellie Will; Jasper, Mrs. T. G. Mann; Raisin Valley, Mrs. Henry; Weston, Mrs. Louise Southworth; Onsted, Mrs. Julia Reed; Tecumseh, Mrs. Sylvia Davidson, and Blissfield, which has no president at the present time.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS—THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN THE COUNTY—PAST AND PRESENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT TECUMSEH—SECOND PUBLIC SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY—BLISSFIELD SCHOOLS—ADRIAN SCHOOLS—SCHOOLS OF MADISON TOWNSHIP, OF DEERFIELD, OF CLINTON, OF RAISIN TOWNSHIP—THE RAISIN INSTITUTE—RAISIN VALLEY SEMINARY—SCHOOLS OF CAMBRIDGE, ROLLIN AND HUDSON—THE WILL CARLETON SCHOOL—SCHOOLS OF MEDINA—MEDINA ACADEMY—SCHOOLS OF SENECA, DOVER, ROME AND WOODSTOCK—WOODSTOCK MANUAL LABOR INSTITUTE—SCHOOLS OF FRANKLIN, PALMYRA, FAIRFIELD, OGDEN, RIGA, RIDGEWAY AND MACON — SUMMARY — PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS—ADRIAN COLLEGE—BROWN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The younger members of the present generation in Lenawee county who enjoy the benefits of the modern schools, with which the public has liberally provided them, have but little conception of the "educational advantages" enjoyed by their grandparents in the early pioneer days. The equipments of those pioneer schools were of a most primitive nature. Often they were nothing more than a log cabin or a frame shanty of the rudest type, of diminutive dimensions, with a door at one end, a fire place at the other, and one or two very small windows on either side. Long, backless seats were provided for the smaller children, while along the walls, under the windows, was arranged a broad board, often the only planed one in the building, for a writing desk. Occasionally, small tables and suitable seats were provided for the children old enough to write, though these were regarded as a luxury in those days. The school-master was furnished a chair, a small table, a few text books, and a bottle of ink, and often one of his qualifications was to know how to make a good quill pen, as steel pens were practically unknown in those days. Reading, writing, and arithmetic—

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in common parlance denominated as "the three R's"—constituted the principal branches of the curriculum, though in some schools an old map would be hung upon the wall and utilized for general exercises in geography. Black-boards had not yet come into general use, and the text books were of divers varieties, written by various authors, so that efficient class-work was entirely impossible. Yet, notwithstanding the primitive conditions under which their early scholastic training was attained, many of Lenawee's most successful men and women owe their present standing in the community to the log school-house on the frontier.

The first school-house in the county was erected in the village of Tecumseh, late in the year 1824, by two of the pioneer settlers of that place—Musgrove Evans and Gen. Joseph W. Brown. It was only twelve feet square, of tamarack logs, and was used mainly for the schooling of the children of the above named men. Mrs. George Spofford taught the first term of school therein, and later the building was for many years utilized as an office building by the firm of Wing, Evans & Brown. In the fall of 1825, a small frame school house was built in the village, directly west of the old "Park square," so-called in the original plat of the village, where the East Branch and Intermediate school is now located. This virtually was the first public school in the county, the first term being taught by George Taylor, and later, Miss Alinza Blackmar, subsequently the wife of Ezra F. Blood, became the teacher. Sirrell C. LeBaron, later a prominent and successful merchant of the village, opened the first grammar school of the county in that place, in the fall of 1832, and he continued to teach until 1836, when he sold the benches, text-books, and fixtures, to Benjamin Workman, who conducted the school for two years. In 1827, the legislature of the Territory of Michigan enacted that as soon as twenty families were settled in a town, they should select three commissioners of common schools, who should hold their respective offices for three years, and whose duties should be to lease the school lands and apply the proceeds to the establishment and support of the common schools, and it was by virtue of this law that the first school district in the county was organized in Tecumseh, in 1838, largely through the efforts of Perley Bills, subsequently a prominent attorney of that place. On April 2, of the same year, the Tecumseh Academy, an institution offering a curriculum closely analagous to the high school of a later day, was incorporated by enactment of the Legislature. The incorporators were: George W. Jermain, Stillman Blanchard, Henry L. Hewitt,

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George Spofford, Seneca Hale, Daniel Pitman, Daniel G. Finch, Ezra F. Blood, and Michael A. Patterson. Subsequently, this institution became a branch of the State University, and Benjamin L. Baxter, upon his graduation from Dartmouth College, in 1843, was placed in charge thereof, remaining until 1846. On Feb. 13, 1849, another school, the Tecumseh Literary Institute, an institution looking to "instruction in the various arts, literature, and sciences," was incorporated, Sirrell C. LeBaron, Alonzo B. Palmer, Increase S. Hamilton, Salmon Crane, Stillman Blanchard, Perley Bills, and Charles Spofford, being the incorporators. Michigan was one of the states which first adopted the union or graded school system, and by virtue of a law enacted in an early day several school districts might unite under one organization, whose aggregate resources would permit that classification of pupils characteristic of the graded school. Accordingly, the Tecumseh Union School District, which comprised the above mentioned district in the village and two in Tecumseh township, was organized and incorporated, in 1854, and a school building was erected in the village. Today there are four entirely adequate and commodious school-houses in the village of Tecumseh, there being fifteen teachers employed and 419 pupils enrolled therein during the school year, ending July 1, 1908, while the sum of $7,225 was paid for teachers' wages, an average of $481.66 per teacher, and the aggregate value of the school property in this district was estimated at approximately $53,000, indicating that it is the most valuable of any in the county, exclusive of that of the cities of Adrian and Hudson. S. W. Anderson is the present director of the schools of this district. There are three other school districts in the township of Tecumseh, there being but one teacher employed in each, and in the school year, 1907-08, only $900 was paid out for the wages of teachers in these three districts, an average of $300 per district. During the same year sixty pupils were enrolled in these districts, district No. 1 having the largest enrollment, and district No. 5 the smallest.

The second public school in the county, and the first to be erected in the present village of Blissfield, was built of logs during the summer of 1827, on the corner of Adrian and Monroe streets, and there the first term of school was taught by Chester Stuart, of Monroe, who received the liberal salary of "$13 per month and board around." Among the other early teachers were Thomas F. Dodge and George W. Ketchum. Today the school-houses of two graded districts are situated in the village—the East and West

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sides, respectively. The second public school to be erected was built on the East Side, in 1869, at a cost of about $5,000. The value of the present East Side school property, the site included, is generally estimated at approximately $35,000, being one of the most valuable school properties in the county outside of the cities of Hudson and Adrian. Robert McWilliams is the present director, and James H. Bancroft is the principal of this school. During the school year of 1907-08, there were 232 pupils enrolled therein, who were instructed by seven teachers, to whom the sum total of $2,900 was paid in wages, $1,000 to the principal, and $1,900 to the other six, an average of $316.66 to each of the latter. The school property of the West Side district is valued at about $7,000, and W. I. Ford is the present director. During the above mentioned school year three teachers were employed in this school, at a cost to the tax-payers of the district of $1,150, an average of $383.33 per teacher, while during the same period there were 158 pupils enrolled. There are five school districts in the township of Blissfield, exclusive of those in the village, each of which has but one room, and the teacher in each district received an average wage of $334.80, during the school year ending July 1, 1908. During the same year there were 144 pupils enrolled in the five districts, an average of 20.8 per school, and the school in district No. 6 contained the largest enrollment, with fifty-seven pupils, while school No. 4 had the smallest attendance, with an enrollment of only eleven.

The first school in the present city of Adrian (then the village of Logan) was opened, in the summer of 1828, by Miss Dorcas Dean, in the home of Dr. C. N. Ormsby, the first frame house erected in the settlement, when there were but seven families in the village. The first school committee was formed during the same year, and a combined school and meeting house was built at the corner of South Main and Winter streets, where the residence at No. 50 South Main street now stands. The first term of school in this school-house was taught by David Buck, in the winter of 1828-29, and the old English reader, Cobb's spelling-book, and Morse's geography were the text books used. David Buck did not teach for any length of time, going farther West (where he was drowned in the following year), and he was succeeded by Anson Jackson, who served the village as school-master for many years, being both competent and popular. Among the other early teachers were Messrs. Powers, Brewster, Inglis, Dixon, Ramsdell and Hance, while Miss Emma L. Keeney, subsequently

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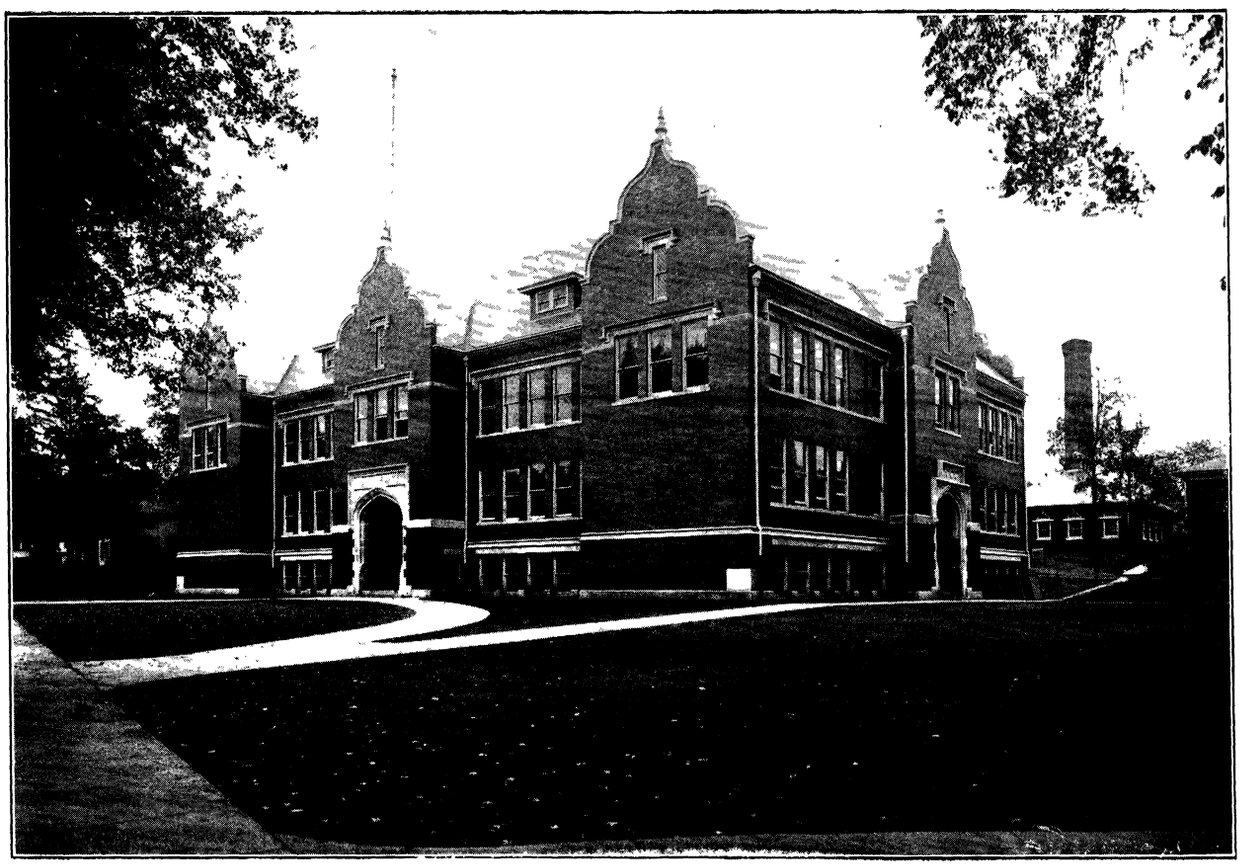

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, ADRIAN

Foto by Metler, Adrian

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Mrs. A. F. Bixby, and Miss Casey, later Mrs. Judge Norman Geddes, were among the most successful and accomplished of the early women teachers. Previous to 1849, there were four school districts in the village, but in the fore part of that year the school inspectors of the townships of Adrian and Madison, in which these districts were situated, by virtue of the law which empowered them to act in such cases, united the four districts into one organization, which was incorporated by the state Legislature, the same year, under the title of "Adrian Union School District Number One." Alonso F. Bixby, clerk of the board of school inspectors of Adrian, then issued a call, dated March 27, 1849, to the tax-payers of the new district, to convene on April 12, following, "for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary." After the meeting had convened, Dr. Parley J. Spalding was chosen as chairman, and Samuel Jordan, secretary, after which the first board of trustees was selected, being composed of the following: Richard H. Whitney, moderator; Warner M. Comstock, director; and Abel Whitney, assessor. Later, a committee, consisting of eight persons, two from each of the former districts, was selected "to examine and report at an adjourned meeting the different locations within this school district for the site of a school-house, also the price and terms of each location," the committee being composed of the following: John Barber, J. V. Watson, George Kennedy, Stephen Whiteborne, E. Vandegrift, James Field, William L. Greenly, James J. Newell, and Titus H. Treat. Ten days prior to the holding of this meeting, the state Legislature had enacted that "Adrian Union School District Number One" be authorized to borrow a sum not in excess of $10,000, for a term not longer than fifteen years, at a rate of interest not in excess of seven per cent., for the purchase of a site and the erection of a school-house, providing that the majority of the electors of the district, at a special election to be held on the first Monday of the ensuing month of June, vote in favor of such loan. But the loan was not made, and the school-house was not constructed for some time, as from the first there had been an active opposition to the consolidation of the four districts into one and the consequent construction of a union school-house. In the words of the late Hon. Charles M. Croswell, "It was a fact that some influential citizens, through motives which they believed to be right, vehemently opposed the organization of the new system from the very start; and it was with extreme difficulty and after considerable delay that the organization was finally put on a

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working basis." At the adjourned school meeting, the above mentioned committee of eight reported "that several propositions had been placed in their hands, but that they were unable to agree upon a site which would be for the best interests of the said school district." At a subsequent meeting of the taxable inhabitants of the district, however, Dr. John Cadman, to whom the credit of consolidating the four districts into one is largely due, and who had acquired an intimate knowledge of the practical workings of the graded-school system while a resident of the state of New York, offered a resolution, "That a school-house be erected, 66 feet by 70 feet, three stories high." This motion was adopted, and the following committee was appointed to report a plan for the building: Dr. John Cadman, L. Dodge, E. H. Winans, F. C. Beaman, William L. Greenly, R. H. Whitney, John Barber, Daniel A. Loomis, A. Barnard, Marshall Huntington, William L. Sheldon, and Thomas P. Thompson. At a special meeting of the district, held June 4, 1849, after a heated discussion, the following results were attained: The plan for the building, as reported by the above committee of twelve, was adopted; the site, as reported by the committee of eight, was accepted; and a resolution, offered by Dr. Cadman, and authorizing the raising of $2,000 as the first installment of the amount necessary to be raised by taxation for the purchase of the site, the erection, and the equipment of the school, was favorably acted upon; and at the regular annual meeting, held Sept. 24, 1849, the following officers were elected to constitute the board of trustees for the ensuing year: Elihu L. Clark, moderator; Henry Hart, director; Ira Ingals, assessor; and James Kingsland, Richard H. Whitney, M. N. Halsey, and A. G. Eastman, trustees. But that there was still considerable opposition to the erection of a union school-house is evidenced by the fact that, on Feb. 9, 1850, at a special school meeting, it was "resolved as the sense of this meeting, that, in view of the differences of opinion known to exist in the minds of the citizens composing this district as to the practicability of maintaining the present organization upon an equitable basis, that we respectfully request the inspectors of the common schools of the towns of Adrian and Madison to dissolve the district as at present organized." The minutes indicate that, after a heated discussion, Joseph H. Cleveland and A. S. Berry were appointed tellers, and that the vote on the resolution resulted, 51 for and 139 against. This was the final effort of the opposition, and the board of trustees, at the next annual meeting of the district, in Septem-

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ber, 1850, was authorized, by a resolution offered by F. C. Beaman, "to proceed with all convenient dispatch to the erection of a building," after which the board for the ensuing year was selected as follows: Henry Hart, director; E. L. Clark, moderator; Daniel Larzelere, assessor; and F. C. Beaman, Richard H. Whitney, A. G. Eastman, and William L. Greenly, trustees. At the next annual meeting of the district, held in September of the following year, it was ordered that $2,000 be raised by taxation as the third installment of the building fund, and the board was authorized "to contract for the erection of a suitable cupola upon the school building, and to obtain a bell for the same, provided the cost of the same shall not exceed $500. The new building, which was situated between East Church and East Maumee streets, upon a site extending from one street to the other, and nearly opposite the present Central building, was occupied for school purposes for the first time, Sept. 13, 1852, M. S. Hawley commencing his two years' incumbency of the school superintendency at the same time. A vivid description of the building is furnished in the annual report of Franklin Hubbard, the successor of M. S. Hawley, to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the year 1855, viz.: "The Central building, or, according to the present plan, the Academy, is sixty by eighty, three stories high, with a well-finished basement under the entire building. The exterior is plain, but the interior is commodious and very pleasant. The building often contains 500 scholars or more. It will accommodate 312 scholars and give a large public lecture hall, a class lecture room, and a library room. The original cost of the building, with grounds, was $11,375,13." But this building soon became over-crowded, and between 1857 and 1861 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for Adrian's school population. In 1857, the school familiarly termed the East Branch, between McVicker and Tecumseh streets, on East Maumee, was erected, at an approximate cost of $5,000. The South Branch school, at the corner of South Main and East Beecher streets, was erected in 1859, costing about $3,500. The West Branch, located on the corner of West Maumee and McKenzie streets, was built in the year 1860, being enlarged in 1867, costing approximately $13,000. In 1861, the North Branch school, situated on the corner of Broad and Hunt streets, was constructed, at an approximate cost of $13,000. The Central building, after having been employed for school purposes for fourteen years, was burned to the ground, Aug. 10, 1866, and on that very day influential citizens requested the school board to call a special school

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meeting of the district "for the purpose of taking measures to immediately rebuild the Central school-house." The meeting convened Aug. 22, at which time the board was authorized to procure plans for a building to cost at least $50,000, and the plans as drafted by Architect A. Barrows, of Adrian, were accepted by the tax-payers of the district at a subsequent school meeting. The building, which to this day is known as the Central school, was constructed on a beautiful and commodious site at the corner of East Church and Division streets, nearly opposite the site of the old building. The present magnificent high-school building, situated a few yards east of the Central school, and which is one of the most handsome and commodious school structures in the state of Michigan, was erected in the year 1907, the site, erection, and equipment of the same costing approximately $120,000. Robert A. Bradley, of Indianapolis, was the supervising architect, while Thomas Fay, of Kalamazoo, was the contractor, and Robert Darnton, president of the school board, was one of the principal instigators of the movement which resulted in the erection of this beautiful edifice. Since the consolidation of the schools of Adrian, in 1849, the following have served as superintendents: M. W. Southworth; Nathan Britton, M. S. Hawley, Franklin Hubbard, William W. Washburn, Newton W. Winchell, William H. Payne, William J. Cocker, George W. Walker, A. E. Curtis, P. J. Wilson, and the present incumbent, Charles W. Michens. During the school year, ending July 1, 1907, there were 2,003 pupils enrolled in the public schools of Adrian, of whom 319 attended the high school, 633 being enrolled in the grammar departments, and 1,051 in the primary grades, while the school population of Adrian—those ranging in age from five to twenty years—at the time of the compiling of the last state census, in 1904, was 2,498. During the above named school year, the city of Adrian paid out $27,261 in salaries to the instructional force in the public schools, the superintendent's salary included. It has been estimated that the average cost per capita for the instruction of the pupils of the Adrian high school during the same year was $30.30, while the same for pupils attending the grammar grades of the city—the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth—was $14.63, and in the primary grades it was $16.35. The average cost per capita for instruction in all departments was $18.19. The public school system of Adrian, with its fine elaborate high school, its adequate and well-ventilated central and branch buildings, its efficient and highly qualified corps of teachers, with the practical and liberal courses of instruction offered, is equalled

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by but few and excelled by no other in the great commonwealth of Michigan.

The first school-house in the township of Madison stood at the corner of South Main and Winter streets, in the present city of Adrian, being the above named first public school-house to be erected in Adrian, in which David Buck taught the first term of school and it was erected in the year 1828. The second school-house to be erected in that township stood on the northwest quarter of section No. 23, where the antiquated Randolph tavern now stands, on a tract of land then owned by Cassander Peters. During the school year 1907-08, there were 203 pupils enrolled in the eight district schools of the township, the school in district No. 7 enjoying the largest enrollment, with thirty-one pupils, while the smallest number were enrolled in school No. 2, where only fifteen attended school. During the same school year, the eight teachers employed in these schools—one in each district—received in the aggregate as salaries the sum of $2,677, an average of $334.70 per teacher. There are no graded schools in the township of Madison.

The first term of school in the present village of Deerfield, then known as Kedzie's Grove, was taught by Miss Amelia Bixby, of Adrian, in the fall of 1829. Today there is a commodious graded school in the village, in which five teachers are employed. During the school year which ended July 1, 1908, the sum of $2,070 in salaries was paid to these teachers, an average of $414 per pedagogue, and during the same year 146 children were enrolled in the five school-rooms, an average of 29.20 pupils per room. N. D. Yale is the present director of this school. There are five district schools in the township of Deerfield, which were attended by 171 children during the school year 1907-08, an average of 34.20 pupils per school, who received their instruction from five teachers—there being but one teacher in each district. The aggregate sum of $1,845 in wages was paid to the five teachers, an average of $369 per teacher. The school in district No. 3 enjoyed the largest attendance, there being fifty-four pupils enrolled, while the school in district No. 6 had the smallest attendance, twenty-one.

John J. Adam, later treasurer and auditor of the state of Michigan, taught the first term of school in Clinton, in the fall of 1832. At the present time the village has one of the most efficient graded school systems in the county. The brick school building, which was erected in 1906, is an ornament to the town and bespeaks the liberality of the tax-payers of the village; and the value of this property, the site and equipment included, is esti--

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mated at approximately $23,000, which carries a bonded indebtedness of $12,900. During the school year 1907-08, there were seven public school teachers employed in the village, at an aggregate cost to the taxable inhabitants thereof of $3,360.80, an average of $480 per pedagogue, while during the same period there were 185 pupils enrolled in the seven school-rooms, an average of 26.42 per room. J. Robinson is now the director of the school district, while S. R. Houghton is principal, having succeeded R. C. Young, in the fall of 1908. There are four school districts in the township, exclusive of the graded school district of the village, each of which has a one-room school, there having been seventy-six children enrolled therein during the school year which ended July 1, 1908, an average of nineteen pupils to each district. District No. 1 enjoyed the largest enrollment, and district No. 5 the smallest; and $1,184.70 —an average of $296.17 to each teacher—was paid out for teachers' wages in the four districts.

The first school-house in the township of Raisin was built of logs, in 1832, in what later came to be known as the Conkling district, and in the winter of 1832 a young school-master by the name of Reuben Hall taught the first term of school. Another log school-house was erected at Holloway's Corners, at the southwest corner of section 23, in the spring of 1835, in which building the first term of school was taught by Miss Mary Ann Simonds. This school house was virtually a log cabin of the rudest type. A large fire-place stood at one end of the school-room, and the seats were slabs—the flat side up—resting on legs, while the few desks it contained consisted of rough boards laid across pegs, which had been driven into the logs along either side of the room. About 1837, "Aunt" Laura Haviland, one of the most unique yet philanthropic characters known to Lenawee county and the state of Michigan in general (a sketch of whose career appears in another chapter), with her husband, Charles Haviland, Jr., opened a manual-labor school on their premises in the township of Raisin, at first calling it the Graham school, but subsequently it came to be known as the Raisin Institute. It was incorporated by legislative enactment, March 17, 1847, and was the first school in the state of Michigan to open its doors to students of good moral character, regardless of sex, religious affiliations, or color, and the first pupils to attend were nine children from the Lenawee county poorhouse, who were maintained entirely at the expense of the institute for more than a year. Out of this noble enterprise were developed the two splendid industrial schools of the state—the one for boys at

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Coldwater, the other for girls at Adrian. This institution, which was situated about two miles east of the Raisin Valley Seminary, in the township of Raisin, has long since passed from existence. The last mentioned institution of learning, which offered a curriculum similar to the high-school courses of the present day, was founded in 1850, under the auspices of the Friends' (Quaker) church of the township of Raisin, on a beautiful wooded site in the southeast quarter of section nineteen, about four miles northeast of Adrian. It was one of the early pioneer schools of Michigan, and during its fifty-eight years of existence was recognized as a most helpful and stimulating influence, not only in its immediate surroundings, but throughout the length and breadth of the state. While it was under the jurisdiction and management of the Friends its doors stood open to all who sought an education, irrespective of denominational or religious views. The seminary was maintained largely through endowments of its generous friends, Moses Sutton alone having donated more than $23,000, and for many years the residence of the late Darius Comstock—father of Addison J., the founder of Adrian—constituted one of the school buildings of the institution. The school was discontinued in the fall of 1908. At the present time, there are twelve ungraded district schools in the township of Raisin, though school was conducted in but eleven of these during the school year 1907-08, none being taught in district No. 1, because of a dearth of children of school age therein. During the same period, there were 300 pupils enrolled in the schools of the township, district No. 1 enjoying the largest enrollment, with thirty-six pupils, while district No. 2 had the smallest attendance, with an enrollment of only twenty-one. The sum of $4,007.50 was paid to the eleven teachers of the township for their services during the above school year, an average of $364.31 per teacher.

The first school-house in the township of Cambridge was erected of tamarack logs, in the eastern portion of the township, in 1835, on the site of the present Springville school-house, at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section twenty-three, the first term of school therein commencing in the fall of that year. Another school-house was built in the western portion of the township, near Deep Lake, during the ensuing winter. Today there are nine school districts which have their school-houses in this township, all of them being one-room schools, with the exception of the one in district No. 5, which includes the village of Onsted, and which is a two-department school, the value of the building

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and the site upon which it stands being estimated at $2,500, being the most valuable school property in the township of Cambridge. During the school year which closed on July 1, 1908, the sum of $855 was paid to the two teachers of the district, an average of $427.50 per pedagogue, and during the same period there were sixty-three pupils enrolled in this school, it having the largest enrollment of any of the schools in the township, district No. 8 having the smallest, with only seven pupils. Exclusive of the Onsted school, there were, in the above school year, 138 children enrolled in the public schools of the township, an average of 17.25 to each district, the sum of $2,328.75 being paid to the eight teachers of these districts for their services, an average of $291.09 per district. The school property in district No. 3 is the second most valuable in the township, being generally estimated at approximately $1,500, while those in districts 4 and 7 are the poorest, being estimated at $60 and $70, respectively. The school property of the nine districts of the township, that of the village of Onsted included, is valued at about $6,000, an average of $658.88 to each district.

Lucretia Beal taught the first term of school in the township of Rollin, at the home of John F. Comstock, during the summer of 1836, and the first school-house was erected in the fall of the same year, on a tract of land then in the possession of Samuel Crout, the first term of school being taught by William Rhoades. Today there are eight district schools in the township, each containing one school room. During the school year which was concluded on July 1, 1908, the sum of $3,142.20 was paid to eight teachers of the township for their services, an average of $392.77 for each district, while during the same year there were 219 pupils enrolled in the schools of the township, the largest enrollment being recorded in district No. 8, where forty-five attended school, while the smallest number was enrolled in district No. 5, only twelve attending school there. This township has some of the most adequate and commodious rural schools to be found in the county, the aggregate value of the school property of the eight districts, at the close of the above named school year, being estimated at $9,500. The school property in district No. 1 is the most valuable in the township, its present value being estimated at approximately $2,000.

The first term of school in the city of Hudson, then termed the village of Lanesville, was taught by Miss Adelia Chamberlain, in a log dwelling house, in the summer of 1836, on the site later occupied by the long low store building of the firm of J. K. Boies & Co.,

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on the east side of Church street, the west portion of the last named building being used for school purposes after its completion, in 1841. The East Side school district was organized and incorporated in the same year, then being known as School District No. 5, of the township of Hudson, and later a frame school house was erected near the residence of Dr. Thomas B. Minchen, the building later being removed to a site near the home of Samuel C. Perkins, on West High street, where for many years it was employed as a cooper shop. The fore part of the school building on the West Side, commonly termed the Central School, which contains the high school department of the city, as well as the primary and grammar grades, was erected in 1860, at a cost of approximately $6,000, and it was remodeled and enlarged in 1891. It is situated on an elevated site, partially wooded, on the south side of Washington street, overlooking the city, the site being generally recognized as one of the most beautiful in the state, the broad spacious lot affording a most excellent play-grounds for the pupils. The Third ward school building, more commonly termed the East Side school, was erected in 1862, on Hill street, while the small North Branch school on North street was built in 1874. For several years, in the early history of the village, there were two separate and distinct school districts in Hudson, commonly known as the East and West side districts, the schools in each being entirely independent of each other. But in 1866, they were united and incorporated by legislative enactment into "The Public Schools of the Village of Hudson," remaining united until May 1, 1869, when they again became separate and distinct units, and though the adherents of the "joint district" zealously strove to reunite them during the eighth decade of the last century, they remained independent units up to the year 1891, when they were once more combined by legislative enactment, and so they have remained to the present day. The first class of high school pupils was graduated from the West Side school in 1875, six receiving the certificates of graduation at that time, the successful ones being Hattie Beach, Clara Boies, Lillian Galusha, Ida Harris, Allie Perkins and Edmund Childs. Among the early principals of this school were Prof. James (later assistant superintendent of the schools of the city of Cleveland), F. B. McClelland, Carson C. Van Dorn (who was principal of the two schools from 1866 to 1869, when they were united), E. G. Reynolds, C. D. West and C. F. Bateman, while among the early principals of the East Side school were Messrs. F. B. McClelland, J. C. Dutton, Overholt, Luther W.

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Covell, Carson and Coleman Williams. J. F. Rieman, formerly superintendent of the schools of Monroe, Mich., is now city superintendent of the Hudson schools, having commenced his duties in September, 1908, succeeding Jean Wilcox, and Vernon W. Main is the present principal of the Hudson High School, while in addition there is a teaching force of fifteen teachers, four of whom instruct the pupils of the high school proper, five are employed in the primary and grammar grades of Central school, four teach in the East Side, or Third ward school, one is engaged in the North Branch school, and another, Miss Eleanor Kelley, supervises the music and drawing work in all the schools. During the school year, which ended July 1, 1907, there were 585 persons of school age—five to twenty years—in the city of Hudson, 567 of whom attended the public schools, 155 being enrolled in the high school department, 169 and 243 attending the grammar and primary grades, respectively.

There are ten schools in the township of Hudson, including the graded school in the village of Clayton. During the school year of 1907-'08 there were eighty-five pupils enrolled in the three departments of the last named school, and the sum of $1,305 was paid to the three teachers for services, an average of $435 per pedagogue. Within the last year the old school house was condemned by the state school authorities, and there is now in the process of construction a handsome commodious brick school building, which is to cost approximately $12,000. It is located on an elevated wooded site in the western portion of the village, overlooking the main line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, and well may the citizens of Clayton and the school district take pride in the erection of this edifice. There are at the present time nine ungraded district schools in the township of Hudson, which, during the school year ending July 1, 1908, were attended by 155 children, district No. 3 enjoying the largest enrollment, with 35 pupils, while the smallest attendance was recorded in district No. 5, with an enrollment of six, and during the same year $2,407.50 in teachers' salaries was paid out in the nine districts, an average of $267.50 for each district. The school in district No. 4, situated about one and one-half miles east of the corporation limits of the city of Hudson, of which F. M. Childs is the present director, is now popularly termed the Will Carleton school, because of the fact that Will Carleton, one of America's renowned literary men, not only attended school there as a boy, but later also officiated as school-master. The most valuable rural public school property in the township of Hudson is sit-

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uated in district No. 10, in which district Asa B. Coppins is the present school director, the school house with its site and equipment being valued at about $1,000, but the school property in this township is rather below the average, suffering in comparison with that to be found in the neighboring townships of Rollin and Medina.

The first school in the township of Medina was opened in the village of Canandaigua, in the summer of 1836, Mrs. Increase S. Hamilton teaching the first term of school. In the fall of the same year, another school house was built of logs, on the southeast quarter of section 23, on land then owned by Benjamin Rogers, and the first term was conducted during the ensuing winter. A third school was opened by a Miss Colgrove, in the log cabin of John R. Foster, near the northeast corner of section 3, during the same winter; so Medina township, as early as the winter of 1836-37 had three different schools. About 1845 Mr. and Mrs. Barrows opened a select boarding school in the central portion of the township, conducting it under the auspices of the Congregational church, most of the students coming from families affiliated with that denomination. In 1853 the citizens of Medina, feeling the need of more adequate school facilities than was afforded in the common rural schools of the township, organized a joint stock company and erected a school house, thirty by fifty feet and two stories high, in which was offered a curriculum similar to that presented in the graded school of today, there being also a preparatory department corresponding to the modern high school, looking to the preparation of young people for college. It was first christened the "Oak Grove Academy," though later it came to be known as the "Medina Academy," being incorporated under the latter appellation by legislative enactment in 1872. The first term of school was conducted by Alonzo M. Carson and wife, of Hudson, O. L. Spaulding becoming principal the following year. Among the other early instructors there were Edwin Cook, of Chicago; Byron M. Cutcheon, of Manistee, Mich., who later became prominent as a member of Congress; a Mr. Swan, of Exeter, N. H.; John Drake, of New York, and Edwin B. Sayers and Henry W. Norton, of Lenawee county. The school enjoyed a very successful career, and its alumni adorn every walk in life, from the distinguished statesman to the successful and independent farmer. Today there are thirteen ungraded district schools in the township of Medina, more than in any other township in the county, while the school property is as a general rule far more adequate and valuable than that in the average township. It has been estimated that the aggregate value of such prop-

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erty in this township is about $12,000, an average of more than $900 per district, while that in district No. 8 is generally considered the most adequate, its value being estimated at approximately $1,500 and the school houses in districts No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 20 are entirely adequate, commodious, and well ventilated buildings. During the school year 1907-'08 there were 290 children enrolled in the thirteen schools of the township, an average of 22.3 per district, district No. 1, the Canandaigua district enjoying the largest attendance, with an enrollment of thirty-five, while the smallest enrollment was recorded in district No. 11, where only twelve attended school during the year. During the same year the sum of $4,703.75 in wages was paid to the teachers, an average of $361.82 for each district. At the present time there are no graded or department schools in the township.

There are ten school districts in the township of Seneca, including the graded district of Morenci. The old Central building in the last named place was erected in 1872, at an approximate cost of about $13,000, the bonded indebtedness of the district at that time being about $12,000, while at the close of the school year of 1907-'08 the bonded indebtedness approximated $30,000. Today there is in process of construction in Morenci a handsome, commodious brick school structure, which upon its completion will have cost the liberal taxpayers of the district in the neighborhood of $35,000, and it will stand for years as an appropriate monument to the generosity and far-sightedness of these public-spirited citizens. During the school year 1907-'08 there were 290 pupils enrolled in the nine school rooms of this district, as many as attended school in the thirteen districts of the township of Medina during the same period, an average of 32.2 pupils per room. Today the teaching corps in the Morenci schools is comprised of nine competent teachers, to whom the sum of $4,028.67 in salaries was paid during the above school year, an average of $447.63 to each pedagogue. There are nine ungraded district schools in the township of Seneca, each of which has but one school room, and during the school year, which concluded July 1, 1908, the sum of $3,218.75 was paid to the nine teachers of the township, an average of $357.63 per district, while during the same period 239 children attended these rural schools, an average of 26.5 pupils per district, the school in district No. 2, of which C. C. Kinney is the present director, having forty-one pupils enrolled, the largest enrollment in the township, whereas the school in district No. 4 recorded the smallest enrollment, as only twelve went to school there during the year. With

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the exception of those in the village of Morenci, there are no graded or department schools in the township of Seneca. The aggregate value of the district school property of this township, exclusive of that in Morenci district, has been authoritatively estimated to be about $7,000 The school house in district No. 2 is generally recognized as the most adequate and commodious rural school building in the township, its value, the site and equipment included, being computed at approximately $1,500, while those in districts No. 1, 3, 7, 8, and 10 are considerably more adequate and valuable than the school of the average rural district.

The present school population of the township of Dover receives its scholastic training in the ten ungraded district schools of that township. During the school year 1907-'08 there were 196 children enrolled in these schools, an average of 19.6 pupils to each district, the largest number being enrolled in district No. 9, where thirty-nine attended school during the above year, whereas but five attended the school in district No. 2; and during the same period, a total of $3,152.75 in the form of wages was paid to the ten teachers in the township, an average of $315.27 per district. At the conclusion of the above school year it was estimated, by persons fully qualified to judge thereof, that all of the school property included within the ten districts was worth the aggregate sum of $8,750, that in district No. 4, including two school houses, only one of which had been employed for school purposes during that year, however, being looked upon as the most adequate, its value being placed at $3,000. There are no graded or department schools in this township.

Today there are nine school districts in the township of Rome, each of which maintains one ungraded school. During the school year ending July 1, 1908, 201 children of school age attended these schools, an average of 22.3 to each district. The school in district No. 3 enjoyed the largest enrollment, forty-six attending school there, while districts No. 2 and 8 had the smallest enrollment, the schools in each being attended by only ten pupils. During the above school year the nine teachers in the schools of the township received for their services the aggregate sum of $3,181, an average of $353.44 per pedagogue. The school houses in this township are more adequate and commodious than those in the great majority of rural districts, it being estimated that the aggregate value of these, their sites and equipment included, at the close of the school year 1907-'08 was approximately $10,500, an average of $1,166.66, to each district. The school property in district No. 1, in which

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district M. J. Merillat is now director, was at that time appraised at $2,000, being generally considered as the most adequate and valuable in the entire township, while that in districts No. 7, 3 and 1, in which Justin R. Curtis, George Pawson and William Southard, respectively, are the school directors, was valued at approximately $1,500 each, and the value of the school properties in districts No. 4, 6 and 8, in which districts N. D. Davison, D. A. McRoberts and William A. Porter are the respective directors, was estimated at $1,000 each. The school houses in districts No. 2 and 5, in which communities Porter Jacox and Lester Evans are the respective directors of school affairs, were appraised at the lowest value of any in the township of Rome, $600 and 550, respectively. At the present time there are no graded schools in this township.

The first school in the township of Woodstock was established during the early 40's of the last century. On Feb. 19, 1848, the "Woodstock Manual Labor Institute," a school looking to the instruction of the youth of the township in mathematics, literature, the arts and sciences, and ancient languages, was incorporated by legislative enactment, James G. Birney, William P. Russell, Prior Foster, Joseph Hewitt, William W. Jackson, and Joseph Foster being the incorporators. The doors of this institute were thrown open to all desirous of securing an education, irrespective of color, sex, or religious affiliations, and though it performed a beneficial service in that section of the county, the educational needs of the community were later fulfilled by the establishment of the graded school in the present village of Addison, in 1860, and the Manual Institute has long since passed from existence. The afore mentioned graded school in Addison was erected at a cost of approximately $3,000, when S. A. Lombard was director of the school board in that district, but that building has been replaced by the present more adequate and commodious edifice, the value of which, the site and equipment included, is today estimated at about $15,000, it housing the three departments requisite to an efficient and complete public school system, viz: the primary, grammar and high school departments. This school district carries a bonded indebtedness of $9,700, and L. S. Darling is the present director of the school board. During the school year, which was concluded July 1, 1908, 134 children of school age were enrolled at this school, receiving their instruction from five competent teachers, to whom, during that year, the aggregate sum of $2,190 was paid in salaries, an average of $438 per teacher. There are seven ungraded district schools in the township of Woodstock, which, during the

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school year of 1907-'08 were attended by 148 children of school age, an average of 21.1 pupils to each district. During the same year the seven teachers of these schools were paid the aggregate sum of $1,907, an average of $272.42 to each pedagogue. At the present time the aggregate value of the school property of these seven districts approximates $5,500, an average of about $785.71 per district, the properties in districts No. 4 and 5, in which districts S. D. Drake and C. D. Binns are directors of the respective school boards, being generally considered the most adequate in the township, their value being estimated at about $1,200. During the above named school year the largest attendance in the township was recorded in district No. 7, where Martin Ruoff is the present director of the school board, and in which thirty-six children were enrolled during the year, whereas the smallest enrollment was recorded in district No. 8, where only eight pupils attended school. There are no graded schools in the township of Woodstock, exclusive of that in the village of Addison.

During the school year 1907-'08 there were ten ungraded district schools in the township of Franklin, though no school was conducted in one of these districts, No. 3, during that year. The sum of $2,988.62 in teachers' wages was paid out to the nine pedagogues employed in the schools of the township during the same period, an average of $332.06 to each district, while 213 pupils were enrolled in the nine schools taught that year, an average of 22.6 per district, the school in district No. 5, in which William J. Fridd is director of the school board, recording the largest enrollment, with an attendance of thirty-six, while the smallest number attended the school in district No. 6, where there were but fifteen enrolled. The aggregate value of the school property of the entire township has been authoritatively estimated at $9,700, an average of $970 to a district, for the ten districts maintaining school property. That in district No. 1, in which Irving C. Luce is the director of the school board, is the most adequate in the district, its value having been, by one fully competent to judge thereof, placed at $2,000, while the school houses in districts No. 2, 4 and 7, in which districts L. C. Harrison, Clarence M. Merritt and G. A. Van Dusen are the respective directors of the boards, have been appraised at $1,600, $1,000 and $1,500 respectively, whereas those school properties in districts No. 3, 5 and 10, in which George Taylor, William J. Fridd and C. E. Allison, respectively, are directors of the boards, are looked upon as the least adequate in the township. There are no graded or department schools within the township.

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One of the first school houses to be erected in the township of Adrian was built about 1836, in district No. 9, largely through the efforts of William Knight, one of the early pioneer settlers in that township, and the father of William H. Knight, present proprietor of the Mapleside Fruit, Grain and Stock Farm. There are eleven ungraded district schools in this township which, during the year 1907-'08, were attended by 244 pupils, an average of 22.1 per district, the largest number being enrolled in district No. 2, with an enrollment of thirty-seven. This district includes a portion of the township of Rome, the school house therein standing on section 18, in the township of Adrian, and W. L. Beebe is the director of the school board. The smallest enrollment was recorded in district No. 15, where but thirteen children attended school during the above school year. C. W. Spielman is the present director of the board in this district. The school houses of this township are more adequate and commodious than those of any township in the county, and during the year ending July 1, 1908, the aggregate value of these, their sites and equipment included, was estimated at approximately $13,500. Districts 4, 8 and 9 are considered the most valuable, each of which was appraised at $2,000, and W. A. Earles, E. G. Titus and H. E. Burnett are the directors of the school boards in these districts, respectively, whereas the school building in district 10, in which E. A. Nash is the present director of the board, was the least adequate in the township, its value, the site and equipment included, being estimated at only $400. During the above school year the sum of $3,534 was paid to the eleven woman teachers of the schools of the township, an average of $321.27 per district, the highest wages being paid in district No. 2, in which the teacher received $405 for her nine months' services, while the least amount was paid out in district 11, where the pedagogue in charge received only $270 as compensation, though but eight months of school were taught there. There are no graded schools in this township, and many of those children desirous of securing more advanced scholastic training than that afforded in the district schools of the township attend the high school in the city of Adrian.

There are nine schools in the township of Palmyra, including the graded school in the village of Palmyra. During the school year 1907-'08 the last named school, which contains two departments—primary and grammar—was attended by only thirty-one pupils, though the school population of the district—those persons ranging in age from five to twenty years—was at that time ninety-nine. The two teachers therein received an aggergate salary of

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$860, an average of $430 per teacher, and James E. Jacklin was director of the school board. The school property in this district—the most adequate in the township—is valued at about $2,500. During the above mentioned school year the eight ungraded district schools of the township of Palmyra were attended by 198 pupils of school age, an average of 24.7 to each district, the school in district No. 2, in which A. G. Rood is now director, recording the largest enrollment, thirty-eight attending school there, while the least number went to school in district No. 3, in which L. T. Lochner is the present director, where but twelve were enrolled during the entire year. During the same year the eight pedagogues received an aggregate sum of $2,812.50 as compensation, an average of $351.56 per teacher, the highest salary having been paid in district No. 2, where the teacher received $382.50 for her nine months' services, while the teachers in districts 3 and 8 received the least compensation, each receiving $315 for their nine months of trials and tribulations. At the close of the school year, the value of the entire school property in the township, exclusive of that in the graded district in the village, was placed at $4,000, that in district 7, in which district I. E. Dawson is the director, being valued at about $1,200, and generally considered as the most adequate in the township, while the school buildings in districts 3, 4 and 8, their sites and equipment included, were appraised at approximately $1,000 and the properties in districts 1, 2, 3 and 9, as regards their adequateness, were far below those in the other districts of this township.

There are eleven schools in the township of Fairfield, including those of two departments in the villages of Jasper and Weston. During the school year ending July 1, 1908, there were sixty-eight pupils enrolled in the Jasper school, instructed by two teachers, who, during the same year, were paid the aggregate salary of $1,019, an average of $509.50 each. The valuation of the school property at the close of the above school year, was appraised at $2,500, including the second most adequate and commodious school house in the township. During the school year 1907-'08 there were seventy-one children of school age enrolled in the two departments —the primary and grammar—of the school in the village of Weston, and they received their instruction from two competent pedagogues, to whom was paid the aggregate wage of $955, an average of $477.50 per teacher. The school is the most adequate and commodious in the township of Fairfield, its valuation, the site and equipment included, being estimated at approximately $4,500, in-

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dicating it to be far and away the most valuable school property in the township. There are nine rural ungraded district schools in the township of Fairfield, each of which employed but one teacher during the year 1907-'08, at an aggregate cost of $2,441, an average of $271.22 per district. Districts 2 and 14 paid the highest salaries —$405 each—while district No. 5 paid out the least amount for wages—$210—though but seven months of school were conducted therein. During the same school year 207 pupils attended these nine rural schools, an average of twenty-three pupils to each district, the largest number—thirty-two—being enrolled in district 9, in which Silas C. Baker is director, and the school in district 12, wherein T. H. Ragless is now the director, was attended by the least number, but eleven being enrolled there during the entire school year. The aggregate valuation of the school property of the nine districts has recently been fixed at about $7,500, an average per district of about $833. That in district 7, in which A. D. Pratt is director, was given the highest valuation, being estimated at approximately $2,000, while that in district 3, in which E. F. Davis is now school director, was valued at only $400, indicating that the school property of this district is the least adequate in the township.

During the school year 1907-'08 there were 360 pupils enrolled in the nine school districts of the township of Ogden, all of which districts contained single department schools, with the exception of district No. 1, which had a school of two departments—primary and grammar—with fifty-seven pupils enrolled therein, and taught by two teachers, who received for their services an aggregate sum of $810, an average of $405 each. The school property in the last named district is the most valuable in the township, its valuation being appraised at $4,000, and B. B. Wotring is the present director of the school board. During the same school year, the eight rural ungraded schools of the township were attended by 303 children of school age, an average of 37.8 to each school. The eight teachers of these schools received a total sum of $2,792.75 in the form of wages, an average of $349.09 each. District No. 2, in which S. S. Porter is now director, paid the highest salary—$425 for the year—while district No. 5, of which Richard Leake is director, expended the smallest sum for this purpose—only $304—though only eight months of school were conducted there during the year, the last named district enjoying the largest enrollment—forty-nine—and the smallest number—twenty-three—was enrolled in district No. 3, in which George Atkins is now director. The school property of this township is far more adequate than that of the average town-

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ship, the aggregate valuation of the same being authoritatively placed at $8,800, an average of $1,100 to each district, that in district No. 8, in which George R. Fogelsong is director, being the most commodious and adequate, being appraised at $2,000.

There are ten schools in the township of Riga, including the three-department schools in district No. 1, which district includes the village of Riga and a portion of the township of Blissfield. During the school year 1907-'08 there were 114 children enrolled in the last named school—sixty-four boys and fifty girls, who were taught by three teachers who received in the aggregate the sum of $1,260, an average of $420 per teacher. The school house in this district is far and away the most adequate in the township, its valuation, site and equipment included, having been estimated at $4,000 at the close of the above school year. The school property in the other nine districts was at that time computed to be worth in the aggregate the sum of $7,700, an average of $855.55 for each district, that in district No. 5, of which William Hazard is the present school director, having been appraised at the highest valuation—$1,400, whereas the school property in district No. 7, in which Henry J. Miller is the present director of school affairs, was given the lowest valuation—$500. The school in this district, along with that in district No. 3, wherein Herman Goetz is director, had at that time the smallest enrollment of any of the schools of the township, each having had an enrollment of twenty-four during the above school year. The enrollment of the nine rural schools during the same year aggregated 304, an average of 33.7 per district, that in district No. 9, wherein Alexander Forsyth is director, enjoying the largest attendance, as many as fifty-seven pupils having been enrolled there. During the same period the salaries paid to the teachers in these nine districts aggregated $3,609.50, an average of $401.55 per district, the teacher in the district enjoying the largest enrollment—No. 9—receiving $516, which was the most lucrative salary paid to pedagogues in the entire township, those of the school of the village included, while district No. 6, in which George Maierle is director, expended the least amount for this purpose—$336—though only eight months of school were conducted.

There are two department or graded schools and four that are ungraded in the township of Ridgeway. The graded school of the village of Britton, one of three departments, is the largest in the township, and during the school year 1907-'08 there were 106 pupils enrolled therein, an average of 35.5 to each department. During the same period the sum expended for the wages of the

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three teachers aggregated $1,352, an average of $450.60 per teacher. The school property in this district is by far the most adequate and valuable in the township of Ridgeway, its value having been computed at $9,000 at the close of the above school year. The school in the village of Ridgeway—district No. 1—which district includes a portion of the township of Macon, and of which Cyrus Underwood is now the director, contains two school rooms, and the school property of this district is valued at approximately $2,000. During the school year which concluded July 1, 1908, there were enrolled in this district seventy-five pupils—thirty-four boys and forty-one girls—who received their instruction from two competent teachers, to whom was paid the aggregate sum of $896.50 in the form of wages, an average of $428.25 per pedagogue. There are four ungraded district schools in this township, which were attended by 104 pupils, an average of twenty-six to each district, and the four teachers of these schools received for their services the sum of $1,320, an average of $330 per district, the teacher in district No. 3, in which A. E. Palmer is now director, having received the highest salary—$405—while district No. 9, wherein W. C. Spohr is director, expended the smallest amount for this purpose, the pedagogue therein receiving but $315 for her nine months of trial and tribulations. The aggregate valuation of the school properties of these four districts has recently been estimated at $4,100, an average of $1,025 to each district, that in district No. 3, in which the school house stands on the southeast quarter of section 9, being the most adequate and valuable in the township, exclusive of that in the villages of Britton and Ridgeway, its valuation having been computed at $1,500, and this district also enjoyed the largest attendance during the above named school year, forty children of school age having been enrolled therein.

During the school year 1907-'08 there were 181 pupils enrolled in the nine schools of the township of Macon, all of which were comprised of a single department, with the exception of that in the village of Macon, district No. 1, of which C. D. Ellis is the present director, and which contained two departments, primary and grammar, respectively. This school enjoyed the largest attendance during the same period, having an enrollment of thirty-seven pupils, who received their instruction from two teachers to whom was paid the aggregate wage of $765, an average of $382.50 each. The school property in this district is the most adequate in the township, its valuation having recently been estimated at $1,500, while the aggregate valuation of the school properties in the other eight

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districts was at the same time computed at $3,700, an average of $462.50 per district. That in districts 3 and 8, wherein Frank Gilmore and Charles Hindes are the respective school directors, was computed at approximately $1,000 and $1,200 respectively, indictating that the properties of these districts are the most adequate of any in the township outside of that in the village of Macon. During the same school year, $2,529 was expended for the salaries of the teachers in the eight rural districts, an average of $316.12 for each district, the pedagogue in district No. 8 receiving the largest sum for her services—$360—for the nine months' school year, while the least amount for this purpose was paid out in district No. 6, wherein Samuel Patterson is now director. The largest enrollment in the rural districts of the township of Macon was recorded in district No. 4, in which Edgar Auten is school director, and where thirty-two children attended school during the year, and the smallest number went to school in district No. 5, wherein E. J. McIntyre is the present director, and in which only six pupils were enrolled.

To summarize, there are in the county of Lenawee, 196 school districts, the cities of Adrian and Hudson included, of which 179 maintain a school of but one department, an ungraded school in common parlance, while nineteen contain one or more schools, each of which is composed of two or more departments, commonly termed graded schools. But the schools of only twelve of these nineteen so-called graded districts are graded in the strictest sense of the word—according to the state law applying to and governing graded schools—they being those in the cities of Adrian and Hudson, the two districts of the village of Blissfield, and the villages of Addison, Britton, Clayton, Clinton, Deerfield, Morenci, Palmyra and Tecumseh, and though the schools of the villages of Jasper, Macon, Ogden, Onsted, Ridgeway, Riga, and Weston are graded as regards all practical purposes, they are not graded in the eyes of the graded school law, and in the statistics below they are classified as ungraded schools. According to the annual report of the State Commissioner of Public Instruction, issued in the summer of 1907, there were in the so-called graded-school districts of the county, 5,279 persons of school age—five to twenty years—while in the districts maintaining ungraded schools, there was a school population of 6,604, indicating that the school population of the entire county was then 11,883. The same report sets forth that there were, during the school year, 4,200 enrolled in the county's graded schools, while there were 4,876 in the ungraded,

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and that the cost per capita for the instruction of pupils in the graded schools was $14.83, whereas the same in the ungraded was $12.21, an average of $13.43 for the entire county. During the same period the average cost of educating each pupil, all expenditures considered, in the graded districts was $26.57, while the same for the ungraded districts was $15.68, an average of $20.72, in all districts of the county. The number of teacher's positions occupied in the ungraded schools during the school year 1906-'07 was 200, whereas the number of teachers required in the graded districts was 126, and during the same period forty-nine male teachers and 301 female teachers were employed in both the graded and the ungraded school districts of the county, the wages paid to the men that year aggregating $24,968.17, and to the women $96,929.12, an average monthly wage to the men of $60.60, and to the women $39.55. It has recently been estimated, by one who is fully qualified to judge thereof, that the aggregate valuation of the school property of the entire county, including school buildings, their sites and equipment, will approximate the enormous sum of $700,000, this computation including those school houses which are now in the process of construction. The average length of the school year of the schools of both the graded and ungraded districts of the county has been computed at 8.7 months, though some schools were conducted for only seven months out of the year, while others were maintained in session for as many as ten months. According to the above report of the State Commissioner of Public Instruction, reading was the most commonly taught branch of study, being offered in the curriculum of all the school districts of the county, while geometry was taught in but eleven districts. United States history was taught in 194 districts, physiology in 191, geography in 189, arithmetic in 188, grammar in 187, civil government in 164, penmanship in 155, orthography in 125, algebra in fifty-one, general history in thirty-eight, botany in seventeen and physics in only twelve of the districts. Only two of the 196 school districts supplied free text-books, 187 were furnished with school dictionaries, 186 had school maps, 183 contained globes, 170 offered a prescribed course of study, and 165 districts contained school buildings which were properly heated and ventilated. The popular, affable and highly esteemed M. W. Hensel, of Blissfield, is the present incumbent of the school commissionership of Lenawee county. having jurisdiction over all of the public schools of the county, with the exception of those in the cities of Adrian and Hud-

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son, and to him we are indebted for much of the information concerning the present status of the county's public school system.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

At the present time there are five parochial schools in, or in the immediate vicinity of, the city of Adrian, the largest and most prominent of which is "St. Joseph's Academy," situated about one-half of a mile northeast of the Maple City.

St. Joseph's Academy, conducted by the sisters of St. Dominic, is a flourishing educational institution for girls, possessing the most ample facilities for promoting the mental as well as the physical qualities of the pupils. Beautifully located on an eminence that commands a view of the surrounding country, it enjoys not only a picturesque but a healthful location. The air in the vicinity is always fresh and invigorating, the academy being surrounded by a fertile farm of sixty acres, which affords not only ample recreation grounds, but also furnishes all the products of a well-kept farm. The building was erected in 1886 and was originally known as St. Joseph's Hospital, and at the request of Father Casimir, then stationed at St. Joseph's parish, the sisters came from New York city to open a hospital, first taking charge of a small frame building, a few rods east of the present structure. In 1886, the middle section of the present edifice was erected, whereupon the sisters and patients, who at that time numbered but few, took up their abode there. From the very first the resources of the hospital were very limited, most of the patients received were taken in for charity, the small maintenance fund—which originally consisted of only a few hundred dollars—was soon exhausted, and the institution no longer proved self-supporting. Happily, at this juncture, Rev. Mother Camilla arrived from New York city to take charge of the struggling enterprise, and her keen foresight detected the advantages the locality offered for a boarding school, and thus conceived the idea of transforming the institution into an educational one, which plan was realized in 1898. With the hearty co-operation of Dr. O'Rielly, then in charge of St. Mary's parish, fifteen pupils were secured for the first year, and so satisfactory were the results achieved during that period that the second and the following years each marked an increased attendance, until today the enrollment approximates 300 pupils. The gradual increase in the patronage necessitated the occupancy of a more adequate and commodious building, with the result that

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four additions have from time to time been added to the original structure. The last named is of brick, ornamented in carved stone work. Although the exterior presents an appearance imposing, dignified, and pleasing to the eye, the interior surpasses the exterior in this regard. On the first floor are located the chapel, lobby, parlors, dining rooms, library, infirmary, office, two class rooms, a studio, a number of music rooms, and the auditorium, the last named of which also serves as a study and recreation hall for the seniors. The second floor comprises five class rooms, a laboratory, study and recreation halls for the juniors, while the remainder of this floor and the entire third story is taken up with bright and cheery dormitories and private rooms. The new chapel is a commodious one, enjoying a seating capacity of 500, and on entering this spacious hall for the first time the aesthetic eye of the observer is at once absorbed in the beauty of the coloring and the sunlight effects in the decoration, which enjoys that dignity and unity of composition that at once conveys a sense of quiet and rest. The general scheme of decoration is of cream color in tone, and the architectural effects of the decorated Norway columns stand forth in bold relief; fifty-two life-size oil paintings ornament the walls; the stations of the cross are in statuary, all the figures of which are overlaid with rich old gold; the altars are of marble and are beautiful manifestations of the works of art, while above the center altar is a statuary grouping representing the presenting of the rosary to St. Dominic, and on either side are life-size statues of St. Agnes and Ross, while beneath the arch of the altar is a bass relief representing the last supper. The ceiling of this sanctuary is decorated with cherubs' heads in a cream back ground, and the floor is mosaic in beautiful design. Another apartment, in which the aesthetic is most pronounced, is the art studio, with its splendid display of oil paintings, water color, pencil drawing, and china painting. The city of Adrian takes just pride in this progressive institution, and through the advocacy of some of its influential citizens the academy has been supplied with electric lighting and water from the city. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the outbreak of fire, a large quantity of hose is attached to the water mains on each floor, available for instantaneous use, and the numerous fire escapes, the spacious corridors, and the many exits, tend to alleviate the danger from conflagration. The large engine that supplies heat for the building has been stationed some distance away, under a separate covering, as a precaution against the wrecking of the building by an explosion of the

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boiler. This institution is the provincial house and Novitiate of the Sisters of St. Dominic. The sisters of this order also conduct an academy at St. Charles, Ill., and twenty-two parochial schools in the states of Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana.

St. Mary's school, conducted under the auspices of St. Mary's Catholic church, of Adrian, is situated in the rear of the church edifice on Erie street. This school, the oldest parochial educational institution in Lenawee county, was established during the sixth decade of the last century, and in it are taught those biblical branches generally offered in the curriculum of parochial schools of the Catholic denomination, and those studies common to the primary and grammar grades of the public schools. Pupils successfully completing the scholastic work of this school are admitted to the high schools of the state without having to pass the rigid entrance examinations commonly presented by these institutions.

St. Joseph's school, affiliated with the Catholic Church Society of St. Joseph's, Adrian, was erected during the 70's of the last century, under the supervision and largely through the efforts of Rev. Father Casimer Rohwoski, who was then in charge of the parish. The school is an entirely adequate and commodious two-story building, standing on Ormsby street, adjacent to the parish rectory, in the city of Adrian. There is a large enrollment of pupils in this school, and the present incumbent of the pastorate—the Rev. F. W. Schaeper—takes a profound interest in the affairs of the institution, personally supervising much of the scholastic work.

St. John's parochial school, a spacious brick two-story building, situated at the corner of East Church and Center streets, opposite Monument park, in the city of Adrian, is affiliated with and conducted under the auspices of the congregation of St. John's Lutheran church. It is the oldest Lutheran parochial educational institution in the county, having been constructed during the 70's of the last century, at a cost of about $8,000. At the present time two men teachers—J. G. Denminger and August Droegemueller—instruct the 100 pupils enrolled therein, during five days of the week, and the school board now consists of two members—Martin Tornow and Henry Pries.

St. Stephen's school, also a Lutheran parochial school, is conducted and maintained by the congregation of St. Stephen's church, of Adrian. The first school-house was erected at the corner of Toledo and Elm streets, Adrian, in the 60's, and it remained there

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until 1883, when it was removed to the site of the present school, on the east side of Finch street, near Front street, and adjacent to St. Stephen's parsonage. The present school building was erected in 1899, largely through the efforts of Rev. Herman Heyn, the present incumbent of the ministry of St. Stephen's, and R. O. Patzwald, then principal of the school. Among those who have officiated as principal are the following: B. Meister (founder of Immanuel's Evangelical church, of Adrian), H. Oberschulte, B. Hahn, R. O. Patzwald, and H. Frieg, the present incumbent.

ADRIAN COLLEGE.

Adrian College is among the oldest educational institutions in this state of many colleges, having been organized in 1859 by the Rev. Asa Mahan, D. D., LL. D., an educator of rare ability and of excellent reputation. It was established as a co-educational institution, being one of the first schools in this country to adopt this system, and at once this new institution received recognition for its high ideals and thoroughness of work. It may be said to be the successor of a school of a similar character, organized at Leoni, Mich., in 1852, by Dr. Mahan, who served as president of the last named institution until the organization of the one at Adrian, and it was quite natural that several of the students of the college at Leoni should accompany this learned gentleman to his new location. He was also accompanied by Dr. Luther Lee, James McEldowney, Isaac McKeever, and Adam H. Lowrie, former members of the faculty at Leoni, who became professors and instructors of the school at Adrian. This institution was at first conducted under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodist church, but as this denomination found it financially difficult to maintain the school, it was later transferred to the Methodist Protestant church, which was at that time seeking to establish a college in the Middle West, and the general conference of this denomination has continued to operate it up to the present time.

The college is located upon a site in the western portion of the city of Adrian, admirably adapted for the purposes of a school, the site having been donated by the Hon. L. G. Berry and Dr. Daniel K. Underwood. The campus embraces twenty acres of land, handsomely laid out, with grove and athletic field in the background, and there are five large and commodious buildings employed for college purposes. The erection of the first of these was commenced in 1858 and was finished the following year. This

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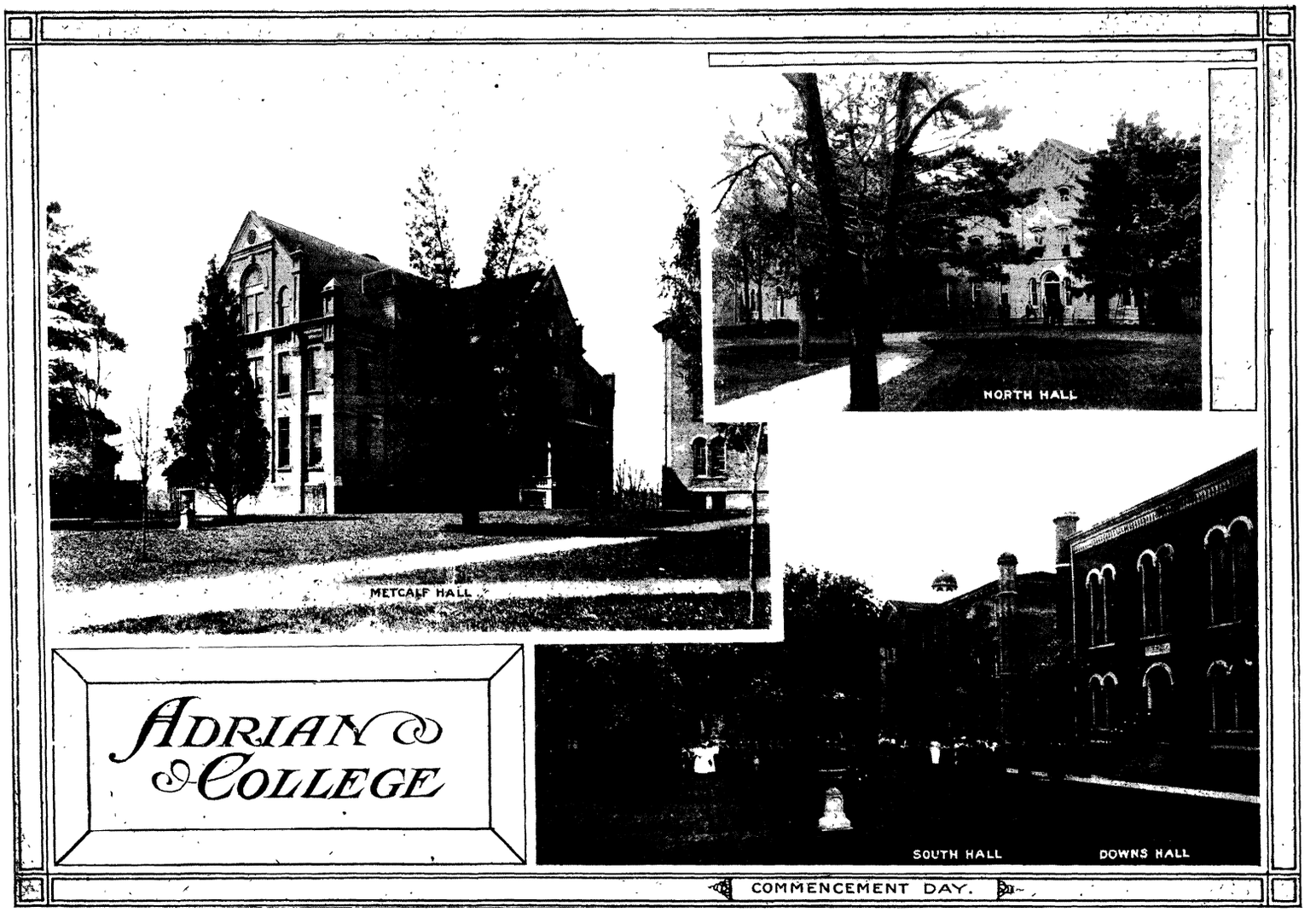

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building, now known as South Hall, contains the ladies' dormitory, the apartments of the Dean of Women, the college parlors, the Young Woman's Christian Association room and the School of Fine Arts. The chapel building was constructed in 1860, but in 1896 was remodeled through the generosity of Jordan Downs, of North Lewisburg, Ohio, and named "Downs' Hall." Besides the auditorium, this building embraces the three literary society halls of the college, in which the Star, Lambda Phi, and the Theological societies conduct their weekly meetings. In the auditorium, during the year 1909, a $20,000 pipe organ was installed, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Minnie Kellog-Larned, a graduate of the college and now a resident of Detroit, while associated with her in this work were several prominent women of Adrian, among whom should be mentioned Mrs. Bessie Prosser Watts, Mrs. Mary Virginia Silcott Hart, Mrs. Bessie Leach Priddy, Mrs. Elizabeth Gibbs Palmer, and Mrs. Bertha Page Robertson. North Hall was also erected in 1860, and was destroyed by fire in 1881, at which time it was re-built. This building contains several recitation rooms, the president's offices and the Young Men's Christian Association parlors, on the first floor, while the second and third floors are occupied as gentlemen's dormitory. The cabinet building was built in 1864, and for many years was known by this appellation, until it was remodeled, in 1906, and christened Science Hall. At the present time this structure contains several recitation rooms, the biological laboratories, and the gentlemen's gymnasium. The latest building erected is known as Metcalf Hall, built by virtue of a life loan by David Metcalf and various smaller contributions from other citizens of Adrian. This structure contains the dining hall and culinary departments on the first floor, the hall of music on the second, and the women's gymnasium on the third, while the basement is taken up with the college steam heating plant.

The greatest embarrassments which this little, but enterprising college has experienced have been of a financial character. For many years it was burdened by a troublesome debt; but during 1907 the debt was completely obliterated and quite a handsome addition made to the endowment fund. The following extract from the Alumni Bulletin, published under the auspices of the College Alumni Association, 550 strong, and edited by Mrs. Bessie Leach Priddy, the wife of the late postmaster, Frank E. Priddy, who for many years was prominently affiliated with the college, tells of the wiping out of this deficit and bespeaks the spirit and attitude

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of the Alumni association, of which Mrs. Priddy is an influential member:

"The matters of endowment and debt have ever presented some delicate problems in ratio and proportion, as is the case with all educational institutions of this kind, but as the half-century mark is approached, Dr. Anthony is telling the brightest story of all. In 1907, the citizens of Adrian added their efforts to those of the church, the alumni, and the friends of the college abroad, and have subscribed the last $10,000 necessary for the liquidation of the college debt, thus making it possible to add the recently promised Carnegie fund to an unencumbered endowment, and this has created new enthusiasm and hope to all those who now work unceasingly for the raising of that endowment to an adequate amount." The citizens of Adrian have a justifiable pride in the welfare of the college, and no more substantial evidence of their interest has been manifested in recent years than was displayed in 1907, when, in response to an appeal by the President of the college, the Business Men's Association co-operated in a canvass, which resulted in subscriptions to the debt fund, which was then being raised to something over $11,000."

"Adrian College does not seek to be a large institution of learning. Its board of trustees insist on maintaining it as one of the small colleges of the country, recognizing the fact that the small college has manifest advantages over the larger schools. These advantages contribute especially to the realization of excellency in educational and moral character. The school during the last five years has been enjoying unprecedented prosperity. The attendance is larger than in many years before, and there is an enthusiasm in the work of the school which has perhaps never before been equalled, surely not surpassed. This college has always insisted upon offering great educational opportunities at a minimum cost. The purpose of the management is to make possible superior educational opportunities to the young man and woman of limited means, as well as to those who, financially, are more fortunate. The class of students are for the most part from the better homes of the middle classes. It has been seen that the greater institutions of learning, in increasing the opportunities for work, have necessarily diminished the ability to exact work. It is conceded that the business of a college is to develop noble men and women, and experience has proved that the personal influence of the self-sacrificing, quiet, studious lives, possible to the smaller institutions, has fostered most wonderfully and will continue to

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foster such people. James Lane Allen, in the 'Reign of Law,' speaks of the small denominational college as 'pelican like,' drawing the blood from its own breast for the nourishment of its young. This must ever be so, and never, until this truth is realized and met, can the college help but be impoverished in direct proportion as it enriches. Each student pays in but a fraction of the expense incurred by the college in educating him. If the college makes him capable of wresting a success from life, then let him remember that for that capability she incurred a debt in dollars and cents, and let him hold himself in honor bound to cancel that obligation. If his heart is full of the right kind of gratitude, he will also swell the measure and endeavor to repay the obligation of the unsuccessful brother."

The foregoing paragraph is from the pen of the present prominent and highly esteemed incumbent of the college presidency, the Rev. Benjamin W. Anthony, D. D., a sketch of whose career appears in the biographical volume of this work.

During the last two or three years, the Department of Natural Science has been strengthened, and a Department of Fine Arts and Commerce added to the college curriculum. The courses of study offered in the last named department should prove of everlasting benefit to those young men and women of this vicinity who contemplate entering the employ of commercial enterprises upon the completion of their college course, for they will be enabled to enter the business world with a slight conception of the fundamental principles which underly the great world of commerce. Repairs amounting to more than $10,000 have also recently been made upon the buildings and campus, until at the present time this educational plant, which seeks to produce large mental calibre and durable and substantial moral fibre, is in better condition than ever before in its history.

Among those who are today prominenly associated with the institution, outside of the faculty, may be mentioned Capt. J. H. Fee, Judge R. A. Watts, W. N. Swift, president of the board of trustees; C. L. Palmer, secretary of the same board; B. E. Tobias, cashier of the Adrian State Savings Bank; Ex-Congressman Henry C. Smith, John A. Bird, attorney-general of the state of Michigan; Myron Hoisington, of the Bond Post company; R. G. Swift, proprietor of Swift's Book Store; I. W. Swift, the grocer; J. W. Sampson, J. A. Bird's law partner; and many others.

One of the most prominent and practical of Adrian's educational instiutions is Brown's Business College, which was founded

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by L. S. Brown, in 1884, and has been a growing success from that time to the present day. The new building, conspicuously located at the corner of College avenue and McKenzie street, is large and commodious and of imposing appearance, and will easily accommodate over 400 students, with all of the comforts, conveniences, and equipment desirable in such institutions. The curriculum of this school is divided into two courses, the business and the stenographic courses. The first named includes double and single entry book-keeping, business arithmetic, rapid business writing, business correspondence, spelling, English grammar, commercial law, banking, commission, corporation, and factory book-keeping, while the course in stenography embraces shorthand (Graham's system), typewriting (by touch method), rapid dictation, legal reporting, manifolding, spelling, business correspondence, advertisement writing, and English grammar. Instruction in both of these courses is most thorough and complete, and numerous graduates from this enterprising institution adorn the paths of commercial life in Lenawee county and vicinity.

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CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE PRESS OF THE COUNTY.

LAUNCHING OF THE FIRST NEWSPAPER—NAME CHANGED TO WATCH-TOWER—MICHIGAN EXPOSITION—RENSSELAER W. INGALLS—THE JERMAIN BROTHERS—FRANCIS R. STEBBINS—THE CONSTITUTIONALIST—BENJAMIN WORKMAN—MICHIGAN WHIG—THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—THE FARMER AND MECHANIC—ADRIAN JOURNAL—JAPHETH CROSS—ADRIAN PRESS—EVENING RECORD—DAVID W. GRANDON—MICHIGAN PATRON—TECUMSEH NEWSPAPER HISTORY—JAMES L. SMITH—WILLIAM RICHARDS—SCOVEL C. STACY—HUDSON NEWSPAPERS—ENOS CANNIFF—WILLIAM T. SCHERMERHORN—MORENCI OBSERVER—ERASMUS D. ALLEN—BLISSFIELD PAPERS—OTHER PAPERS OF THE COUNTY, PAST AND PRESENT.

No community in these days can be said to have reached the progressive stage until that infallible index to prosperous conditions—a newspaper—makes its periodical visits to an intelligent constituency. But it was not always thus. Seventy-five years ago, "journalists" were not as plentiful as they are today, and the appetite for printed news was not sufficiently keen to cause one to endure martyrdom in attempting to "fill a long-felt want." So, at the time of its organization, Lenawee county could not boast of a newspaper within her confines, and the county had been established for nearly a decade before a home-grown article of that kind made its appearance. This, of course, besides the inconvenience to its citizens individually, tended, in a considerable degree, to retard the progress of the county generally. Adrian, at the beginning of the year 1834, was a straggling village of some 200 inhabitants, and it can hardly be truthfully said that there was at that time "a long-felt want" for a newspaper in that place, but the pioneer journalist is never very far behind the pioneer farmer and artisan, and, besides, the necessity for a printing press and the publication of a paper, to be located at the future county

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seat, finally became so urgent as to induce the establishment of The Adrian Gazette and Lenawee County Republican, the first issue being dated Oct. 22, 1834. The publisher was R. W. Ingalls, who brought to the little village from New York a small printing outfit. Mr. Ingalls was an able and honorable newspaper man, but his patronage was small, and paper supplies difficult to procure. Had it not been for the legal printing, which was abundant, he could not have sustained his first venture into the western newspaper field. To please all parties, Mr. Ingalls declared his paper neutral, but soon discarded that false pretense, changed the name to The Adrian Watchtower, and advocated Jacksonian Democracy, with marked ability and success.

His first office was located near the Maumee street bridge. In 1849, fifteen years after he founded the first paper in Lenawee county, Mr. Ingalls was appointed state printer under Governor Ransom's administration, and held that position four years. That office and his newspaper combined earned him a competence, and he erected the Watchtower building, a three-story block on East Maumee street, which was the home of that paper and its successor, the Adrian Times, until 1883, when the plant was moved to the Armory block, on South Winter street, which had just been completed by J. C. Rowley. Mr. Ingalls was proprietor and publisher of the Watchtower, first as a weekly and later a daily and weekly, until 1863, when, after thirty years of successful newspaper work in Adrian, he sold the whole property to Larwill, Applegate & Champion. Messrs. Larwill and Applegate had learned the printing business in Brooklyn, N. Y., had been employed in Rome, N. Y., and came to Adrian, in October, 1863, fully competent to carry on the venture they undertook. Dr. J. H. Champion had been connected with the Watchtower as an editorial writer for some years. Mr. Larwill sold his interest, in 1865, with the intention of going to St. Louis, Mo., but was finally persuaded by Mr. Applegate to remain and take charge of the office, which he did. On Saturday, Sept. 9, 1865, the entire plant of the Watchtower was sold to Gen. William Humphrey, and on the following Monday, the paper appeared as the Adrian Daily and Weekly Times, completely changed in politics and public policy, Mr. Applegate still remaining in charge. In the fall of 1866, General Humphrey was elected auditor-general of Michigan, and in 1867 sold his interest in the Times to Dr. Ragan and Prof. Lowrie, then of the Adrian College faculty, and the firm became Ragan, Lowrie & Applegate. In the fall of 1867, Capt. J. H. Fee purchased the

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interest of Dr. Ragan, when the firm name was changed to Lowrie, Applegate & Fee. In 1868, Professor Lowrie retired, and for nineteen years the paper was published by Applegate & Fee. In 1885, Mr. Applegate became the sole proprietor, and so continued until his death, Dec. 27, 1891, whereupon his widow, Mrs. Harriet M. Applegate, at once assumed the personal management of the paper and carried it on successfully until her tragic death in a railway accident, at Flint, Mich., June 14, 1901.

In 1843, S. P. and T. D. Jermain established the Michigan Expositor as a rival to the Watchtower, and at once it became the recognized organ of the Whig party. Jermain Brothers were bright ambitious, enterprising men, and they soon firmly established a tri-weekly edition, which was a success from the start. In 1854, upon the organization of the Republican party, "under the oaks" at Jackson, the Expositor at once fell in line and became the leading Republican paper in southern Michigan, the late Francis R. Stebbins being the political editor. In 1852, Jermain Brothers built what was then regarded as a huge four-story office block on the north side of East Maumee street, facing the Watchtower building, and the editors hurled defiance at one another as occasion demanded. The building was constructed with special reference to accommodating the principal offices of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana railroad. Several rooms were occupied as railroad offices, and the remainder of the building was devoted to the printing business. The Messrs. Jermain had been successful in securing the major part of the printing required by this great thoroughfare, and the office was well equipped with type and machinery for doing the work satisfactorily. In 1857, the railroad moved its headquarters from Adrian to Toledo, and most of the printing followed. That year the Jermain Brothers dissolved their partnership, T. D. withdrawing, and in company with Horace Brightman, then also a citizen of Adrian, purchased the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, which they placed upon a firm financial footing and published continuously until 1870. In 1859, S. P. Jermain took in as partners in the publication of the Expositor Marcus Knight and Richard I. Bonner. The Tri-Weekly Expositor, together with the weekly, were successful publications. In 1860, public policy as well as party exigency demanded a daily publication. Early in the year of the famous Lincoln campaign, Henry E. Baker, of Detroit, an experienced and able newspaper man, was induced to come to Adrian and take a quarter interest in the office. He at once became the editor and political director,

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and during the years of the Civil war his talent and energy were devoted to the Federal cause. In 1868 the Expositor building and plant were purchased by the late Dr. John Kost, who carried on the business for about one year, when the Expositor was absorbed by The Adrian Times, which publication thereafter became known as The Times and Expositor.

In September, 1901, Thomas A. Dailey came to Adrian from Washington, D. C., where he was in the employ of the government, and began to organize a local corporation for the purpose of securing sufficient capital to purchase the Times property. With him came DeWitt Wessell, from Jackson, Mich., a practical printer and newspaper man, who had been employed in The Jackson Citizen office twenty-four years. Together, they took $9,000 of the stock, and the remaining $7,000 was subscribed by Adrian people. The new company was incorporated, Oct. 8, 1901, with $16,000 cash capital, which was immediately paid for The Times plant, good will, and business, and on October 12 the new owners took possession, with Mr. Dailey as editor and manager, and Mr. Wessell as city editor. A marked increase in the business of The Times Printing Company necessitated enlarged facilities. The old Weekly Times, which had been issued in two parts for several years, was changed to a tri-weekly, an eight-column folio, which together with the Daily Times was, at the beginning of 1904, enlarged to eight pages of six columns each. The building on South Winter street, which had served as its home for more than twenty years, became so crowded that a new location was rendered imperative, and on Dec. 28, 1903, the Times Printing Company purchased the Abel Whitney homestead, No. 40 East Maumee street, a beautiful lot, measuring five by fifteen rods, and on the west half of this site The Times is now located in its own home, a building measuring 33x130 feet, and the printing plant is one of the finest in a city of this size in Michigan. It is equipped with every modern appliance for the rapid, economical and systematic production of newspapers and printed matter. The building is heated by steam and lighted by both gas and electricity, and the plant is a model one in every respect.

We have now traced the history of the first newspaper published in Lenawee county, through the days of its prosperity and adversity, its changes of names and ownership, etc., and it now will be well to speak personally of some of the men who have presided over its destinies and been connected with its publication in the past. The Adrian Times stands today as the lineal

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descendant of the Adrian Gazette and Lenawee County Republican, and it also represents all that is mortal of the old Weekly Expositor.

Rensselaer W. Ingalls was born in Middlefield, Otsego county, New York, in 1809, receiving a common-school education, and graduating in the printing office of H. and E. Phinney, book publishers, in the village of Cooperstown, N. Y. In April, 1830, he engaged his services to William Hewes, publisher of a newspaper in Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, remaining with him until the fall of 1831, when he purchased an interest in the St. Lawrence Republican, printed at Canton, and subsequently selling out to the Hon. Preston King, of Ogdensburg, who moved the establishment to that place, where the publication of the paper was continued under its original name. In the spring of 1832, Mr. Ingalls engaged with William Williams, book publisher, at Utica, N. Y., and in the fall of 1834 he moved to Adrian, where he commenced the publication of the first paper in Lenawee county, as before stated. After retiring from the editorial sanctum, in 1863, he retired to his Dairy Brook Lodge farm, in the township of Dover, and there he remained until 1874, when he returned to the city of Adrian and engaged in the crockery trade.

Sylvanus Pierson Jermain and Tompkins Delevan Jermain, brothers, in the spring of 1840, although neither of them had as yet reached the required voting age, founded the Jonesville Expositor at Jonesville, Hillsdale county. It was a weekly newspaper, Whig in politics, and strongly aided in the successful campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." In September, 1843, through the solicitation of prominent citizens of Adrian, owing to the recent demise of the Michigan Whig, hereinafter mentioned, they removed their office and material to Adrian, and called their paper the Michigan Expositor. The printing material was taken to Hillsdale by teams, and from there by "horse cars" over the Michigan Southern railroad, as far as Hudson, and from there by "steam cars" to Adrian. In 1847, they brought the second steam-power press to Michigan, the first one having been operated in the Daily Free Press office in Detroit, by Bagg & Harmon, then state printers. On June 17, 1848, Jermain & Brother issued from their office the first number of a very neat semi-monthly quarto publication, entitled The Pledge of Honor, it being the organ of the order of the Sons of Temperance, of Michigan. It was edited by the Rev. E. McClure, then the talented pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Adrian. The year following, The Pledge of Honor was

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changed into a folio weekly paper and called The Dollar Weekly, which paper had a wide circulation throughout the state as a family temperance publication.

Francis R. Stebbins was born at Williamstown, Vt., Oct. 26, 1818. At the age of sixteen years, he commenced to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, with his brother-in-law, Lyman Briggs, at Montpelier, Vt., earning money enough to pay the tuition for several terms at the academy at Montpelier. In 1837 he came to Lenawee county and joined his brother, C. B. Stebbins, who was carrying on the cabinet business at Palmyra. There he remained for about two years, and then went to Buffalo, N. Y., in the employ of Cooley & Gallagan, cabinet makers. While at Palmyra, he wrote articles for the Michigan Whig. He also contributed to the Michigan Observer, of Detroit, and to the Emancipator, of New York. While in Buffalo, he wrote for The Buffalonian, The Commercial Advertiser, The Republican, and several other papers, and was finally given charge of the editorial work of the Morning Tattler, a society paper, with the understanding, however, that it should not interfere with his work as a cabinet-maker. Alternating between Vermont, Buffalo and Palmyra, for a few years, he finally came to Adrian, in the fall of 1841, and from that time until his death, which occurred Sept. 29, 1892, resided in that city. With the exception of a few months spent in the study of law, in the office of Baker, Harris & Millard, Mr. Stebbins, during the entire period of his residence in Adrian (comprising more than half a century of time), was continuously engaged in the business of which he had made himself master in his youth. Commencing in a small way and working at the bench himself, he gradually built up one of the largest, best, and most successful factories and furniture stores in southern Michigan. A part of the time he was in partnership with his brother, C. B. Stebbins. While Mr. Stebbins was thoroughly master of his trade, yet his strong literary bias and the urgent solicitations of the proprietors induced him to assume the editorship of the Weekly and Tri-Weekly Expositor, of Adrian, which position he held from 1850 to 1860, and so long as he lived he continued to write for the press. For nearly thirty years prior to his decease, he spent a portion of each year in travel, and while on these excursions wrote many interesting and instructive letters, covering the country from Lake Superior and the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the Gulf of Mexico. He was a zealous and active member of the Pioneer Society of the county of Lenawee, and also of the State Pioneer Society, contributing during

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his membership interesting and valuable articles to each society. He served as alderman of his ward in Adrian, also as member of the public school board, where, either as president or chairman of the building committee, he had the leading charge of the erection of the Central school building, the main features of the plan of which were furnished by him and adopted by the board. He served as a member of the old volunteer fire department of the city, and had much to do with the erection of its buildings, was a member of the committee having charge of the erection of the soldiers' monument, furnishing the design which was adopted for the base, and in short, he was directly or indirectly identified with almost every movement that was made, calculated to advance the best interests of the city, during his long residence therein. In politics, Mr. Stebbins was a Whig, and cast his first vote in Buffalo for William Henry Harrison for president, and subsequently he became identified with the Republican party. He was an active politician, but never sought public office. He was a religious man in the best and broadest sense of the word, was liberal and catholic in his views, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Although Mr. Ingalls and his Watchtower were the first in the field of journalism at Adrian, they were not destined long to have a monopoly of the business. In October, 1837, a few months after Michigan had been admitted into the Union as a state, and Adrian had won the fight by being designated as the future seat of justice in Lenawee county, The Constitutionalist appeared on the scene as the representative of the Whig party and the exponent of its principles. Its presiding genius during a good portion if not all of the period of its existence was Benjamin Workman, an Irishman, who had become infatuated with the beauty of Sand lake, and in 1835 had located land upon its shores, in Cambridge township. He was rather above the medium height, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, with a marked intellectual cast of countenance —a man whom after meeting in the street, one would involuntarily turn to look at—a man who, when he spoke, riveted attention. He was usually clothed in sheep's gray, well-worn and patched, yet one could not but feel, while in his presence, as if in the presence of a king. Although he had the advantage of the best culture of his native land, and was a thorough classical and scientific scholar, yet he found himself at fault in trying to make a living upon a new farm in the woods. Gradually, his clothing became more and more seedy, and his purse lighter and lighter, and a casual visitor at the lake would not have been likely to envy either

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him or his possessions. There he lived until the parties interested in the old Constitutionalist, the first Whig paper ever published in this county, commenced looking about for an editor. Mr. Workman was selected and he took charge of the editorial department of the paper, boarding, while here, with the late David Bixby, some two miles north of the city. But little is remembered regarding his success as an editor, but it is said that he was considered too honest for the position. He was a man of strong convictions, and men with convictions are not always successful as editors of party papers. He afterward taught school at Tecumseh and at Springville, and still later, he removed to Canada, studied medicine, engaged in business and became wealthy, being for many years either at the head of or connected with the insane asylum at Toronto. In Canada, where he became known extensively, he was held in the highest esteem, and all over the province great deference was paid him as a man of culture and learning.

But The Constitutionalist, through which Mr. Workman expressed his thoughts to the public, was short-lived. In fact, it did not live to celebrate its first anniversary. On July 18, 1838, the first number of the Michigan Whig appeared, as a continuation of The Constitutionalist, and in the date line appears the words, "Volume 1, Number 39," which indicates that only thirty-eight numbers were issued under its first name and management. The publishers of the Whig, in the "prospectus," which it was the custom to publish in those days, begins with this announcement: "The press upon which the Constitutionalist has heretofore been printed having changed hands, the proprietors propose publishing a paper to be called the Michigan Whig, and under these circumstances, our patrons may very justly expect of us, as the conductors of a public journal, to declare in some measure the course we intend to pursue, and the principles which we intend to advocate." Then, after fully explaining the views of the publishers upon questions agitating the public mind, the "prospectus" concludes as follows: "The Whig will be forwarded to the subscribers to the Constitutionalist, and we will rely on the friends of our common cause to use their best efforts to increase our subscription list. On our part no effort will be spared to make the Whig a useful and interesting journal to our patrons." Those who believed in the principles of the Whig party certainly had no cause to complain of the lukewarmness of the Whig during its existence. The publishers were H. J. Tyler & Company, with Mr. Tyler as editor, and it continued to make its weekly visits until 1842. Then, Mr.

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Tyler having died, its publication was stopped, and in the following year, 1843, Jermain Brothers removed their plant from Jonesville to Adrian and established the Expositor, as related on a previous page.

Two other periodicals were published in Adrian in antebellum days, one called the Christian Advocate and the other The Farmer and Mechanic. The former was edited by the Rev. J. V. Watson, a very able gentleman and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. It was published in quarto form, and attained a wide circulation, wielding a strong influence in the cause of Christianity in general and the Methodist church in particular. The Reverend Watson first started a weekly publication, and later, in January, 1850, he launched the Family Favorite, a monthly periodical, which lived one year, and in January, 1851, it was succeeded by the Christian Advocate. The other publication, as its name would indicate, was issued in the interests of the farmer and mechanic, and it was highly valued in those two lines of endeavor. It was edited by a Mr. Davis, who continued its publication until 1849, when he mysteriously disappeared at Toledo, Ohio, and was never afterward heard of. His silk hat, which he always wore, was found on the bank of the river, but the most diligent search and inquiry failed to unfold the mystery of his disappearance. The paper, which he had published more or less successfully for a number of years, was allowed to discontinue for the want of a presiding genius, and it joined the ranks of the deceased in the journalistic graveyard.

In January, 1867, Richard I. Bonner, who had learned the art of printing in the old Expositor office and was later an associate publisher of that paper, established the Adrian Journal, a Democratic paper, of which he was the editor for several years. He then disposed of the property to Japheth Cross, who continued the publication of the paper until the early 80's, when it ceased to exist.

Japheth Cross, who published the last-named periodical for a number of years, was one of the pioneers of Lenawee county, but did not enter the newspaper business until late in life. He was born in the town of Rutland, Jefferson county, New York, July 7, 1810. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, working on a farm at Antwerp, N. Y. At the age of twelve years he commenced repairing watches, and at the age of fifteen he began the study of medicine, which he continued about one year; but becoming disgusted with the profession he gave up the study and resumed farming and watch and clock repairing. At the age

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of twenty-one he went to Canada, where he remained about three years, engaged in trapping, hunting, purchasing furs, and working at his trade. In the spring of 1834, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, eight miles from the city, on the Columbus pike, and built a house for his father and mother. He owned this farm about eighteen months and then sold it and removed to Detroit, from whence he went to Perrysburg, Ohio, and thence came to Adrian, establishing his permanent residence here in 1836. He first opened a stock of jewelry and other goods over the furniture store of R. & G. W. Merrick, in the same store with Dr. P. J. Spalding. The same spring he purchased a lot on North Main street, where he erected a two-story brick house and moved into it that year, this being perhaps the first brick dwelling erected in Lenawee county. In the same year, he located the land where the village of Osseo now stands, in Hillsdale county, and he also entered a large farm in Seneca township, this county. In the fall of 1837, he traded his brick house, on Main street, with Isaac French, for an undivided one-half interest in the American hotel, which stood on the corner of Winter and Front streets, where the county jail is now located. That hotel he conducted for several years, also acting as agent for the stage lines which ran into Adrian from all directions. At a later date he purchased his partner's interest in the hotel, and, beginning in 1836, he was an active business man in Adrian. In the early '70's he purchased the Adrian Weekly Journal, as before stated, and was the publisher and proprietor of that paper until it ceased publication, about 1880.

In 1873 a new paper entered the journalistic field of Lenawee county. William A. Whitney, having retired from the position of postmaster at Adrian, which he had held for a term of four years, decided that there was a field for a journal, such as he had in mind. Engaging the services of Richard I. Bonner, a newspaper man of much experience, together they went to Philadelphia and New York, in which cities they purchased a very complete printing outfit. Mr. Bonner selected all the material, which cost about $8,000, superintended the arrangement of the office, set up the presses. started them, and put them all in full and perfect operation. He wrote the salutatory of the paper, and was the superintendent and one of its editors for over five years. The name of this paper was the Adrian Press, the first number of which appeared in May, 1873, and Mr. Whitney continued its publication, a good portion of the time as a daily and weekly, until April 5, 1878, a period of nearly five years, when he sold out to the late Willard Stearns. Mr.

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Stearns immediately took charge of the Press and conducted one of the most vigorous Democratic papers in the state up to the time that he disposed of the property. On April 1, 1905, he sold the paper and plant to Edward S. White, who conducted it only six months, and then in turn sold it to George G. Grimes, who presided as the editor of the journal until his death, which occurred Nov. 2, 1908. Soon thereafter the publication of the Press was discontinued and the material was sold to parties in Hillsdale.

In the early spring of 1881, Richard I. Bonner commenced the publication of the Evening Record, the first two-cent daily paper in Adrian. This enterprise was successful, but owing to ill-health Mr. Bonner sold the plant, in the fall of 1884, to S. W. Beakes. That gentleman continued the publication of the paper for several months and then sold it to parties from Rochester, N. Y., and they after a few weeks were disappointed in the outlook, and stopped publication.

The city of Adrian is now represented by two excellent daily newspapers, one of which has already been mentioned, while the other is The Telegram, which ranks among the most successful newspaper ventures in Michigan. From a very small beginning, the paper attained great prestige under the guidance of David W. Grandon, and the present publisher, Stuart Perry, is maintaining its high standing.

David W. Grandon was born at Graysville, Greene county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 19, 1859. He attended district school until fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the printing trade in the Republican office at Waynesburg, the county seat of Greene county. Following his apprenticeship, he held various positions in numerous offices, working at Cameron, Philippi, and Cairo, in West Virginia, and at McArthur and other points in Ohio. Then he returned to Greene county and taught school one winter, after which he took entire charge of the mechanical department of the Democrat, at Weston, W. Va. He also worked on the Republican at the same place. He then went to Kentucky, where he was employed for some time at Lexington, Versailles, and Williamston. Returning to Weston, W. Va., in 1885, in company with the Hon. Andrew Edminston, he started the Weston World, and in a few months had made it the leading local paper of the county. Considering the field too small, after conducting the paper for about two years, he sold the business and went to Charleston, W. Va., where he accepted the foremanship of the Charleston Daily Star, and in order to keep fairly busy, started Grandon's Graphic, de-

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voted to the interests of temperance in West Virginia. This was continued about two years. Then, Mr. Grandon came to Michigan on the invitation of the Prohibitionists of Lenawee county, arriving at Adrian, May 30, 1888. Next day, in company with Hon. G. P. Waring and M. P. Brown, the plant of the defunct Lance was purchased at Hillsdale. The first issue of the revived Lance was printed at Hillsdale and appeared June 9, 1888. The office was then moved to the third story of the Metcalf block in Adrian. Having but a small outfit of type, sufficient only to print four pages, five columns to the page, and no newspaper press, it was found impossible to secure the press work done in any Adrian printing office. The forms were taken to Tecumseh and printed in the Herald office in that town. This was continued about three months, when a Prouty hand-power press was installed and the paper printed at home. In 1890, the Center, which was the Prohibition party paper for the state of Michigan, was consolidated with the Lance and the name of the Michigan Messenger adopted for the new enterprise. Two editions were issued, one for the state with a circulation running from 5,000 to 7,000 each week, and the second devoted to the local interests of Adrian and Lenawee county. The local edition of the Michigan Messenger proved so popular with the home people that it soon became necessary to make it a semi-weekly, and it was the first semi-weekly to be published in the county of Lenawee. The paper continued to grow and prosper and soon became a recognized factor in the newspaper field. Feeling that the field in Adrian was large enough for two daily papers, on Dec. 3, 1892, M. W. Redfield, an old newspaper man, and Elmer E. Putman put out the first issue of the Adrian Daily Telegram. The Messenger office had the contract for printing the paper, and it was issued in this way for several months. Early in 1893, the state edition of the Michigan Messenger was sold to Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, of Pontiac. The business was moved away and the name changed to Living Issues. The Daily Telegram had won many friends in Adrian and the management not being in a position to continue it, Mr. Grandon and B. J. Kingston, of Jackson, purchased the outfit on June 5, 1893, and succeeded in bringing the little paper rapidly to the front, the partnership continuing until the spring of 1898, when Mr. Grandon became sole owner. The Semi-Weekly Michigan Messenger was issued during this period by Mr. Grandon, and was a winning paper with the county people. In August, 1898, a Thorne typesetting machine, the first one in Lenawee county, was installed in the office, and on Nov. 4, 1899,

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the Semi-Weekly Michigan Messenger was changed into the Tri-Weekly Telegram. The business continued to grow until it became necessary to add a more modern typesetting machine, and a Mergenthaler Linotype, a line-casting machine, with but one operator, was installed in September, 1902. This was the first linotype ever brought to Lenawee county, and it proved as much superior to the Thorne typsetting machine as that machine was to hand composition. On Jan 5, 1903, the Tri-Weekly Telegram was merged into the Adrian Daily Telegram, which has since been supplied to the people of the villages and rural routes in lieu of the weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly. The daily paper proved so gratifying to the ptarons and the circulation increased until the capacity of the cylinder press was passed and it became necessary to install a faster one. So, on June 10, 1903, The Telegram was printed on a new Duplex Perfecting press, printing from a roll and capable of printing both sides, cutting, pasting, and folding as high as 6,000 perfect four, six, or eight page papers per hour, as the occasion demanded. As The Telegram had been the first to install nearly all new features in the printing business in Lenawee county, it was fitting that it should be the first to establish an up-to-date press of this character. In October, 1907, the plant and business were sold by Mr. Grandon, who later engaged in a similar enterprise in Hillsdale, and the Telegram is continuing its phenomenally successful career under the management of Stuart Perry.

In November, 1902, the Michigan Patron was launched upon the journalistic sea at Adrian by Commings & Balch, its purpose being to serve as the organ of the Grange of Michigan. At the end of about one year Mr. Commings retired from the business, and Mr. Balch continued at the helm for about one year longer. Not being very successful, however, he turned the paper over to the Patron Publishing Company, a corporation that had backed him in the enterprise. This company was about to give up the business and suspend publication, when James W. Helme, one of the members of the company, said that if those interested would turn the business over to him he would make the paper a live issue or else would bury it at his own expense. This was in January, 1905, and his offer being accepted Mr. Helme took charge of the business. In four years from that date he had doubled the size of the paper, had increased the subscription list from a paltry 2,500 to 12,500, and today it is the most widely quoted periodical in the state of Michigan. It reaches every county in the state, goes to over 900 postoffices, and arrangements are now being made to

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launch it as the organ of the National Grange of the United States. Every previous attempt to publish a Grange paper in Michigan had proven a failure, even with the financial assistance of the State Grange, but the Patron has proven a success without any help from that source whatever. It is managed by Mr. Helme, who superintends every department of the editorial work, with the exception of the Ladies' Department, which is ably edited by Mrs. Helme.

Undoubtedly Tecumseh is entitled to the distinction of being the home of the second newspaper published in Lenawee county. Late in 1834, or early in 1835, Beriah Brown started a paper at that place under the name of Tecumseh Democrat, and it was a strong advocate of Tecumseh in the struggle with Adrian over the location of the county seat. The enterprise originated with the citizens of Tecumseh, who circulated a subscription and purchased a press and font of type. 'Twas a Ramage press, similar to the one first used by our venerable countryman, Benjamin Franklin. The ink was laid on the type by old-fashioned "hand balls," and the platen was brought down to make the impression by a lever worked by hand. The principal object which induced the purchase of this press was to print a weekly paper and for general advertising. Beriah Brown, who first assumed its management, was a young printer from western New York. Not long after the paper went into circulation the Hon. Peter Morey, a young lawyer from Madison county, New York, settled in Tecumseh, and became financially interested in the publication. When he became attorney-general of the state, in 1837, John A. Brown, a brother of Beriah Brown, purchased the interest of Mr. Morey, and the paper was thenceforth published by the Brown brothers until 1840, when they sold out to Daniel S. Curtis, a young man from Genesee, N. Y., and a practical printer. Mr. Curtis published the Democrat until about 1844, when he sold it to Henry S. Hewitt, and that gentleman very soon afterward sold it to James L. and David Smith, who worked the press some three or four years, having changed the name of it to The Village Record. The press and type were then sold to some one who conveyed them to parts unknown.

James L. Smith, who is thus mentioned as one of the early newspaper men of Lenawee county, was born in Kilconquhar, Scotland, May 11, 1813. He came to Tecumseh, in 1838, and later removed to Sanilac county, which he represented in the Michigan legislature in 1851. He followed various business pursuits and after the organization of the Republican party was an adherent of that po-

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litical faith. He removed to Toledo, in 1853, and in 1882 took up his residence in Minneapolis.

On Oct. 1, 1850, James H. Perry, an Englishman by birth and a practical printer, issued a new paper under the name of The Tecumseh Herald. Several citizens of the village interested themselves in this matter, and B. L. Baxter, then in the fourth year of his legal practice and partnership with Perley Bills, undertook to furnish the editorial matter gratuitously, while several of the leading citizens contributed funds for its support. But Mr. Perry, though a practical printer, did not succeed as a publisher and was soon in limbo, the press being more than once sold out on chattel mortgage during the year. On Feb. 20, 1851, L. G. Sholes bought the concern and published the paper until Sept. 11, of that year, when it was purchased by W. H. Stout. That gentleman ran it just four weeks, when, Nov. 1, 1851, it was sold to William Richard, who continued its publication under the editorship of B. L. Baxter, who had, during all its changes and vicissitudes, continued his gratuitous control of its editorial columns from the time of its first issue by Mr. Perry. Mr. Richard sold the paper to John Shepherd March 25, 1852, but had to take it back again for non-payment. He then sold it by contract to John Shepherd and George W. Benedict, the latter being a practical printer and an active and enterprising young man, and they continued to publish it to the end of the second year of its existence, Oct. 1, 1852. It was then purchased by William Richard, B. L. Baxter and Charles DeMott, Baxter remaining as heretofore, its principal editor. Dr. DeMott soon tired of the enterprise and fell out of the concern at the end of its third year, Oct. 1, 1853. It was then published by Richard & Baxter until Dec. 13, 1855, when Baxter went to Chicago to take a position on the Chicago Tribune, leaving Mr. Richard to his fate, and at a pecuniary loss of $1,500 that gentleman continued to publish the paper until the end of its eleventh year. He then rented the concern to Ralph T. Stocking, and Mr. Baxter, having returned to Tecumseh, again edited the paper gratuitously. For two years longer, the plant was leased to George S. and Charles K. Spafford, practical printers, and Mr. Baxter still continued his gratuitous relations to the periodical during all its frequent changes as to publishers. Mr. Richard then leased it for one year to Mr. Nimmocks, and one year to James A. Castle, and on Jan. 1, 1866, he sold it to C. M. Burlingame, a practical printer, who managed and published it for nearly eight years, when he sold it to S. C. Stacy, Nov. 1, 1874. This gentleman continued to publish the Herald with con-

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spicuous success until his death, which occurred in 1900, after which the paper was conducted by members of his family, a younger brother, George N. Stacy, finally coming into full possession. Since the death of the latter, in 1908, Mrs. Stacy has conducted the paper in an able, efficient, and acceptable manner.

William Richard, who was connected with the publication of the Tecumseh Herald for a number of years, was born at Fleming Hall, County Antrim, Ireland, and came with his parents to America, in 1829. They settled in Geneseo, Livingston county, New York, and remained until 1833, when the family came to Michigan. William stopped at Tecumseh, and with the exception of one year, when he resided in Adrian, spent the remainder of his life in that village. He had learned the cabinet-maker's trade in the state of New York, and in 1834, in company with H. A. Adams, he engaged in a rather extensive furniture manufactory, which was operated by water power and located at the upper dam, in Brownsville. After a few years, he and David Van Tine purchased Mr Adams' interest in the business, and enlarging it carried it on for about eighteen years, it being the only furniture factory in this region for several years. Mr. Richard built, or was instrumental in building, ten brick store buildings and a large number of dwelling houses in the village. He was well known throughout the county and had an honorable record.

Scovel C. Stacy, under whose editorial management the Herald became highly successful, was born in Tecumseh village, Aug. 2, 1841, and continued a resident of his native place his entire life. His boyhood was spent in school and on his father's farm, and at the age of nineteen years he had completed a full course of study in the Tecumseh high school. In September, 1860, he entered the state university at Ann Arbor, took the regular classical course, and was graduated in June, 1864, prepared for the more serious business of life. Upon his return from college, he began the study of law in the office of his father, acting at the same time as clerk, until October, 1867. He then returned to his alma mater and took a six-months' course in the law department of the university. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan, May 29, 1868, and in the United States courts, March 25, 1870. He commenced his regular practice in partnership with his honored father, the firm being C. A. and S. C. Stacy, and continued until November, 1874. He had been considerably interested in newspaper work for some time, and now purchased the Tecumseh Herald, for a consideration of $1,200. In August, 1885, he pur-

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chased the plant of the Addison Courier, and in October, 1887, added the outfit of the Britton Eagle. He wielded a ready pen, was an enthusiastic lover of his profession, and was recognized by his brethren of the craft as one of the leading journalists of Southern Michigan.

In September, 1866, Peter R. Adams, a lawyer of Tecumseh, in order to furnish employment and position for his son, Waller P. Adams, bought a press and printing outfit and started in that place a weekly paper, styled The Raisin Valley Record. The publishers were P. R. Adams & Co. (P. W. Adams and George S. Spafford the company). They continued to publish the paper until the fall of 1867, when they sold the concern to Messrs. George S. and C. K. Spafford, practical printers, formerly engaged on the Tecumseh Herald. The new firm continued the publication about one year, but did not succeed, and the press and appliances reverted to Mr. Adams, who, in October, 1868, sold it to Messrs. Chapin & Page, practical printers, under whom the Record became a full-fledged Republican paper. Mr. Page afterward sold his interest in the paper to his partner, Charles T. Chapin, who continued the publication for several years, but finally removed with his press to Cadillac, Wexford county.

In 1881 there was a paper being published in Clinton, called the Clinton News. It was published by C. W. Clough, and in July of that year he moved with his press and printing materials to Brooklyn, Mich. Charles F. Field purchased his list and the good will of the paper, and getting a new press and type continued to publish the Clinton News until in April, 1884, when he removed the entire plant to Tecumseh, changed the name of the paper to the Tecumseh News, and under that title the paper has been continued in Tecumseh ever since. It is a good village paper, full of local and other news, and Republican in politics.

The first attempt at journalism in the township and village of Hudson was made by William H. Bolsby, July 9, 1853. The paper was called the Hudson Sentinel, and T. D. Montgomery was editor. About the beginning of the next year, Canniff & Montgomery became the proprietors of the Sentinel, and Andrew C. Mercer, editor. In November, Mr. Canniff appeared as editor and proprietor, Joseph G. Davenport, publisher, and in December, Davenport became editor and proprietor. The paper was soon afterward consolidated with the Michigan Republican, and was published for a short time at Adrian by one Hobart, proprietor.

On Sept. 13, 1855, a new paper appeared at Hudson. It was

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called the Hudson Courier, and was published by a company, as follows: H. M. Boies, W. H. Johnson, Enos Canniff, Benjamin Turner, A. C. Mercer, L. G. Hall and Alonzo Palmer. A. C. Mercer was editor, but the paper was comparatively short lived.

Enos Canniff, who was connected with the first two newspaper ventures in the village of Hudson, and a pioneer of Hudson township, was born in Knowlesville, Orleans county, New York, Feb. 11, 1822. He was eight years old at the time of his father's death, and he lived with an uncle a year and then with Alpheus Phelps, near Knowlesville, acquiring his education in the common schools, mostly during the winter seasons. In the fall of 1839 he came with his mother to Michigan, but subsequently returned to New York state, spending part of his time there and a part of the time in Michigan, until locating in Richfield, where he engaged in the manufacture of brooms two years. At the expiration of this time he took up his residence in Hudson, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was an Abolitionist from his earliest recollection, and was one of the founders of the Republican party in this state. Early in 1854, as before stated, he purchased the Sentinel, the first journal ever published in Hudson, and this he conducted until after the election of Governor Bingham, when he disposed of the paper. He officiated as supervisor of Hudson township, was the first street commissioner and the first marshal of the village, and in 1883 was appointed postal clerk from Granger, Wyo., to Huntington, Ore. He ran the first mail train passing over the route, and after a service of two years in this capacity was made deputy postmaster at Weiser, Id., a position he filled satisfactorily for some time and then returned to Hudson.

On Aug. 15, 1857, still another paper appeared in Hudson, the Saturday Evening News, E. Wolverton, editor and proprietor. This paper was succeeded, March 26, 1858, by the Hudson Gazette, W. T. B. Schermerhorn, editor and proprietor. Under the management of Mr. Schermerhorn the Gazette became an able village paper. It was printed first as a neutral sheet, then as an independent. Although for several years it was thought its independency leaned, it adhered to that motto until the summer of 1876, when it came out squarely for the Democracy. It continued as an adherent of that cause until 1896, since which time it has been considered decidedly independent in its political views. It has always been an able paper, and for many years it was the pet of all Hudson households, no matter what shade of political opinion prevailed.

William Ten Broeck Schermerhorn was born in Claverack, Co-

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lumbia county, New York, March 18, 1835. He developed at an early age studious and industrious habits, and when but thirteen years old entered the office of the Wayne County Sentinel, at Palmyra, and thoroughly acquired the "art preservative." His ambition to progress in his calling led him to Utica, where he worked for a time, and later he was employed in the Wayne County Democrat office at Lyons. Desiring to engage in business for himself, he came to Hudson, in 1858, and bought the Gazette, which was then in a collapsed condition. He continued the successful publication of the paper up to the time of his sudden death from heart disease, Dec. 15, 1884. William Ten Broeck, Jr., the oldest son, was attending school at Oberlin College at the time of his father's death. He unselfishly relinquished his plans for a professional career, and heroically applied himself to the work of carrying on the business and maintaining the family. In this he succeeded admirably, keeping the paper up to the reputation it had achieved under his father's management, till death called him from his labors, April 18, 1887. After his death the paper passed to the management of the second son, James, who resigned from his cadetship at West Point on account of his brother's ill health. James Schermerhorn continued at the head of the Gazette for a period of about ten years, and then removed to Detroit, where he is prominently connected with the newspaper business, as editor of the Daily Times.

Late in 1862 Titus Babcock started a Republican newspaper in the village of Hudson and named it the Herald. He continued to run the paper until, in 1865, he was succeeded by Russel D. Babcock and Daniel Russell; they were in turn succeeded by A. H. Pattee, who changed the name to Transcript, and he, in the spring of 1868, by Laird & Penfield, who again changed the name to Post. Chauncey W. Stevens succeeded to the management of the paper sometime in the year 1869, A. H. Pattee in 1870, and James M. Scarritt in the spring of 1872. During the latter part of the ownership by Pattee, Dr. Andrews was editor and manager. When Mr. Scarritt assumed the management, in the spring of 1872, he found less than two hundred paying subscribers, and the office had no reputation for job work and but little material to do job work with. The only press that could be used was a Washington. Scarcely anyone would subscribe for the paper—its several changes had invariably been to the pecuniary loss of its subscribers—and they would trust it no more. The first year's business showed a loss of about eight hundred dollars, the second scarcely paid, but a reputation had been made, and thenceforward the progress was steady and constant. As a business manager Mr. Scarritt was a decided success.

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Although Hudson now has but two papers, there have been several others, besides those already mentioned, started and published for a short time, but for some reason or other the demand did not seem to justify their continued existence. Immediately after the Rev. Jesse T. Webster assumed the duties of rector of Trinity Church, Hudson, he commenced the publication of the Record, a monthly parish newspaper, as an aid in parish work. This paper he enlarged and improved until, under a change of name, it became the organ, first of one, then of two dioceses. It was a beautiful and able religious journal, and was printed at the office of the Hudson Post until some time after the editor's removal to Detroit, when its publication office was changed to that place. Hall's Hudson Grocer, a monthly publication devoted to commercial interests, and Our Messenger, also issued monthly, and religious in the subject matter treated of, made their appearance in 1890, and enjoyed a reasonable degree of popularity during their existence. In 1894 a weekly paper appeared under the title of Hudson Republican, and a monthly called the Young People's Advance, but both of these publications ceased to appear in time, the field evidently not justifying the enterprise. Another paper, called The Vibrator, appeared in 1896, but it also joined the ranks of the deceased, after the promoters were thoroughly satisfied with their efforts.

The newspaper history of Morenci is comprised in the story of the progress of that sprightly weekly journal, the Morenci Observer, and the success in the upbuilding of that publication has been due in the main to the ability and energy of Erasmus D. Allen and his sons, Augustus and Vernon, who succeeded to the management upon the death of their father.

Erasmus Darwin Allen was born in the township of Farmington, Ontario county, New York, May 3, 1823. A farmer's son, he was early ambitious to acquire a good education, and in furtherance of that object attended the Canandaigua (N. Y.) Academy, where he was a very apt and industrious young student, especially proficient in mathematics. Subsequently, he attended the State Normal School, at Albany, N. Y., in order to prepare himself for the profession of teaching. Shortly after graduating therein, he became principal of the Mendon (N. Y.) Academy, where he remained some time. In 1849, impelled by the emigration fever, he removed to Michigan and first settled in Medina, Lenawee county, where he entered into partnership with his brother in the mercantile and milling business. Still interested in the cause of education, he materially assisted in the establishment of an academy at

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Medina, and was one of the contractors who erected the building to be used for that purpose. After about eight years' residence at that place, he emigrated to Nebraska, and, purchasing some land, began farming operations near Brownville. About 1859 he decided to return to Michigan, and, coming to this county, located at Morenci, where, with the exception of a brief interval, he resided nearly a quarter of a century. He at once assumed the principalship of the public schools and filled that honorable position for several terms. About this time he entered upon his editorial career, first publishing the Morenci Star, a journal which prospered until the Civil war broke out and overshadowed all interests of a local or business character. He then entered the dry goods house of J. P. Cawley & Company, as bookkeeper, which position he retained for nine years. In 1872 Morenci for the first time heard the sound of a locomotive whistle, and entered upon a very lively and rapid growth. Mr. Allen, with ready discernment characteristic of him, saw the opportunity to make a village newspaper profitable, and at once embarked in the publication of a journal appropriately named the New Era, for which, by his untiring energy and tact, he soon secured a large circulation, and assisted largely in the growth and welfare of the village. After publishing the New Era for some three years, he was induced to sell his office and go to Detroit as publishing agent of the Michigan Christian Advocate, of which he was one of the original stockholders. Protracted sickness in his family prevented him from discharging the duties incumbent upon him in connection with that office satisfactorily to himself, and he therefore resigned it and returned to his old home in Morenci. In the autumn of 1875 he purchased the office of the Morenci News, which had been started in the meantime, and re-christened it the State Line Observer. This journal, the name of which was afterward changed to Morenci Observer, he managed until his death, which event occurred Feb. 28, 1885. During the later years of his life his sons had assisted him in the conduct of the paper, and after his death they assumed the entire management, which they continued with gratifying success until they retired from business a few years ago. The Observer, under its present management, is being maintained at a high standard of efficiency and usefulness, and is counted among the leading weekly journals of southern Michigan.

Arthur D. Gilmore started the first paper in Blissfield, called the Blissfield Advertiser, in January, 1874. Mr. Gilmore at that time was a resident of Blissfield and engaged in the real estate and banking business. The Advertiser was a four-page paper with five

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columns to the page, and it was the intention to publish it quarterly, but after its second issue it was merged into, or rather succeeded by the Blissfield Advance. The Advance was first issued March 19, 1874, by C. T. Hamblin and Fred W. Samsen. In July, 1880, Mr. Hamblin retired from the firm and Mr. Samsen presided over the destinies of the paper until the early '90s. He then disposed of the business to Orrin E. Hawkins, who conducted the paper until October, 1899, when he, in turn, sold it to Harry C. Wilson. In January, 1901, Mr. Wilson retired from the editorial sanctum and was succeeded by J. C. Howell and Walter S. Goff, who together managed the concern until 1904, when Mr. Howell retired. Mr. Goff then continued in charge of the publication until Jan. 6, 1906, when the business was purchased by Henry P. Winte, who has since conducted the paper, and under whose management it has become recognized as a journal of merit and a worthy representative of the business interests of Blissfield.

The Addison Courier and Tri-County Advertiser first made its appearance at Addison, June 27, 1884, with Albert E. Marvin as editor and publisher. On Aug. 8, 1885, the good will of the business was sold to Scovel C. Stacy, of Tecumseh, and A. J. Kempton was installed as editor. On Dec. 30, 1887, A. J. Kempton purchased the good will of the paper, which up to that time had been printed at Tecumseh, and he secured the small mechanical equipment of the defunct Britton Eagle and commenced printing the paper in Addison. Mr. Kempton also for a time conducted a paper called the Lenawee County Prohibitionist, and also the Cement City Enterprise. On July 30, 1904, the Courier was sold to Prof. J. B. Stephenson, of Onsted. Prof. Stephenson was a man of large experience and was for some years publisher of the Brooklyn Exponent. He conducted the Courier but a few months when his son, L. W. Stephenson, took charge. In September, 1905, the latter sold the paper to Ralph Gary, who conducted it about a year and a half, and then sold it to John Steward, an attorney of Addison. Mr. Steward published the paper until September, 1907, when Mr. Stephenson again took charge, and has since managed it very successfully.

In 1894 the Onsted News made its appearance at Onsted, in Cambridge township, and it has continued publication until the present time, being a very creditable newspaper representative of that thriving village. Different ones have presided as editor-in-chief since its first issue, their names being as follows: Miss Myrtle Maxwell, Oscar Cummings, L. W. Stephenson, Glenn Easton, W. M. Hundley and Bert Thayer. The present owner took editorial

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charge in the spring of 1909, and the columns of the News give evidence of his experience and ability in that line of work.

The village of Clinton has had a varied history so far as newspapers are concerned, a number having been started and for some reason or other ceased publication in the course of a reasonably short time. The Clinton Standard had the field to itself in the early '70s, but it seems to have gone by the board, given up the ghost, or something of that sort. Then, in the closing years of that decade, the Clinton News was published at that place for a time, but its office of publication was transferred to Tecumseh, as heretofore stated. It was soon succeeded, however, by the Clinton Local, which is still in existence and is now being published as a semi-weekly, and in 1906, the Clinton Courier, an independent weekly, was started and still lives in an apparently healthy condition.

In 1880 the Deerfield Record began publication at the village of Deerfield, and it survived under that name for a number of years. In 1894 the Deerfield Times appeared, and in 1897 the name Times-Journal is given in the list of the county's newspapers, the hyphenated cognomen indicating a consolidation of the Times and Journal. Under that name the village paper is now issued and it has a very healthful appearance.

In the foregoing pages an effort has been made to give a record, as nearly accurate as possible, of the different newspaper ventures that have been undertaken in Lenawee county. Of those that for any considerable time weathered the storms that beset the mariner upon the tempestuous sea of journalism, the list given is, we believe, approximately correct. But many have started upon the literary voyage with high hopes and o'ertowering ambition, only to sink beneath the waves of oblivion and be forgotten. Of a number of these, but little information can be obtained. In 1838 The Madisonian, a Whig paper, was started at Tecumseh, but its existence was brief, and the fact of its being seems to have been forgotten. Among the other short-lived periodicals may be mentioned the following: The Anzieger and the Reformator, both German publications, at Adrian, are given in the Michigan Manual of 1875, as is also a monthly publication called the Michigan Advocate; the Billet Doux at Adrian, in 1881; the Educational News, a monthly publication, and the Repertory, a college monthly, both at Adrian, in 1883; the College World, a semi-monthly, and Our Church, a monthly, both of Adrian, are given in the list in 1891; the Advance, a weekly, the Grocer's Index, a monthly, and the Epworthian, also a monthly, all of Adrian, in 1893; the Christian Endeavor Helper, of Tecumseh, and the Michigan Representative, of Adrian, in 1897.

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The list of present publications, as given by the Michigan Manual for 1909, include the following: Courier (weekly), Addison; Michigan Patron (monthly), Telegram (daily), and Times (daily and tri-weekly), Adrian; Advance (weekly), Blissfield; Courier (weekly) and Local (semi-weekly), Clinton; Times-Journal (weekly), Deerfield; Gazette (weekly), and Post (semi-weekly), Hudson; Observer (weekly), Morenci; News (weekly), Onsted; Herald (semi-weekly), and News (weekly), Tecumseh, and the Kodak (semi-monthly), Weston. To these should be added Greene's Weekly, the first number of which was issued at Cement City, April 9, 1909.

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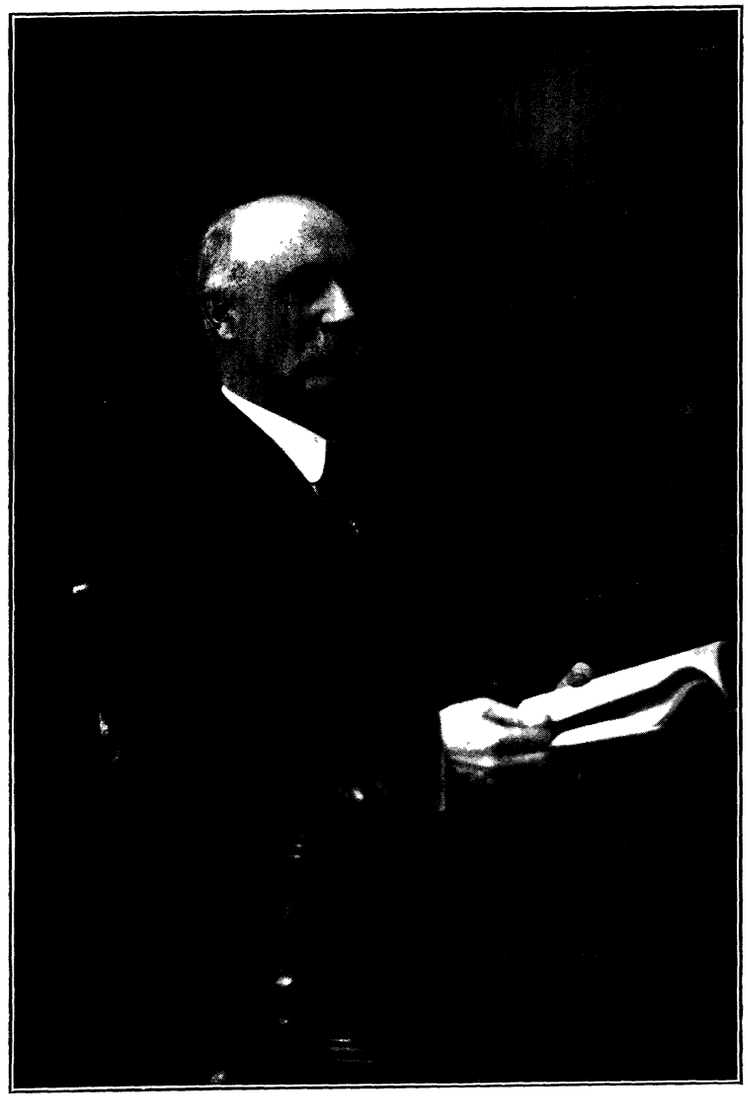

CLIFFORD KIRKPATRICK, M. D.

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CHAPTER XXXV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE LENAWEE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY—TRIALS OF THE EARLY PHYSICIANS—PERSONAL MENTION OF EARLY PRACTITIONERS.

The history of the medical profession of Lenawee county must necessarily be incomplete, as there were no records up to 1901. In the early days of the county there were but very few physicians, and no society of medical men was successfully organized until Oct. 22, 1901; consequently there is no authentic data for compilation. Many attempts to organize and form a county society had been made, but all were unsuccessful until October, 1901, when, through the indefatigable efforts of Dr. D. L. Treat, of Adrian, ably assisted by Drs. E. T. Morden and J. C. Johnson, of the same city, a society was organized, taking the name of "The Lenawee County Medical Society," affiliated with the State Medical Society, and it has today (1909) fifty-seven members. Any account must therefore necessarily be to a great extent traditional. And also, in the space allotted, it would be impossible to give a complete resume of all those who labored in the field of medicine and surgery in the early days of the county, ably and many of them unostentatiously, to combat the diseases prevalent in that period.

The practice of medicine and surgery during the early history of our county was not a sinecure. The roads—where there were any—were necessarily poor, and many journeys had to be made over bridle-paths. Sometimes even these were impassable and the journey had to be made or completed on foot and by fording streams, climbing over fallen trees, crossing marshes—in fact, any way possible to carry succor to the afflicted. And many times the doctor arrived after death had closed the eyes that had looked so long for his coming.

The doctor went on horse-back, carrying his saddle-bags, which contained his small stock of crude drugs (and he acquired

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rare proficiency in their efficacious combination) that he was compelled to use for all kinds of diseases. The medical practitioner of today can have but little comprehension of the arduous and resourceful life of the early "country doctor." Then, the physician furnished all of his medicine, many of his remedies being procured by himself from the vegetable kingdom, and they were administered in what was known in the vernacular as "horse-doses." Today, the busy doctor hands a prescription to his patient, who, taking it to some drug store, is furnished with an elegant pharmaceutical preparation which is satisfying to the eye and pleasing to the palate, in place of the crude and frequently nauseating compound then administered. Then, he had no trained assistants or nurses, and the attention given to the sick, while prompted by love or friendship, frequently was disastrous from excess of kindness.

In the domain of surgery the advancement has been simply appalling. Then, the skill and ability of the operator were handicapped by his ignorance of sepsis, and many a patient paid with his life the penalty for the doctor's hands not being clean. Had we an authentic record of the early accidents, diseases, and deaths, together with their causes, and could we appreciate the limitations of the early physicians, we would not wonder that so many died, but that so many lived; and we of today should take off our hats to the resourcefulness and ability of our early brethren, who derived no assistance from the multitudinous antiseptics and the operative paraphernalia and technique that have been evolved since the early days.

The medical education of many of the early physicians was extremely limited, and even those who had taken a college degree and possessed a diploma had no such educational equipment as the graduate of today. The early requirements to enter a medical college was a certificate of "good moral character," no preliminary education being necessary providing they could read and write; and the requirements for graduation were that the student should have attended two terms of lectures, each of six months' duration. Since that time the requirements have been steadily increased until today most colleges require a term of four years, each of nine months' duration, and it is not any exaggeration to assert that it is now necessary to know more to get into a medical college than was necessary forty years ago to get out of one, with a diploma.

The first physician to abide in Lenawee county was Dr. Caleb N. Ormsby, who first located in Tecumseh, but permanently set-

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tled in Adrian in 1827. Dr. Michael A. Patterson was the first to permanently locate in Tecumseh, and he there continued in the active practice of his profession until 1875. He became very prominent in civic affairs and filled various positions of honor, among them being representative and senator in the state legislature. Dr. Beebe came to Adrian, in 1831, and practiced successfully for about a year, caught the small-pox while attending the family of Jacob Brown, and died from it in the summer of 1832. He was a young man of fine ability and his death, due to devotion to his profession, cast a gloom over the entire community. He was the second physician who settled in Adrian.

Dr. Parley J. Spalding was the third physician to locate permanently in Adrian. He came Nov. 22, 1832, was justly considered an acquisition to the place and was always highly respected. At various times he held prominent positions, was register of deeds, mayor of the city, and at one time was a prominent candidate for Congress, but was defeated by a division in his own party. When he first located in Adrian he formed a co-partnership with Dr. Caleb N. Ormsby. This association was dissolved in about eighteen months and Dr. Spalding then practiced alone until 1836, when a partnership was formed with Dr. A. Barnard, under the name of Spalding & Barnard. This association continued until the death of Dr. Barnard, in the summer of 1864, after which Dr. Spalding continued alone until he retired from active practice, in the fall of 1871. He then sold out to Dr. George W. Voorhees, who is at this date practicing in Adrian.

Dr. Thomas F. Dodge was born in Andover, Windsor county, Vermont, Aug. 21, 1806. Of his early history there is but little known. His father died when he was eleven years old, and he then went to live with his uncle. Upon reaching manhood, he came to Blissfield, as early as Oct. 18, 1830, and on that date purchased a small farm of Isaac Randall, which tract of land, together with school-teaching, furnished him employment. On June 20, 1835, he purchased of John S. Older the east half of the north half of the northwest quarter of section 20, in the township of Madison, and there he resided until Nov. 14, 1836, when he sold his farm to Seth P. Benson. He then purchased of Job S. Comstock the property on the corner of Main street and Dodge's alley, in Adrian. In the summer of 1859, he became a resident of Reading, Hillsdale county, where he lived for four years, and then returned to Adrian and again occupied his old home on Main street. He practiced his profession more or less for over forty years, and by many his

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kind care and gentleness will long be remembered. He did not succeed in amassing a large fortune, but he left to his family a name untarnished. He died at his residence in Adrian, May 28, 1877.

Dr. Robert Stephenson was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, Aug. 20, 1821. He graduated at Anderson Medical College, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1845. He then took a trip to Greenland and, about 1847, came to Adrian, where he began to build up a large and lucrative practice. To illustrate the patience necessary to establish a practice, the writer will state that he was personally told by Dr. Stephenson that the first six months he (Dr. Stephenson) was in practice he did not make fifty dollars, and he was pretty well discouraged. The diseases of this county, similar to those of any new country (and mostly of teluric origin) were so different from those where he received his degree that he took a course in the Buffalo Medical College and graduated in that institution in 1855. He then resumed his practice in Adrian and there continued until 1890. While abroad, he died at Vienna, Austria, Aug. 9, 1890.

Dr. Alexander W. Seger was for years a physician well known in this community. He came to this section of the country in the summer of 1847, after having graduated at Worcester (Mass.) Medical College, and at about the time of engaging in practice secured a tract of land on section 22, in Rome township. He was born at Chittenden, Rutland county, Vermont, Oct. 15, 1822, and remained with his parents on the farm until reaching his majority. He early became interested in medicine and entered the office of Dr. J. G. Ross at Middlebury, under whose instructions he studied four years and commenced practice. Later, he attended lectures at Woodstock Medical College, and completed his studies at Worcester as already stated. In the spring of 1848, he removed from his farm to Rome Center, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, which he continued there until 1870. In the spring of that year, he sold his property in Rome and removed to the city of Adrian, purchasing a fine residence on the corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street. Here he established himself as a physician. He was for a time interested in the drug trade, but after 1880 gave his entire attention to his practice. He was always strictly temperate and never tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor or used tobacco in any form.

Dr. Edwin P. Andrews was born at Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, Aug. 26, 1826. He remained at the home of his parents

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and assisted in the work upon the farm, including the clearing of the timber from the land, until he was twenty-one years of age. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine with Drs. Graham & Decker, prominent and successful physicians of Adrian. He remained under their instruction until in the fall of 1848, when he became a student in the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio. During the prosecution of his medical studies in college he was obliged to work during the vacation in order to procure money to defray his expenses. He graduated at this college in the spring of 1850, and in that year began the practice of medicine in Adrian, which occupation he continued during the remainder of his life. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln as examining surgeon for Lenawee county, to examine all candidates for the service of the government during the Civil war. He was also for a number of years the examining surgeon for pensions.

Dr. Nelson H. Kimball was for years a prominent member of the medical profession in Adrian. He was born in the town of Martinsburg, Lewis county, New York, Sept. 10, 1820. His father died when the son was but two years old, and the latter was adopted into the family of Arba Jones, who emigrated from New York, in 1837, and settled in Seneca township, Lenawee county. While residing in Martinsburg, young Kimball attended the district schools, where he began the education which was completed in after life. At the age of nineteen years (in 1839), he went to Tecumseh, where he engaged to learn the carpenter's trade under the instructions of Charles Van Valkenburg. After working at this for some years, he entered the office of Drs. Spalding & Barnard, in 1847, and began the study of medicine. He prosecuted his studies in their office until he was fitted for entering the Cleveland Medical College, at which he graduated in 1850. From that time he was continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Adrian and vicinity. From the beginning of his professional career he was a close student, and his manners were always quiet and unassuming. He served in various civic offices, was a member of the board of health, city physician, and also served as mayor. For many years he was surgeon for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad.

Dr. Charles Rynd was born in County Donegal, Ireland, Dec. 28, 1835. He graduated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, in the spring of 1859. In November of the same year he located in the city of Adrian, where he continuously practiced his profession until the day of his death, Aug. 19, 1884. He

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served four years on the common council, and was also president of the board of education. In 1871 he was elected as a member of the Board of Regents of the State University by a very large majority. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Cincinnati, in 1876, and aided largely in the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes. He was for many years examiner for the pension department and was a warm friend of the soldiers. He was always actively engaged in local and state politics, and as a public speaker had but few equals.

Dr. Daniel Todd was born at Petersborough, N. H., Dec. 17, 1827. He graduated at the University of Buffalo College, in 1851, and settled in Canandaigua the same year, remaining until 1854, when he moved to Madison township and practiced his profession there until 1870, when he moved to Adrian, where he is still actively engaged in his professional work at this date (1909).

Dr. Joseph Tripp was born at Bristol, England, Nov. 3, 1827, and lived there until he was three years old. His parents came to America in 1831, and settled in the present township of Franklin, on the shore of Sand Lake. He resided with his parents in that township, receiving his education there and at the Michigan University, and then located in Tecumseh. He came to Adrian, March 17, 1850, and, in the office of Dr. R. Stephenson, commenced the study of medicine, remaining there, including lecture terms, for three years. He attended two courses of lectures at Ann Arbor, and graduated at the Cleveland Medical College, in February, 1854. He then went to Morenci and commenced the practice of his profession, remaining there five years. He then went to Buffalo and attended a course of lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, which was conferred on him by Millard Fillmore, who was at that time chancellor of that institution. Returning to Morenci, he continued to practice at that place until 1861, when he moved to Ypsilanti and lived there until September, 1873. He then removed to Adrian and formed a partnership with Dr. Stephenson, which lasted but a short time, and then he opened an office alone in rooms formerly occupied by Drs. Spalding & Barnard. In 1873 he received an appointment as examining surgeon for the commissioners of the Department of the Interior, which position he held for a short time and then resigned in consequence of his removal from Ypsilanti to Adrian. He was city physician at Ypsilanti for four years and was employed by the county superintendents of the poor to attend to the poor in the city of Adrian.

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The first to perform the duties of a physician in Blissfield and vicinity was a woman—Mrs. Margaret Giles, wife of George Giles, the first hotel-keeper in the place. Although not regularly licensed, according to the requirements of today, she proved her efficiency in many cases, and her services were considered indispensable by the early pioneers of that section of the county. Mrs. Giles, whose maiden name was Margaret Crow, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1793, and died at Blissfield, Oct. 14, 1864. She was one of the most useful, kind-hearted, and intelligent women who ever settled in a new country. She was a good cook, a good nurse, and was the only doctor in Blissfield for fourteen years. No woman was ever better or more favorably known throughout this whole region of country than she. She answered calls from Adrian to Petersburg, day or night, and always went on horse-back, and her name was a household word in the east half of the county.

Dr. Joseph Howell, the first physician to practice his profession in the township of Macon, was a native of the state of New York, of English extraction. He moved with his family to Lenawee county, in 1831, and located upon a farm in the township of Macon, and for many years thereafter practiced his profession among the people of that part of the county. He was also one of the members representing Lenawee county in the convention of 1835, which framed the first constitution of the state of Michigan. He was born in 1803, and lived to an advanced age, in a remarkable state of preservation, both physically and mentally.

Dr. Alonzo Cressy, who was among the first, if not the first physician to locate in the village of Clinton, was born in Scipio, N. Y., in 1808. He received a fair education, studied medicine, and began practice at Lima, N. Y. There he married a daughter of Dr. Justin Smith, and emigrated to Clinton in 1831. In 1832 he accompanied a detachment of troops, which was sent to the Black Hawk war, as far as Chicago, treating many attacked with cholera and studying the malady in the hospital. He removed to Hillsdale in 1855 and there took high rank as a physician. He died many years since.

Dr. William Holloway was probably the first physician to locate in the township of Raisin. He was born in Massachusetts in 1781, and there resided until about 1816, when he emigrated to York, Livingston county, New York, where he practiced medicine until he came to Lenawee county in 1833. He settled in Raisin township, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death, Aug. 10, 1852.

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Dr. Increase S. Hamilton was for many years one of the most popular physicians in Lenawee county. He was a native of Massachusetts, born Jan. 5, 1809, near the home of the poet, William Cullen Bryant. He received his education in Orleans county, New York, whither his parents removed when he was but a small boy, and in Monroe Academy he acquired a knowledge of the higher branches, including Latin and Greek. When about twenty-one years old he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. James Willard, of Geauga county, Ohio, and later entered the Western Branch of the New York University, at Fairfield, in which he graduated in 1835. In casting about for his future location, he decided to seek a place in the Territory of Michigan, and in May, 1835, first set foot in Lenawee county, stopping at Canandaigua, on Bean creek, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and remained in that vicinity for the ensuing nine years. In the spring of 1844 he took up his residence in Tecumseh, where he followed his profession continuously until the spring of 1887, when failing health admonished him that it would be wise to retire. He devoted over half a century to the duties of his profession, looking upon it in its true light, as a solemn responsibility, and one in which it behooved him to gain all the knowledge possible.

Dr. James H. Sweeney was the first physician in the vicinity of Morenci. He came from New York about 1835 and practiced his profession in that locality for many years.

Dr. Nathan Town was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, July 15, 1792. He lived in his native state until he reached manhood, and then removed to the state of New York. He remained there only a short time, however, and then went to Norwich, London district (now Oxford county), Canada, where he settled and lived until 1838. While a young man he studied medicine, and after his location in Canada commenced practice and became a successful physician. In 1836 what is familiarly known as the "Patriot War" broke out, and the Doctor was in sympathy with the patriots. In 1837 he was arrested on a charge of treason and imprisoned in the Hamilton jail for nine months, at the end of which time he, with others, was sentenced to be hanged. A short time before the day set for the hanging, a reprieve came from Queen Victoria, and the Doctor was banished from the Province, being compelled to leave before he could settle his affairs or get his family ready to move. He immediately went to Detroit, arriving in November, 1838, and there he remained until his family came. He then went to Hanover, Jackson county, where he re-

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mained until the following spring, and in May, 1839, located government land on the shore of Round Lake, on section 11, Rollin township, and there he lived until his death, which occurred Oct. 28, 1854. He did very little at farming, but devoted his entire attention to the practice of medicine, which he followed to the time of his last sickness. He was the second physician to locate in Rollin, Dr. Hall having been the first.

Dr. Leonard G. Hall was a pioneer of Lenawee county, and for many years a prominent physician, being one of the earliest of that profession to establish himself in this county. He was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady county, New York, Aug. 7, 1806, and in the same year the parents removed to Cold Brook, Herkimer county. There the future doctor was reared, and in his youth turned his attention to the study of medicine. Having first to earn money to pay for his tuition, he selected the shoemaker's trade, and after learning it he went to St. Catherines, Canada, and was there employed by the contractors of a canal to make boots and shoes for their men. He carefully saved his earnings and was thus enabled to attend the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, N. Y., in which he graduated with honors, his diploma bearing the date of Jan. 23, 1834. Thus well equipped for his chosen profession, he selected the Territory of Michigan, the southern part of which was being rapidly settled, as a promising field for a young physician to establish a good practice in, and directly after graduation he came here and located in Rollin township. He made his home with Daniel Rhodes, continuing practice there until 1840, when he removed to Lanesville, as the city of Hudson was then called, and opened an office there. The present city of Hudson was then but a small hamlet, with no railway connections, and he was obliged for a time to drive to Monroe for his medicine. He continued in active practice there until 1860, when he opened a drug store, and after that practiced but little until his death, which occurred Oct. 29, 1877. During his long residence in Hudson he won the entire confidence and respect of all in the community.

Dr. Rufus Kibbee came from the state of New York and was a physician and druggist at Canandaigua for a number of years. He removed to Coldwater about 1867, and there died in 1883 or 1844. Dr. Chappell came in 1844 and was widely known for his ability, forcefulness and originality. Dr. Brown died in Medina in 1858, and was succeeded by Dr. Weeds, who remained until in 1861, when he was commissioned a surgeon in the United States army. Dr. James S. Power succeeded Dr. Weeds, and there re-

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mained until 1866. Dr. Ely, an "eclectic," and Dr. Dodge, a "regular," also practiced in the village of Medina a number of years. In addition to the physicians already named, Drs. Titus, Hampton and Kendall have practiced medicine in Medina. Dr. Titus came about 1845, and for a time was a partner of Dr. Brown. He removed to the state of New York, thence to Missouri, and returned to Medina in 1862 and stayed one year. He was a successful practitioner. Dr. Carlos G. Hampton practiced in company with Dr. Brown two or three years and afterward, for some time, lived on a farm near the village. He removed to Texas about 1859 or 1860, but on account of Union sentiments was driven out of the South two or three years later. After his return he practiced medicine in Hudson for a time, and then removed to Muir, in this state. Dr. Kendall lived on a farm in the southern part of Medina township, and practiced medicine there for many years. He afterward engaged in the drug business at Fayette, Ohio.

Dr. Henry Wyman was born in Keene, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, April 2, 1803, and when one year old was taken by his parents to Jefferson county, New York. He left home when he was twenty years old, having received an academic education, and he taught school at Geneva until his father died, when he returned home and settled up the estate. In 1825 he went to Lockport, N. Y., where he taught school and read medicine three years. In 1831 he went to Springfield, Ohio, where he practiced medicine for a few months, after which he went to Richmond, Ind., and in the spring of 1832 he located in Anderson, Ind., as a physician. In 1841 he went South and settled in Ripley, Tipton county, Mississippi, where he remained until 1843, and then came North and located in Blissfield on Aug. 15, of that year. He immediately associated himself with Dr. James W. Holmes, in the practice of medicine and surgery. In 1847 he went back to Anderson, Ind., engaging in the practice of medicine and also becoming the editor and publisher of the Anderson Gazette, which he sold in 1855. In May, 1864, he returned to Blissfield, where he resided the remainder of his life.

Dr. Henry P. Combs was born in Onondaga county, New York, June 19, 1820, and came to Lenawee county in 1838. About 1840 he commenced the study of medicine and followed it closely. After graduating at the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College, in 1845, he began the practice of medicine in Rome township. He at once became very successful and popular in his profession, which he faithfully followed until 1865, when he retired from active practice. He

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became one of the best known and most popular men in his township, and to the end of his life commanded the respect and confidence of all classes. He died Jan. 1, 1895.

Dr. William Brown, for twenty-five years or more, was a successful practicing physician of Lenawee county, but in 1882 he associated himself with his youngest son and established a drug store at Addison, to which business he afterward gave a share of his attention. He was a native of the state of New York, and was born near Fort Ticonderoga, Aug. 3, 1821. He continued under the home roof, attending the district school during his boyhood, and did very little work until thirteen years of age, after which, when not in school, he was employed upon the farm. Later he went to Niagara county, New York, and attended a private school, under the instruction of Professor Whitlock, and afterward engaged as a teacher two years, spending his vacations upon the farm. In the meantime he took up the study of medicine, and later, entered the office of Dr. Case, of Rome township, with whom he spent two years. After the death of Dr. Case he placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Grove and subsequently Dr. Spalding, of Adrian. He commenced the practice of his profession in Rome township in 1846, and followed it in the northwestern part of the county up to the time he retired from active practice.

Dr. Roland B. C. Newcomb was born at Williamstown, Orange county, Vermont, Sept. 25, 1822. He lived with his father until he was twenty-one, and received a good common school education. In the fall of 1843 he emigrated to Madison, Lake county, Ohio, where he taught the Madison school the following winter. In 1844 he became a student in the Western Reserve Teacher's Seminary, at Kirkland, Ohio, where he remained about five months. That fall he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. E. L. Plimpton, of Madison. He was without means, except what he could earn from time to time, and he again taught school in Madison to procure money to attend lectures, etc. In the spring of 1847 he went to Columbus, Ohio, and read medicine with Dr. R. L. Howard, doing chores and taking care of the Doctor's horses for his board and tuition for one year. He graduated Feb. 22, 1848, from Starling Medical College, of Columbus, and on July 20, of the same year, he located in Palmyra, Lenawee county, where he commenced the practice of medicine. On May 1, 1851, he moved to Blissfield, where he resided the remainder of his life.

Dr. Jabez Perkins was born at Defiance, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1820. He received an academical education at Delaware, studied medi-

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cine, and graduated at Cleveland in 1849. He practiced medicine at Springville, Cambridge township, for ten years, but removed to Owosso in 1860. He took charge of a hospital at Nashville in 1862, became a surgeon of Kentucky volunteers, medical director of the Second army corps, and then medical director of the cavalry corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Dr. A. F. Tuttle, late of Clinton, was one of the most prominent and successful physicians in the county. He was a native of Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he was born Aug. 9, 1827, of New England parentage. He died at his home in Clinton, Jan. 8, 1884. He removed with his parents to Ann Arbor in his childhood, and was there reared, receiving his education in the public schools. When fifteen years old he was requested by his father to select a profession, and he chose the practice of medicine. He at once connected himself with Drs. Sager, Douglas & Gunn, and was with them three years before the college of Ann Arbor was organized. He was graduated at Geneva, N. Y., which then had one of the principal medical schools of the country, and he also took a course of lectures at Cleveland, Ohio. After graduating at the age of twenty-three, he located at Clinton in 1850. He began the practice of medicine when there were but few advantages for a physician. He was not easily discouraged, however, and proved to be very successful in his practice.

Dr. J. D. Tripp, long a practicing physician in the township of Franklin, was born on the other side of the Atlantic, in Bristol, England, Nov. 28, 1825, and was an elder brother of Dr. Joseph Tripp. His parents came to this country when he was about five years old and located on the shore of Sand Lake. He has ever made his home in this county. In early manhood he began the study of medicine and soon took up the duties and responsibilities of a physician. He attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Michigan. In his practice he was faithful and conscientious and he was rated among the leading men of Franklin township.

Dr. Francis Grandy ministered to the ills of the people of Fairfield village and vicinity as a physician and surgeon for a period of over thirty years. He was a native of the Empire state, and was born in the town of Root, Montgomery county, Dec. 31, 1826. He was reared upon the farm and followed agriculture until reaching his majority, up to that time receiving only the advantages of the common school, supplemented by a brief term at the Canajoharie Academy. He had already decided upon the medical profession as

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his future calling in life, and entered the office of Dr. Jerome Shibley, of Charleston, Montgomery county, with whom he continued one year. He accompanied his parents to Lenawee county in 1848, and was a student with Dr. T. F. Dodge two years. In 1851 he entered the medical department of the university at Ann Arbor, where he took a six months' course, and in the spring of 1852, opened his first office in the young village of Fairfield. Like all young physicians he had his own peculiar trials, but in time he found his toil and perseverance rewarded, and he built up a practice which required his whole time and attention. In 1871 he opened a drug and grocery store, which he conducted successfully the remainder of his active life. He traveled about the country in the prosecution of his chosen calling for a period of thirty years, then wisely concluded to retire from the arduous duties of his profession, and in the later years of his life he gave his sole attention to his office business and his store. As a man and citizen he ranked among the representative pioneers of Lenawee county.

Dr. Harrison Peters was born at Fayette, Seneca county, New York, April 6, 1826. He lived with his father until he was twenty-one, and received a good common school education, coming to Michigan with his parents in 1835. In the spring of 1847 he became a student at Ypsilanti Seminary, then considered one of the very best educational institutions in Michigan, and there he remained until the summer of 1850, preparatory to the study of medicine. The same year he commenced the reading of medicine with Dr. Thompson, of Flat Rock, Wayne county, and after attending lectures at Ann Arbor and Cleveland, he graduated at the head of his class at the Geneva (N. Y.) Medical College, in June, 1853. On Aug. 9, of the same year, he commenced the practice of medicine in Palmyra, where he remained until Jan. 5, 1864, and then removed to Tecumseh, where he became a well known and successful practitioner.

Dr. William B. Town was born in Norwich, Oxford county, Dominion of Canada, July 23, 1830, and was the son of Dr. Nathan Town, who is mentioned on a previous page. He pursued his early studies in the district, and subsequently attended the school at Jackson during the winter season. He commenced reading medicine under the instruction of Dr. H. Powers, of Rollin, when twenty-one years of age, and took a two years' course in the medical department of Michigan University. He gave his close attention to the duties of his profession, availing himself of the instructive medical works of the day, and by a conscientious and upright

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course in due time built up a profitable and extensive business. He was the postmaster at Geneva for a period of seventeen years.

Dr. William C. Fisher, late physician and surgeon of Tecumseh, was one of the most prominent and active members of the profession, and a citizen held in the highest esteem. His infant years were spent on the other side of the Atlantic, he having been born in England Jan. 7, 1830. While he was yet a child his parents migrated to the United States, and not long after setting foot upon American soil made their way to Lenawee county, taking up their abode in the village of Tecumseh, in the spring of 1840. The primary education of Dr. Fisher was conducted in the schools of Tecumseh, and after going through the high school, he entered the office of Dr. Hamilton, under whose instructions he read medicine for several months and then entered the state university at Ann Arbor, in the medical department, of which he graduated. Soon afterward, he commenced the practice of his profession in Tecumseh, in which place he continued actively engaged until his fatal illness, his death occurring May 10, 1879. In addition to his extensive practice, he owned a half interest in the drug business of Fisher & Hendryx, and later with his brother-in-law, Dr. H. Baker.

Dr. Charles W. Stocum located in Morenci for the practice of his profession, in June, 1855. He was born in Delaware county, New York, April 3, 1834, but removed with his parents to Lenawee county in 1837. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools until about eighteen years of age, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Bender, of Adrian, with whom he remained two years and eight months. He then attended a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in the spring of 1855 and received his diploma. The following June he located in Morenci, where he afterward extensively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Julius Vaughan began the practice of his profession at Springville, in the township of Cambridge, in the spring of 1862. He was a native of Concord township, Erie county, New York, born March 21, 1833. He passed his early years at home and received a good practical education at Griffith Institute in his native county. Later, when about twenty-four years old, he began the study of medicine. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, where he was graduated in the summer of 1860, and he practiced in this county during all of his active career.

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Dr. Thomas H. Laverty was born in Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1821. He came to Jackson county, Michigan, with his parents, in 1831, and his father dying soon thereafter, he lived with an uncle until he was eighteen, receiving very little schooling. In 1839 he went to Northville, Wayne county, and worked for a school-teacher for his board and tuition during one term. He afterward went to school at different places on the same terms until he was twenty, when he went to Sandstone, Jackson county, then a live little village, and commenced the study of medicine. In 1844 he went to Castleton, Vt., and attended the medical college there for one term. In the spring of 1845 he went to Royalton, Ohio, and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1846-47 he attended the Western Reserve College at Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated from the medical department in the spring of 1847. He returned to Royalton and remained one year, after which he moved to Fairfield, in Lenawee county. In 1852 he went to Hillsdale, where he remained until 1856. He then moved to Adrian, where he lived for one year, and in June, 1857, he went to California, where he spent ten years and six months in the practice of dentistry. In 1868 he returned to his old home in Fairfield, and there practiced medicine the remainder of his active career. He saw a great deal of pioneer life, especially that of a pioneer physician. He made visits twenty miles apart in one day, often being compelled to hitch his horse to a tree and wade through water, over logs and through brush for long distances. He witnessed a great amount of sickness and suffering among the settlers, who did not know how to manage the fevers of the early days of this county.

Among other physicians of prominence who deserve commemoration as earnest devotees of their profession should be mentioned the elder and younger Drs. Post, who practiced in Adrian in an early day; Dr. Hoyt, Dr. John Bender, Dr. Bennett, Dr. M. L. Piersol, and Dr. Harry Hull, the last named of whom passed to his reward but a few years ago.

Dr. Harry D. Hull was born at Westfield, Mass., July 23, 1853. About 1860 his parents moved to Adrian, Mich., where they resided up to the time of their deaths. Dr. Hull was an accomplished musician, having graduated in the musical department of Adrian College, in 1870. He graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1877, and immediately took up the practice of his profession in Adrian, and was so engaged up to the time of his death, Sept. 24, 1905. He was one of the brightest men, both professionally and socially, that the county has ever known.

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Dr. J. K. Piersol was born at Westchester, Pa., Feb. 28, 1834. He was a graduate of the Buffalo University and later took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania. He came to Adrian, Mich., in January, 1861, and there he continuously practiced his profession until his final illness, death occurring Jan. 2, 1902. He was not of a social nature, but was highly respected as a physician by both the laity and profession.

It has not been the aim in this chapter to give anything like a complete list of the men who have "lived and labored" in the practice of the medical profession in Lenawee county. For reasons already stated this task would be impossible of accomplishment if entered upon, as there have been scores of physicians who have been "birds of passage," but those who are mentioned fairly represent the class of men who devoted their time and talents in the early days of the county to preserve the health of the people. Of the physicians now engaged in active practice and others who are deceased, many are given extended mention in the biographical volume of this work, and some are also given a place in chapters upon affairs with which they were prominently identified.

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CHAPTER XXXVI.

BENCH AND BAR.

EARLY JUDICIAL SYSTEM—CHANGES THEREIN BY DIFFERENT CONSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE—CIRCUIT COURT—ASSOCIATE JUDGES—JUDGE ANDREW HOWELL—LIST OF CIRCUIT JUDGES—PROBATE COURT AND LIST OF JUDGES WITH PERSONAL MENTION—COUNTY COURTS AND JUDGES—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS WITH SKETCHES—CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS—SHERIFFS—MEMBERS OF THE BAR—LENAWEE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

The establishment of courts of justice and the installation of the necessary officials were naturally the first work attending the organization of Lenawee county. As has been stated in a previous chapter, the county was detached from Monroe county and given a civil jurisdiction Nov. 23, 1826.

Under the Territorial government of Michigan, as established in 1805, the supreme court of the Territory consisted of a chief and two associate justices, appointed by the President of the United States. Their terms of office were "during good behavior," and so they held until 1824, when the "second grade" of Territorial government was established. This court at first had original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases involving the title to land, criminal cases punishable capitally, and cases of divorce and alimony; afterwards, of all cases beyond the jurisdiction of inferior courts, all cases wherein the United States was a party, and all actions of ejectment. During the existence of the district courts, it had concurrent jurisdiction therewith in civil matters, when the demand exceeded $500, and after that it was given original and exclusive jurisdiction of claims above $200. After the organization of county courts, it had original jurisdiction in ejectment and civil actions, when more than $1,000 was in controversy. It also determined all legal questions arising in circuit courts, on motion for new trial, in arrest of judgments or cases reserved, and it also issued writs of

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error to circuit and county courts. Upon the establishment of the "second grade" of Territorial government, in 1824, the term of office was limited to four years.

The constitution of 1835 provided for a supreme court, the judges of which were to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to hold for a term of seven years. By an act approved July 16, 1836, the court was made to consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, a majority of whom should constitute a quorum. It was given essentially the same powers, except chancery, that the supreme court and circuit courts of the territory exercised. The state was divided into three circuits, and the supreme court was required to hold an annual term in each circuit.

The revised statutes of 1838 made the supreme court consist of one chief and three associate justices, and gave it "original and appellate jurisdiction of all such matters and suits at law, and in equity and in probate cases," as might be lawfully brought before it; also "jurisdiction of suits, actions and matters brought before it by writ of certiorari or writ of error." Authority was also given "to issue writs of error, certiorari, mandamus, habeas corpus, procedendo, supersedeas," and other necessary writs and process for the due execution of the law. The supreme court was, moreover, given a general superintendence over inferior courts. Any two of the justices constituted a quorum for the transaction of business. The revision of 1846 made no essential changes in the composition or the jurisdiction of the supmere court, but altered its annual terms.

The constitution of 1850 provided that for the term of six years the judges of the several circuit courts should be judges of the supreme court. Four of them were to constitute a quorum, and a concurrence of three was necessary to a final decision. There were five circuit judges in the state at that time, and they constituted the first supreme court under the 1850 constitution. The court thus organized had "a general superintending control over all inferior courts," and had "power to issue writs of error, habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, procedendo, and other original and remedial writs." In other cases it was given appellate jurisdiction only. Four annual terms were provided for, and these were fixed by statute as follows: A January term to be held at Detroit, a May term at Kalamazoo, a July term at Adrian, and an October term at Pontiac.

In 1857, acting under constitutional authority, the legislature

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reorganized the supreme court, making it consist of one chief and three associate justices, elected by the people for a term of eight years. The legislature of 1887 increased the number of justices to five, and the terms of the additional justice and all justices elected after 1887, to ten years. By Act 250 of 1903, the number of justices was increased to eight, five of whom constitute a quorum, and the term of office was reduced to eight years.

Upon the establishment of a state government, equity and common law jurisdiction was separated and vested in distinct courts. All equity powers were vested in a court of chancery exclusively, save that certain exceptional cases might be taken to the supreme court, and appeals by any person aggrieved by the decree or final order of the court of chancery. This court held sessions, in turn, in each of the circuits into which the state was divided by the act establishing circuit courts. All causes were to be heard and determined in the circuits in which they arose. This court was abolished by the revised statutes of 1846, as passed by the legislature, although the original draft of the revision provided for its continuance, with some modifications intended to simplify and perfect the system. Its jurisdiction was conferred upon the several circuit courts and it has remained there ever since.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In 1825 circuit courts were established by name, but were still held by the judges of the supreme court. The circuit court was given original jurisdiction in all civil actions at law where the demand exceeded $1,000, of actions of ejectment, of all criminal cases punishable capitally, and of all cases not exclusively cognizable by other courts, concurrent jurisdiction with county courts in civil actions beyond the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and of criminal offenses not punishable capitally, and appellate jurisdiction from county courts. Another act was passed, in 1827, repealing the essential provisions of previous acts, and providing for two more circuits, viz: Washtenaw and Lenawee. In 1833 the county courts in all the counties of the territory east of Lake Michigan, except Wayne, were abolished, and their places supplied by "the circuit court of the Territory of Michigan." It consisted of one circuit judge for the entire circuit, and two associate judges for each county. The circuit judge was appointed for four years and the associate judges for three. The court had both chancery and common law jurisdiction and was given original jurisdiction of

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civil cases at law and crimes not within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace and appellate jurisdiction of such as were. It might also determine questions of law arising on motions for new trial or in arrest of judgment. The circuit courts already existing were now called superior circuit courts, and were empowered to issue writs of error to the circuit courts. By act approved March 26, 1836, the state was divided into three circuits, and judges of the supreme court were to perform the duties of circuit judges. These courts were given the same powers and jurisdiction as the territorial circuit courts under the act of 1833, except in chancery matters. By the revision of 1846, the court of chancery was abolished and chancery powers conferred upon the several circuit courts. Since then the jurisdiction of circuit courts has been essentially as at present. The constitution of 1850 made the office of circuit judge elective, and the term of office six years. By act of April 8, 1851, the state was apportioned into eight circuits, the First being composed of the counties of Hillsdale, Lenawee and Monroe. Although the circuits in general were rearranged and increased in number at different times, the First circuit remained unchanged until 1883, when Monroe county was detached and together with Washtenaw was made to form the Twenty-second circuit. Hillsdale and Lenawee remained together as the First circuit from that time until, by Act No. 75, of the Public Acts of 1907, each of these counties was constituted a circuit, Hillsdale remaining as the First and Lenawee being denominated the Thirty-ninth.

Tecumseh, the first county seat, as is related elsewhere, had its log jail, and a very respectable frame court house. Here, Ross Wilkins, as territorial judge, held court until the state was organized, and after him William A. Fletcher, the first chief justice of the state. Judge Fletcher had the reputation of being an able lawyer and a clear-headed judge, but he succumbed, as many did at that early day, to vicious indulgence in intoxicating drinks. He became unfit for judicial life before his term had ended, and in 1842 Alpheus Felch, a man of clean life not less than of sound head, was appointed to the bench, and assigned to hold the courts of this circuit as Judge Fletcher's successor. He had already been auditor-general and bank commissioner of the state, and he afterward became governor, senator in Congress, and judge upon land claims in California.

Upon the establishment of the state government, when equity and common law jurisdiction were separated and vested in distinct courts, Randolph Manning held courts at Adrian, as chancellor. He

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was a good man and an able lawyer, but altogether too strict and technical in his practice for an equity judge, and he made his court so unpopular that it was abolished by law. He resigned before the new law took effect, and Elon Farnsworth, who had preceded him as chancellor, took the office again for a short time. Judge Farnsworth is said to have been a good equity judge, but not a learned one.

The ludicrous side of judicial life was illustrated by the system of associate judges. This plan, which went in vogue in 1833, provided that two citizens act as associate judges—theoretically supporting the legal subtleties of the president judge with their native shrewdness and knowledge of human nature—and until 1846 this plan was continuously in operation. Judge Thomas M. Cooley commented upon this judicial arrangement in an address delivered upon the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Lenawee county court house. In speaking of the associate judges, he said: "Generally they were what may justly be called solid and weighty men, such as William H. Hoag, Sirrell C. LeBaron, Jeremiah D. Thompson, Jonathan Berry and H. J. Quackenboss. Their duty was to do nothing, and they did it faithfully, and though they sometimes slept on their posts, yet sleeping or waking they performed the duty equally well. Of how very few public officers can we truthfully say this! They were a harmonious element in the court, and never disturbed the business by intermeddling. Excellent as they were, it would be ungracious to say we want no more of side judges, and we forbear."

Warner Wing succeeded Judge Felch when the latter became governor in 1845, but was transferred to Detroit, and George Miles and Abner Pratt held court here until, under the constitution of 1850, Judge Wing was elected to this circuit. After him came, in succession, E. H. C. Wilson, Franklin Johnson, Daniel L. Pratt and Andrew Howell, the last named being the first resident lawyer of Lenawee county to reach the dignity of circuit judge.

Judge Andrew Howell was born in Seneca county, New York, Dec. 18, 1827, and was not yet four years old when his parents settled in Lenawee county. Here he passed his boyhood upon the farm and in the district school of the neighborhood, until well advanced in young manhood. From 1847 to 1850 he pursued his education at Tecumseh, and at the Wesleyan Seminary at Albion, Mich. In the fall of 1850 he commenced the study of law at Adrian, in the office of F. C. Beaman and R. R. Beecher, then the leading attorneys of Lenawee county. In 1853 he graduated in the law department of

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the College of Cincinnati, standing first in a class of thirty-three. After graduation, he returned to Adrian and commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with Judge Beaman, his former preceptor. Later, in 1855, he joined in a law partnership with Judge R. R. Beecher, with whom he continued in successful practice for many years. While in practice he was three times elected to the office of circuit court commissioner, and for two terms, 1865 and 1867, he represented Lenawee county in the state senate. In 1871 he was appointed by the governor as one of the commissioners to supervise and certify to a new compilation of the laws of the state then lately ordered by the legislature. But this position was soon afterward resigned, and thereupon, in pursuance of an act of the legislature, he was immediately appointed by the governor as special commissioner to prepare general laws for the incorporation of cities and villages in the state. Bills for that purpose were accordingly prepared and submitted by him, and were adopted by the legislature at its next session, and are now a part of the general statutes of the state. Some time after this he compiled and published as a work of private enterprise, a complete edition of the general statutes in force, with copious annotations from the decisions of the Supreme Court. This work, now known as "Howell's Annotated Statutes of Michigan," was subsequently approved and adopted by the legislature as the authorized compilation of the laws, and the same is now, by such authority, in use throughout the state. While in practice at the bar, Judge Howell also enlarged, revised, and published several editions of "Tiffany's Justice's Guide" and "Tiffany's Criminal Law," both of which he made standard works of practice in Michigan. In the spring of 1881, upon the nomination of both political parties, Judge Howell was elected to the bench of the First Judicial Circuit, and at the end of his term removed to Detroit, where he engaged in law practice.

Judge Howell was succeeded as judge of the First circuit by Victor H. Lane, who served from January, 1888, to January, 1894. He was then re-elected for a second term, but resigned before its expiration, and Richard A. Watts, of Adrian, was appointed to the vacancy. After retiring from the bench Judge Lane removed to Ann Arbor, where he is now a member of the law faculty of the University of Michigan. At the spring election of 1899, Guy M. Chester, of Hillsdale, was elected to the position of judge of the First circuit, and was re-elected in 1905, being the present incumbent of that position. The legislature of 1907, however, as before

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stated, separated Hillsdale and Lenawee counties, and John L. O'Mealy, of Adrian, was chosen as judge of the newly-created Thirty-ninth circuit.

PROBATE COURT.

In 1818 the Territorial legislative body provided for a court of probate to be established in each county, the office to be held by some "able and learned person," appointed by the governor, from which court appeal might be taken to the supreme court. These courts continued in operation until after Michigan had become a state. The revised statute of 1838 made the office of judge of probate elective, for a term of four years. In different cases appeals were allowed to the circuit, or to the supreme court. The revision of 1846 provided for direct appeals to the circuit court only. The constitution of 1850 provided for a probate court in each organized county, the judge of which was to be elected for a term of four years. The new constitution of 1909 gives probate courts original jurisdiction in all cases of juvenile delinquents and dependents.

The office of probate judge is peculiarly local and intimately associated with the affairs of all the people, and it has been filled in Lenawee county by some of her best citizens. In fact, it may be said that the county has been singularly fortunate in the selection of its probate judges, included in the list being some able lawyers, and all who have filled the position have been honest and pure-minded men, giving character and dignity to the court, and reflecting honor upon the county and themselves.

The first judge of the probate court of Lenawee county was the Hon. Musgrove Evans, of Tecumseh. He was appointed by Gov. Lewis Cass, soon after the organization of the county, in 1827. Judge Evans was one of the small band of pioneers who made the first settlement in Lenawee county, at Tecumseh, in 1824. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a man of great force of character and kindness of heart. Owing to the sparseness of the population, the business of the court could not have been so onerous as to interfere very seriously with his other avocations, and the records show that nearly a year intervened between the filing of the first and second petitions in his court. On Jan. 1, 1833, he was succeeded by Hon. Seneca Hale, also of Tecumseh, who held the office four years. Little is known regarding the life, character or career of Judge Hale, save what appears in the records of his own court, and these show him to have been a painstaking, careful official. Later he removed to Milwaukee county, Wisconsin,

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and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, living to an advanced age.

Hon. Alexander R. Tiffany succeeded to the office in January, 1837. Judge Tiffany was a lawyer of learning and ability, and was possessed of that culture, refinement and kindness of heart which eminently fitted him for the discharge of the delicate and responsible trust. He had pursued his legal studies with Hon. John C. Spencer, at that time one of the ablest lawyers in New York, and who was afterward chief justice of the highest court of that state. Before coming to Michigan, Judge Tiffany had for some years held the office of county judge of Wayne county, New York, thus acquiring a judicial experience which admirably fitted him for judge of the probate court in a new county, where he had few precedents to guide him. He came to Michigan in 1832, settling in Palmyra, which then had the promise of becoming the future great city of the county. He held various offices of trust and honor—prosecuting attorney, judge of probate, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and of the state legislature in 1855. He was the author of several valuable law books. In all the relations of life he faithfully discharged whatever duty devolved upon him. He died in Palmyra, Jan. 14, 1868, having lived a useful and honored life.

Hon. Consider A. Stacy, who succeeded Judge Tiffany in the office, brought to the discharge of its duties, not only talents of the highest order and a thorough knowledge of the law, but a kindness of heart which eminently fitted him for the position. Among the members of the bar of this state few have attained a more prominent position. Admitted at the age of twenty, he commenced practice, in 1837, with Hon. Peter Morey, afterward attorney-general of the state, and he soon gained prominence in his profession. In the spring of 1838 he was elected justice of the peace, and served four years. In 1839 he formed a partnership with Fernando C. Beaman, which continued three years. In 1844 he was elected judge of probate and served twelve years. In 1845 he formed a partnership with Thomas M. Cooley (afterward judge of the supreme court of Michigan), which continued about three years. In 1849 he was appointed by Governor Ransom prosecuting attorney of Lenawee county, under the old constitution, and held the office until that of 1850 came into force. For twenty-six years he was a member of the school board of Tecumseh. In 1858 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress, but was defeated by Henry Waldron, of Hillsdale. In 1850 he was appointed by Governor McClelland

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a member of the State Board of Education, and was active in organizing the State Normal School and erecting the building at Ypsilanti. That the people of the county appreciated his services as judge of probate is evidenced by the fact that he was three times elected to the position.

In 1857 Judge Stacy was succeeded by Hon. Fernando C. Beaman, who held the office until elected to Congress in 1861, when he was succeeded by Hon. Robert R. Beecher.

Judge Beecher was a good lawyer, and of a most genial and kindly nature. Sympathetic and generous, he brought to the discharge of the duties of the office qualities and qualifications rarely found combined in one man. Nearly all the people in the county personally knew and loved him, and their esteem was evidenced by three times electing him judge of probate of the county. He held the office from Jan. 1, 1861, until his death, in 1871, in the prime of manhood.

Hon. Fernando C. Beaman, who had been judge of probate from Jan. 1, 1857, to Jan 1, 1861, was appointed to succeed Judge Beecher, in 1871, was subsequently elected by the people in 1872, re-elected in 1876, and he continued to hold the office until the failure of his health rendered him unable to discharge its duties. He resigned in April, 1880. Judge Beaman is given a somewhat extended mention in the chapter entitled "Politics and Official Honors," to which the reader is referred for facts concerning his interesting and honorable career. He was succeeded in the office of judge of probate by Norman Geddes.

Judge Norman Geddes was born at Livonia, N. Y., April 14, 1823, and died at his home in Adrian, May 11, 1899. He first became a resident of Lenawee county, Sept. 5, 1835, settling with his parents upon a farm in Cambridge township. He began teaching at seventeen, was for some time a student in the branch, then located at Tecumseh, of the University of Michigan, and in 1843 entered the law office of Hon. Richard Butler, at Mt. Clemens, and pursued his legal studies under the direction of Mr. Butler and of the late Giles Hubbard, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching. In 1846 he entered the law office of the late A. C. Harris, at Adrian, and was admitted to the bar the following year. After admission he taught two terms in Prof. Hance's academy, an educational institution at Adrian of considerable note at that time. Thereafter he continued in the active practice of his profession until shortly before his death, except for about six years, during which he was in charge of the collection department of a large commer-

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cial house at Buffalo, and for nine years in which he served as judge of probate. In 1849 he was elected recorder of the then village of Adrian, and was twice re-elected; in 1851, he was elected justice of the peace; in 1864 he was elected circuit court commissioner, and was re-elected in 1866, holding the office four years. In 1880 Governor Croswell appointed him judge of probate, to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Hon. Fernando C. Beaman, and at the general election following he was elected to the same office, re-elected in 1884, and he filled the position nine years. For twelve years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane; for fifteen years was trustee and treasurer of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Adrian, and for twenty-seven years was president of the board of trustees of Adrian College, resigning as president at the June session of the board, in 1898. At the close of the Civil war he was prominent in the organization of the county and city soldiers' monument associations; was secretary of both bodies, and at the dedication of the monument, July 4, 1871, was orator of the day. He was a director of the Commercial Savings Bank in Adrian from its organization, and from July 25, 1898, president of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Lenawee County, in the work of which he took great interest and to which he devoted much time, holding both offices until his death.

In 1888 Col. Richard B. Robbins was elected to the position of probate judge, and was re-elected in 1892, and again in 1896, serving in all, twelve years. Colonel Robbins is given appropriate mention in another chapter of this volume. He was succeeded in office by Harry L. Larwill, who was elected in 1900, re-elected in 1904, and again in 1908, and is the present incumbent of the position.

COUNTY COURTS.

In 1815 county courts were first established in Michigan, to be held by one chief and two associate justices appointed by the governor. They had exclusive jurisdiction over all claims exceeding a justice's jurisdiction and not exceeding $1,000, but no jurisdiction in ejectment. In 1818 chancery jurisdiction was given them and provision was made for the appointment of masters in chancery. But after the establishment of circuit courts the county courts began to decline. Much of their jurisdiction was gradually transferred to the circuit courts, and in 1833 they were abolished altogether in the organized counties east of Lake Michigan, except

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Wayne, by the same act which established the old circuit court of the territory.

The first county judge in Lenawee was Gen. Joseph W. Brown, appointed soon after the passage of the act organizing the county, and his associates were Elisha P. Champlin and John T. Borland, the three men being sworn into office by Dr. Caleb N. Ormsby, who was a justice of the peace. Elisha P. Champlin had located in Tecumseh among the earliest of the settlers, in 1824. He remained there until 1834, when he removed to Jonesville, where he engaged in the mercantile business with George C. Munro and built a block of stores. He was postmaster at Jonesville from 1840 to 1844, representative in the state legislature in 1838 and 1840, and state senator in 1841-42. He died in 1855. Of John T. Borland but little is known, further than the fact that he was one of the early settlers at Tecumseh and a highly respected citizen.

General Brown was succeeded in the office of chief justice by S. Blanchard, who was in turn succeeded by Levi Baxter. Judge Baxter was born at East Windsor, Conn., Oct. 5, 1788, and when a boy removed with his father to western New York, where he was engaged in farming, lumbering and merchandising at Sidney Plains. He settled at Tecumseh in 1831 and built the "Red Mills," the first of any size west of Monroe. He built a mill at Jonesville, in 1834, the first west of Tecumseh. He removed to White Pigeon in 1836 and built large mills. In 1848 he removed to Jonesville, and was elected as senator to the legislature of 1849 and 1850 by a coalition of Whigs and Free-Soilers. Through his influence Jonesville was made a station on the Michigan Southern railroad. He died at Jonesville in 1862.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Following is a list of those who have held the office of prosecuting attorney in Lenawee county, with the year of their appointment or election, since the establishment of the state government, in 1837. In a number of cases the occupancy of this office has been the beginning of a distinguished career in the law: 1837, Milton N. Halsey; 1841, Peter R. Adams; 1843, Consider A. Stacy; 1850, Alonzo F. Bixby; 1852, S. F. Wilkinson; 1856, Robert R. Beecher; 1860, Andrew C. Mercer; 1862, George Kingsley; 1864, Clement E. Weaver; 1868, Charles R. Miller; 1872, Edward B. Sayers; 1874, Seth Bean; 1876, W. A. Underwood; 1880, Richard A. Watts; 1882, Lester H. Salsbury; 1886, David B. Morgan; 1890, Fred B. Wood;

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1894, John E. Bird; 1898, Jacob U. Sampson; 1902, Theodore M. Joslin; 1906, Burton L. Hart, present incumbent.

Peter R. Adams was a native of Pennsylvania, born in the town of Tioga, Feb. 10, 1805. Although his school advantages were rather limited, by devoting his leisure time to study, he obtained a good knowledge of the common branches, and when a youth of eighteen began teaching. Having in view the legal profession, he repaired to Danville, N. Y., and commenced the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1825. In May, 1830, he came with his wife to Detroit, and not many weeks later they took up their residence at Tecumseh, which remained their home from that time. In Tecumseh, then the county seat, Mr. Adams began the practice of law, which he continued with fair success until the fall of 1842, and then on account of impaired health he found it necessary to seek more active employment. Besides giving close attention to his professional duties, he interested himself in the affairs of his adopted county, serving as township supervisor, prosecuting attorney, judge advocate, etc., and would have been called to other and higher offices could he have been persuaded to accept them. Upon giving up his practice he retired to a farm a mile east of the village, and from that time until 1861 gave his attention principally to agricultural pursuits. He returned to the village in 1861, and five years later was elected president and one of the directors of the National Bank of Tecumseh, holding these offices until the institution closed up its business. In 1866 he commenced the publication of the "Raisin Valley Record," and for several years thereafter received a liberal public patronage. He finally transferred his interest in this journal to other parties, and at the organization of the People's Bank became its president, retaining his position until it was succeeded by the bank of Fitzsimmons & Company.

Alonzo Foster Bixby was born in Batavia, Genesee county, New York, July 6, 1819. He was the only son of his parents, with whom he remained until seventeen years of age. Then, an earnest desire for a liberal education induced him to leave the farm and enter upon a course of study, which he pursued at Granville, and in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Later, he entered the law office of Baker & Millard, in Adrian, and in 1843, after a most satisfactory examination, was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Canandaigua, but after a few months failing health from an affection of the lungs compelled him to seek a warmer climate, and he took up his residence in LaGrange, Texas. Border troubles, terminating in the

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Mexican war, agitated the country, and he became one of the renowned Texas Rangers, participating in the battle of Monterey, and enduring much hardship and suffering. He returned to Adrian in the fall of 1846, and opening an office resumed the practice of law in his boyhood home. In 1850 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lenawee county, running far ahead of his ticket. He continued the practice of his profession until the last illness, which terminated in his death, April 18, 1870. He had maintained the position of one of the leading members of the bar, and was a man of strong and positive character, but with a genial and kindly nature that secured him warm and lasting friends.

Clement E. Weaver was born in Hartland, Niagara county, New York, July 18, 1832, and came to Michigan with his parents in 1835. He lived with his father on a farm in Hillsdale county until he was eighteen years old, when he commenced teaching school, and that occupation he followed for about ten years. In this time he taught one year in the city of Jackson, and two years in the village of Hudson. In 1851 and 1854 he attended the Michigan Central College (now Hillsdale College), then located at Spring Arbor, Jackson county. In the summer of 1853 he attended the high school of Adrian, J. Q. Disbrow being the teacher. He commenced the study of law in 1855, and afterward went into the office of Andrew C. Mercer, of Hudson, in 1856. In the fall of 1856, with Mr. Mercer, he went to the Territory of Nebraska, where he remained one year, and upon his return he read law with Probate Judge Webb, of Hillsdale, for one year. Subsequently returning to Hudson, he read law with Mr. Mercer, and was admitted to the bar of Hillsdale county in the fall of 1859. He remained in Hillsdale one year, and then went to Hudson and formed a partnership with Mr. Mercer in 1861, while the latter was prosecuting attorney of Lenawee county. During the second year of Mr. Mercer's term of office he was too feeble to attend to his duties, and Mr. Weaver acted as prosecutor. In 1864, upon the death of George Kingsley, who was then prosecuting attorney, Mr. Weaver was appointed to fill the vacancy. In the fall of 1864 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, came to Adrian to reside, and he was re-elected in 1866. In 1867 he formed a law partnership with Edwin Hadley, and remained with him five years. On Oct. 9, 1872, he formed a partnership with Charles M. Walker, which continued until Mr. Walker's death, Oct. 20, 1878. He then formed a partnership with his brother, Charles M. Weaver. His life was an active and honorable one, and as a lawyer and pleader at the bar he stood

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one of the foremost among his brothers in his profession. He died in April, 1906.

Capt. Charles Rollin Miller was born in Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, June 7, 1834, and came to Michigan with his parents in 1837. He remained under the parental roof and labored with his father until he was nineteen years old, profiting by all the school privileges that were then extant. He labored at farm work summers and taught school winters until he was able to attend the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, in which he graduated in 1855. He then entered the literary department of Michigan University, graduating there in 1858, and in the law department of the same institution in 1860. He then located in St. Joseph, Mo., and commenced the practice of law, but after about two years' residence there he found the secession sentiment very strong, and he returned to Michigan. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, as second lieutenant, but soon thereafter was promoted to first lieutenant. At Nashville, Tenn., he was detached from his company and put on the staff of the post commander, and soon thereafter was made assistant judge advocate, on the staff of Major-General Rousseau. Not many months after this, by special order of Gen. George H. Thomas, he was made assistant judge advocate of the Department of the Cumberland, on the staff of General Thomas. At the close of the war, in 1865, he was mustered out with a captain's commission. In the summer of 1865 he returned to Adrian and immediately entered into a law partnership with Hon. Norman Geddes, under the firm name of Geddes & Miller, which partnership continued for over twenty years, when Mr. Geddes was elected judge of probate. Mr. Miller carried on the business until 1894, when he retired from the law to give his entire attention to his extensive business interests. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney.

William Allen Underwood was born at Adrian, Nov. 16, 1846. He was educated in the public schools at Adrian, and finished his preparatory course for college at Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass. In the fall of 1863 he entered Yale College as a freshman, and remained throughout his freshman and part of his sophomore year. He then returned home, and the following autumn entered the University of Michigan as a sophomore, and remained during the sophomore and junior years. He entered the office of Eldredge & Walker, in Adrian, as a student in the summer of 1867, and entered the law school at Ann Arbor in the fall of that year. After a time he returned to Adrian and again entered the

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office of Eldredge & Walker, in January, 1868, and remained there until September of the same year, when he entered the law school at Albany, N. Y. He took the full course, graduated there in 1869, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of that state. After graduating he returned to Adrian, and during the next few months continued his studies in the office where he had previously been a student. He was admitted to the bar at Adrian, and then for a short time took up his residence in Chicago. In 1871 he entered the office of the late Consider A. Stacy as a clerk and remained in that capacity two years. He then entered the firm, which was composed of Judge Stacy and his son, Scoville, and upon the retirement of the latter, in 1876, a new firm was formed, called Stacy & Underwood, which continued until some time in 1879, when Mr. Underwood began practice by himself. He continued alone until the fall of 1881, when he entered partnership with the late Seth Bean, and the firm was called Bean & Underwood. This continued until some time in 1884, when the Hon. Victor H. Lane was admitted to the firm, the name of which became Bean, Underwood & Lane, and this association continued until July 1, 1885. In 1874 Mr. Underwood was appointed by the late Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, to be Register in Bankruptcy for the Second congressional district of Michigan. He continued to hold this office until the spring of 1876, when he resigned, and in the fall of that year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lenawee county, and was re-elected in 1878. In July, 1885, he moved to Detroit, and finally, in 1889, settled in New York, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death.

Lester H. Salsbury was also a native of Lenawee county, and was born in Dover township, June 25, 1842. He was reared on his father's farm, and attended school a few weeks during the winter, assisting in the work of the farm during the remainder of the year. He attained his manhood about the time of the breaking out of the Civil war, and in May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Fourth Michigan infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He participated in all the campaigns of that army, and in the battle of Gettysburg he was wounded in three places, one ball passing through his left lung, one through his arm, and one lodged in his right thigh. Upon his recovery he rejoined his regiment at Bealton Station, Va., and soon afterward took part in the Mine Run campaign. For meritorious service he had been promoted second lieutenant, but on account of his wounds, and the expiration of his term of enlistment, the commission was never issued

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by the government, and on March 24, 1864, he was mustered out of the service, at Bealton Station, Va. Upon his return to Lenawee county he again engaged in farming, and in the following spring was elected treasurer of Dover township. In the spring of 1866, feeling the need of an education, he entered Oberlin College, where he pursued his studies vigorously for two years, devoting a portion of his time to school teaching, whereby he procured the means to defray his college expenses. In the fall of 1868 he entered Hillsdale College, in the junior class, and he graduated with the class of 1870. Having determined upon a professional life, soon after his graduation he entered the law department of the state university at Ann Arbor. After leaving that institution he entered the law office of Sawyer & Bean, at Hudson, and later taught a graded school at Clayton. He then returned to his law studies and was admitted to the bar Nov. 30, 1872. In January, 1873, he formed a partnership with Seth Bean, of Hudson, which lasted for two years, when Mr. Bean was elected prosecuting attorney. Mr. Salsbury then continued the practice in Hudson until 1882, when he was elected prosecuting attorney, as the nominee of the Democratic party, in a county strongly Republican, and two years later was re-elected by the handsome majority of 1,185 votes. In 1886 he was the candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Hon. E. P. Allen, of Washtenaw county.

CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS.

The constitution of 1850 stipulated that "The legislature may provide by law for the election of one or more persons in each organized county, who may be vested with judicial powers not exceeding those of a judge of the circuit court at chambers." In compliance therewith the legislature created the elective office of Circuit Court Commissioner. Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1850, an office of the same name and duties had been filled by appointment of the governor, and in Lenawee county A. L. Millard had been the incumbent for two or three terms. The incumbents of the office by election have been as follows: 1850, Thomas M. Cooley; 1854, Lucien B. Bowen; 1858, Andrew Howell; 1862, Andrew Howell and John J. Hogaboam; 1864, Norman Geddes and John J. Hogaboam; 1868, Edward Hadley and John J. Hogaboam; 1872, Edward Hadley and Peter Shumway; 1874, Charles L. Hall and J. H. Goff; 1876, Willis Merritt and J. H. Goff; 1878, Willis Merritt and Charles L. Hall; 1880, Frank R. Payne and George W.

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Whitbeck; 1882, Frank R. Payne and James W. Helme, Jr.; 1884, George W. Ayers and George L. Bennett; 1888, George W. Ayers and Grant A. Rogers; 1890, James W. Helme, Jr., and Burt D. Chandler; 1892, Jacob N. Sampson and George W. Ayers; 1894, Jacob N. Sampson and Leslie B. Robertson; 1896, George A. Chapman and Leslie B. Robertson; 1898, George A. Chapman and Henry R. Jewett; 1900, George A. Chapman and Louis O. Brown; 1902, Edmund H. Griffin and William B. Alexander; 1906, Leland F. Bean and Charles A. Wilson, present incumbents.

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley was the most eminent man that ever made his home in Lenawee county. Born on a farm about one mile east of Attica, Genesee county, New York, Jan. 6, 1824, he attended district school until he was fifteen years old, and then became a student at the Attica Academy, where he remained three years. In 1842 he began to read law in the office of Theron K. Strong, of Palmyra, N. Y., but in 1843 he removed to Adrian, where he continued his studies in the law office of Alexander R. Tiffany and Fernando C. Beaman. A portion of his time was given as deputy village clerk of Adrian. In 1848 he became a member of the law firm of Beaman, Beecher & Cooley. In 1850 he was elected circuit court commissioner, and also served as recorder of the village of Adrian. In 1855 he formed a law partnership with Charles M. Croswell. In 1857 he was chosen by the legislature to compile the laws, state and territorial, up to that time, and accomplished the great task in nine months. In 1858 he was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court, and the same year he was also chosen by the Board of Regents of the state university as one of the first three professors in the law department, with Judge James V. Campbell and C. I. Walker, and he then removed to Ann Arbor. In 1864 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and of course discontinued his work as Reporter, after having issued eight volumes of reports. In 1868 he published his great work on "Constitutional Limitations." In 1870 his edition of Blackstone appeared, and next, in 1874, his Story's Commentaries; in 1876, his work on Taxation; in 1879, on Torts, and in 1880, a manual on Constitutional Law. In 1882, with the Hons. Allen G. Thurman and E. B. Washburn, he was appointed as a tribunal to settle differences between the great terminal lines. In 1885 he left the bench, and in 1886 was appointed receiver of the Wabash railroad, becoming general manager. In 1887 President Cleveland appointed him one of the first five members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and he became its chairman and controlling spirit. In 1891 he resigned this position

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on account of ill health, and he died Sept. 12, 1898. His law books and commentaries are the standards among lawyers throughout the nation.

Willis Merritt was born in the township of Tecumseh, in this county, March 10, 1854. He acquired his early education in the country district schools, and on June 26, 1871, graduated at the high school in Tecumseh. In the fall of 1872 he commenced reading law in the office of E. B. Wood, in Tecumseh, and in January, 1873, entered the law department of the Michigan University, graduating there, March 25, 1874, and being admitted to the bar the same month. In the following April he entered the office of Stacy & Underwood, at Adrian, where he remained until April, 1875, and then he began the practice of law at Tecumseh. In 1876 he was elected circuit court commissioner of Lenawee county, and was re-elected in 1878.

SHERIFFS.

The first executive officer of the courts in Lenawee county was James Patchen, of Tecumseh, who was sheriff previous to the removal of the county seat to Adrian. Ezra Allen Washburn was appointed Territorial sheriff after the removal to Adrian and served until Joseph H. Cleveland was sworn in under the state organization. Messrs. Patchen and Washburn were among the earliest settlers in the county, and their successors in the office of sheriff, with the years of their election to office, are as follows: 1836, Joseph H. Cleveland; 1840, Darius Jackson; 1844, Olmsted Hough; 1848, Sumner F. Spofford; 1850, Joseph R. Bennett; 1854, George W. Ketcham; 1856, Joseph R. Bennett; 1860, Flavius J. Hough; 1864, Sylvester B. Smith; 1868, William R. Tayer; 1872, John G. Mason; 1874, Nathaniel B. Eldredge; 1876, James R. Cairns; 1880, Charles Bidwell; 1884, A. K. Whitmore; 1888, Edward C. Baldwin; 1892, Edward G. Wilson; 1896, Edwin S. Ferguson; 1898, John C. Iffland; 1900, William F. Shepherd; 1904, Oliver H. Holt; 1908, L. Lafayette Knowles.

Ezra Allen Washburn was born in Middlebury, Vt., June 1, 1807. In August, 1831, he migrated to Michigan and settled in Adrian, where he purchased the land afterward known as the Colonel Wood farm, just south of the city, and he cleared it up. He afterward sold the farm to Jesse Treadwell and purchased another of Samuel Maples, located about one mile south of the present Lake Shore & Michigan Southern depot. In 1844 he again sold out and moved to the village of Adrian, where he engaged in the

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meat business. He was afterward a veterinary surgeon, and became well known throughout the county. In September, 1836, he was appointed sheriff to fill a vacancy, by the acting governor of the Territory—Stevens T. Mason—and he held the office until Jan. 1, 1837, when Michigan became a state. He was also a candidate for sheriff on a split Democratic ticket, in November, 1836, but was defeated by J. H. Cleveland. He was elected alderman of the city in April, 1858, and was made chairman of the committee on streets, when much public work was done, especially in the way of bridges, culverts, etc. He was a thorough, practical man, of sound judgment and integrity. He died Dec. 26, 1862.

Joseph H. Cleveland was born in Athens, Greene county, New York, June 27, 1809. He came to Adrian in October, 1831, and engaged in merchandising, which he relinquished in the spring of 1835. What was then called the township of Logan comprised what is now Adrian township and city, Rome, Rollin, Hudson, Dover, Madison, Raisin, and a portion of Ridgeway, and Mr. Cleveland was its township clerk in 1833. He was a volunteer in the first call for troops in the "Black Hawk" war, in 1832, marching west as far as Coldwater, where all were discharged. He was elected sheriff of Lenawee county, in 1836, and again in 1838. He had much to do, officially, with that famous criminal, "Old Sile Doty," who was then in his prime. Mr. Cleveland was the first sheriff who resided in the old jail in Adrian. In 1842 he was chosen superintendent of the Michigan Southern railroad, which position he held until 1846, when the road went into the possession of the present corporation. In 1847 he renewed merchandising, in which business he continued until 1859, when he removed to Chicago.

Sumner F. Spofford was born in Jeffrey, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, May 11, 1808. He lived with his father until he was twenty-one, came to Tecumseh with his parents, in July, 1824, and did most of the work in clearing up and improving the pioneer farm. In the spring of 1830 he drove the first stage that ever went west of Tecumseh. In the spring of 1841 he was elected constable of Tecumseh, and during the following twelve years he held the offices of deputy sheriff, under sheriff, sheriff and deputy United States marshal of Lenawee county. In 1843 he moved to Adrian, and in 1851 he became conductor on the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana railroad, between Toledo and Chicago, which position he held until 1855. In September, 1855, he moved to Des Moines, Ia., and became a prominent citizen of that state.

Joseph R. Bennett was born in Shelby, Orleans county, New

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York, May 18, 1819, and he lived there until he was six years old, when his parents moved to Sweden, Wayne county. In 1834 he came to Michigan with his parents, and he remained a resident of Lenawee county up to the time of his death. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and shared the hardships and privations incidental to the making of a home in the wilderness. In 1841 he was appointed deputy sheriff and held that office about two years. In 1848 he was nominated for sheriff on the Whig ticket, but was defeated. In 1850 he was again nominated for the office and was elected by a majority of thirty-one, being the only survivor of his party. He was re-elected two years later by a majority of 2,000, and he served in all four terms, as he was elected again, in 1856 and 1858, on the Republican ticket. In 1861 he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal, and in the fall of 1862 he was made Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First district of Michigan. In 1869, President Grant appointed him United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Michigan, which office he held by re-appointment until 1877. In 1870 it became his duty as United States Marshal to supervise the census returns taken that year for his district. His record as a public officer was without a blemish, and no man in Lenawee county was regarded with greater esteem by all parties. On Jan. 22, 1903, he met with a severe accident while alighting from his carriage, and it resulted in his death on the morning of Feb. 19, following.

George W. Ketcham was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 10, 1811. He came to Michigan with his parents in 1824, and lived in Monroe one year. In 1825 he came to Tecumseh, where he resided until his death, Jan. 31, 1875. He was a man of good business abilities, prompt, accurate and honorable, and when a young man commenced the mercantile business. In 1854 he was elected sheriff of Lenawee county and held the office two years, during which time he resided in Adrian. In 1857 he returned to Tecumseh and again embarked in business, opening a dry goods store, which he continued until 1862, when, owing to ill health, he sold out. He afterwards engaged in the grocery business in Tecumseh, but he retired in 1868 and went to Florida, where he remained six consecutive winters, hoping to regain his health. His hopes were not realized, however, and he died in 1875.

John G. Mason came to this county in 1840, when a child five years of age. He was born in Richmond, Ontario county, New York, July 9, 1835, was reared to farm pursuits, and completed his

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studies, in the fall of 1855, in the public schools of Adrian. Afterward he was engaged in agriculture in Ogden township until 1872. In this interval he filled the offices of postmaster, school inspector, and township supervisor three years, was deputy sheriff six years, and in the fall of 1872 was elected sheriff, which office he held two years. He was then re-nominated by acclamation, but was defeated by Col. N. B. Eldredge.

James R. Cairns was a citizen of Lenawee county from 1838, in which year he located in the township of Tecumseh, coming here with his father when he was but six years of age. He was born Aug. 28, 1832, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and he remained at home until 1846, when he set out to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he soon succeeded in mastering, and he followed that occupation until the breaking out of the Civil war. On Nov. 3, 1862, he entered the army as first lieutenant of Company B, Ninth Michigan cavalry, which was under the command of Col. James I. David. He participated in many engagements and remained, doing good and faithful service until he was taken sick and sent to the Fairmount Hospital at Cincinnati, at which place he received his honorable discharge on account of disability. Returning home, he turned his attention to farming, locating in the township of Franklin, where he owned a good property. In 1876 he was elected sheriff of the county and held the office two terms, which is the limit allowed by the laws of Michigan. Previous to his election to the office of sheriff he had served eight years as deputy sheriff.

Ancil K. Whitmore was born in Monroe, Ashtabula county, Ohio, June 27, 1828. In September, 1844, he came to Adrian and served an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, which he afterward followed for many years. In the spring of 1858 he was elected constable and collector of the First ward of Adrian, and was re-elected the following spring. In the spring of 1861 he was elected marshal of the city, and was re-elected for the two following years. In the spring of 1865 he was again installed as marshal and served four years. In the spring of 1868 he went into the service of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company as a detective officer, with headquarters at Adrian, and from that time he also served as deputy sheriff of the county. He served as deputy United States Marshal from June, 1875, until the spring of 1877. In 1880 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for sheriff of Lenawee county, but was beaten at the polls by Charles Bidwell. In 1884 he was again nominated, was successful at the November election of that year, and in 1886 was re-elected, serving

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a total of four years. He was one of the most efficient and competent officers that ever served the county.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

In 1827 Isaac Stettson came into the county, first stopping at Adrian. He soon returned to Detroit, but after a short stay there come to Tecumseh, where he located and remained until about the time of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, when he went to Illinois, and is said to have died there about 1834. He came from the state of New York, and was a well-read lawyer, but he loved the frontier life and moved on to newer settlements as the population increased.

In the same year, Nathan Willis came from Connecticut to this county and settled in Tecumseh. He lived there until 1833 and then removed to Wisconsin, where he died in 1839. He was a plodding, industrious, painstaking man, correct and careful in his professional and business affairs, and when he left was the oldest lawyer in practice in the county. He was a cousin of the poet, Nathaniel P. Willis, who then lived in New York City, but his habits and mental capacity in its practical matter-of-fact view of things bore a marked contrast to the idealism of the poet.

In 1830 Peter R. Adams moved with his family to Tecumseh, arriving there on July 26 of that year, and with the exception of a short absence in Kansas he resided in Tecumseh the remainder of his life. The essential facts of Mr. Adams' career have already been given in this chapter and a repetition here is not necessary. As prosecuting attorney, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and in various other public trusts confided to him by the people of the county, he left the impress of his intellect upon the affairs with which he was connected. Mr. Adams died in 1883.

Ezra St. John came to this county and settled at Clinton, in 1834, and he practiced his profession there until his death, in 1839. He was an active, energetic man, and is said to have been older than most of the settlers of that day.

In 1832, as has been heretofore stated, Alexander R. Tiffany came to the county from the state of New York, and located for the practice of his profession at Palmyra. About the same time Andrew Backus settled at Tecumseh, where he lived until about 1855. He was an able lawyer, held the position of register in the land office at Marquette, in the upper peninsula, four years, and finally removed to Detroit, in 1855, and retired from the profession. His father was one of the ablest lawyers and judges of Connecti-

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cut, where Mr. Backus was born and reared, and the son was the best versed in elementary law among Lenawee's early disciples of Blackstone. Kind, genial, of fine social qualities, the young lawyers looked up to him for advice and instruction, which he was always ready to give, at a time when few books and small libraries rendered the study of the law much more difficult than at present.

Orange Butler settled at Adrian about 1833. He came from the state of New York, where he had been admitted to practice. He practiced his profession here a short time, attended court in the fall of 1836 and in April, 1837, but afterward engaged as a contractor on the Toledo railroad, and left the profession. He later removed to Lansing, soon after the removal of the capital there, where he was engaged in land operations. He was elected justice of the peace, served a number of years, and died about 1855.

Peter Morey was born and reared in Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, was educated at the academy in Hamilton, studied law with Slomer & Gridley, of that place, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He settled in Cazenovia in 1832, later located in the village of Eaton, from whence, in the spring of 1835, he removed to Tecumseh, where he resided until the spring of 1837, and then removed to Detroit. He was appointed attorney-general by Governor Mason, holding the office four years, and soon after the expiration of his term returned to Tecumseh. After a few years he removed to Adrian, where he resided until his age and infirmities compelled him to stop the practice of law, and he then removed to Marion, Ohio, where he lived with his daughter until his death, in the fall of 1881, at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Morey was a fine scholar, a courteous old-school gentleman, an active politician of the Democratic school, public-spirited, and foremost in all public improvements. Kind to the poor, charitable to the full extent of his means, he was nobly seconded socially and in kindness and charities by his gracious wife. Mr. Morey was an able lawyer, talented and energetic, and his labors in the office of attorney-general in the early history of the state left their powerful and beneficial impress upon the judicial and legislative history of the commonwealth.

Allen Hutchins came to Adrian from Orleans county, New York, about 1833, and he practiced his profession here until 1836, when he was appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Ionia, which office was then being organized. He got into serious trouble in the conduct of this office, was accused of being a defaulter, and as the partisan feeling ran high at that time the Whig papers showed little

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mercy in excoriating him, even invading the sanctity of his home. He stoutly maintained his innocence of any wrongful act, and upon retiring from office returned to Adrian and died a few years later. He was one of the leading politicians of the county, and was reputed an able lawyer and business man.

Joseph Chittenden, who was also a lawyer by profession, came to Adrian in 1833. He was a young man of splendid talents, finely educated, and one of the most promising young men in the Territory. He married the daughter of the late Dr. Webb, but died Oct. 6, 1834, ten months after his marriage. He was a brother of Mrs. Henry Hart.

Ahira G. Eastman came to this county in the fall of 1835, was admitted to the bar that year and practiced law here until about 1858, when he removed to Van Buren county and resided there until his death, in 1881. Mr. Eastman was a careful, prudent man, and performed well and faithfully the duties devolving upon him in his profession.

In the foregoing paragraphs mention has been made of the lawyers who resided in Lenawee county prior to the adoption of the state constitution, and it is thought that they include the names of every lawyer who practiced his profession here prior to 1836. In the fall of that year and the ensuing winter, the number of lawyers increased rapidly, both by immigration and admission to practice, and a list of members of the bar in 1841 include the following names: Alexander R. Tiffany, Milton N. Halsey, William L. Greenly, Lorenzo Tabor, Josiah L. Ward, E. W. Fairfield, A. M. Baker, A. C. Harris, A. G. Eastman, Peter R. Adams, Consider A. Stacy, F. C. Beaman, Alfred L. Millard and John W. Turner.

Lorenzo Tabor was born in Bradford, Vt., Feb. 23, 1815, and died at his home in Adrian, April 28, 1882. He was reared and educated in his native town, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, commencing his practice among the people who had known him during his boyhood and youth. A year later, in 1839, in common with scores of other young men of that region, he decided to cast his lot with the pioneers of the West, and coming to Southern Michigan he entered into partnership with W. L. Greenly, at Adrian. Six years later the firm of Greenly & Tabor was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Tabor then associated himself with Josiah L. Ward, with whom he continued until the removal of the latter to California. Not long afterward Mr. Tabor was elected alderman of the city, the duties of which office he dis-

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charged in a suitable manner, and later he began dealing largely in real estate, in connection with his practice.

Ebenezer W. Fairfield was born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1812. He came to Ann Arbor in 1835, but shortly afterward removed to Adrian, where he practiced his profession until his death, in August, 1845. He was the most brilliant advocate at the bar of that day, and a good lawyer, but he fell a victim to intemperance, and his death resulted from the effects of strong drink.

Albert M. Baker was born at Eden, Erie county, New York, Feb. 17, 1817, and his ancestors came from New England. He was educated in Buffalo, and studied law in the office of Le Grande and George L. Marvin, at that time prominent attorneys of that city. Soon after completing his law studies, Mr. Baker came to Michigan and settled in Adrian, Nov. 27, 1838. Immediately after his arrival at Adrian he opened a law office and formed a partnership with Peter R. Adams, of Tecumseh. Upon the arrival of A. L. Millard, then a young lawyer, a partnership was formed which lasted many years under the name of Baker & Millard. Early in the 50's Mr. Baker was appointed attorney of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana railroad (now the Lake Shore), which position he held until his death, July 20, 1860.

Alfred L. Millard was born in Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, March 6, 1814. He lived with his parents until his nineteenth year, when he went to Auburn, N. Y., and commenced the study of law with the Hon. M. S. Myers, who was at that time clerk of Cayuga county, Mr. Millard acting as his deputy. He remained there until July, 1836, when he came to Michigan and settled at Dexter, reading law a few months at Ann Arbor, with the Hon. Olney Hawkins. He was admitted to the bar Jan. 17, 1837, at the first session o the Supreme Court held in the Second Judicial circuit under the state organization, the judges of the court at that time being William A. Fletcher, George Morell and Epaphroditus Ransom. Immediately after his admission Mr. Millard commenced the practice of his profession in Dexter, where he remained until 1841. He then came to Adrian and became a member of the law firm of Baker, Harris & Millard. After about two years this firm was dissolved and soon afterward Messrs. Baker and Millard formed a new one, which continued several years. Later, Mr. Millard formed a partnership with H. D. Condict, which lasted about two years. Mr. Millard was never an office-seeker, but he served as master in chancery, circuit court commissioner, and alderman and city attorney of Adrian. On Jan. 1, 1877, he formed a law partnership with

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Seth Bean, which continued some years. He was twice a prominent candidate before the convention of the Democratic party for the nomination as judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan. He died Jan. 11, 1900.

John W. Turner was born in Putney, Vt., in 1818, and came to Hudson in 1841, but later removed to Coldwater. He was the first Republican nominee for lieutenant-governor, but declined in favor of Coe. As a public speaker and legal advocate, he always stood high in Southern Michigan. He published a volume of poems of considerable merit.

Among the other prominent lawyers who have been given personal mention on other pages of this volume, thereby making repetition unnecessary, are Col. Richard B. Robbins, Willard Stearns, Scovel C. Stacy, Nathaniel B. Eldredge and Orsamus Lamb.

Charles M. Weaver was born in North Adams, Hillsdale county, Oct. 24, 1843. He was reared on his father's farm until the age of twenty, receiving a rudimentary education in the district schools, an important part of his early instruction being received from his brother, Clement E. Weaver, who was at that time a prominent pedagogue in Hillsdale county. At the age of seventeen he went to Hillsdale college, where he spent in all about two college years. After he left the farm he taught school in Pittsford, Hillsdale county, and subsequently acted as clerk in a clothing store at Hudson. In the spring of 1866 he came to Adrian and commenced the study of law with his brother, C. E. Weaver. In September, 1869, he was admitted to the bar of Lenawee county, and remained in his brother's office until the fall of 1871. In the fall of 1873 he formed a co-partnership with Perry Shumway, of Hudson, which continued until Jan. 1, 1875, when he became associated with John F. Welch, of Morenci. He kept his office in Hudson until the following May, and then removed to Morenci, where he practiced law until November, 1878. Soon after becoming a resident of Morenci, he was appointed village attorney, in which capacity he served for nearly four years, and he officiated as village clerk two years. After the death of Charles M. Walker, in October, 1878, Mr. Weaver formed a partnership with his brother, C. E. Weaver, and in November he became the junior member of the law firm of Weaver & Weaver, of Adrian, which firm became quite prominent.

Charles M. Walker was born in Farmington, Oakland county, Sept. 24, 1834. When three years old he was taken by his parents to Lapeer, where he had the advantage of the district schools of that early day. When fifteen years old, he commenced an appren-

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ticeship at the tinner's trade, but after working at it a short time, he threw down his tools and said: "I believe I can do better than make tin pans for a livelihood," and he went immediately to Oberlin College. He remained there three years and then returned to Lapeer, where he commenced the study of law with Col. J. R. White, then a leading attorney of that county. As soon as he was admitted to practice he and Col. N. B. Eldredge formed a partnership in the practice of law, and the same fall he was elected prosecuting attorney, being re-elected at the end of two years. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Seventh Michigan infantry, and was made quartermaster of the regiment. After serving in that position with much ability for over a year, he was appointed provost marshal of the Fifth congressional district. He held this position for a few months, and then resigned and again went to the front, serving as volunteer aid to Gen. George A. Custer. After the close of the war he came to Adrian and again commenced the practice of his profession. He was clear and incisive in his views of legal propositions, was thoroughly versed in the common law, and when a case was stated to him he seemed to know and comprehend at once the law which must determine it. He is remembered as a genial gentleman, a good lawyer and eloquent advocate, and a true friend and companion. He died at his home in Adrian, after a brief illness, Oct. 20, 1878.

William L. Penfield, solicitor of the Department of State in the United States government, and a very prominent lawyer, was a product of Lenawee county, although he won his fame in other fields. He was born in the township of Dover, Lenawee county, in 1846, received his education in Lenawee schools, and was admitted to the bar at Adrian, in 1872. In the early 70's he taught German and Latin in Adrian College, and then engaged in the practice of law at Auburn, Ind. He served as judge of the circuit court in Indiana, prior to his appointment as Solicitor in the State Department at Washington. He was counsel for the United States in the famous "pious fund case," in the Venezuelan arbitration before The Hague tribunal in 1903, and general counselor of the United States government in the Emery claim against the Nicaraguan government. He was counsel for this country in international arbitration between the United States and San Domingo, Hayti, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Salvador and Mexico, wherein awards amounting to $2,500,000 were given in favor of the United States. In 1905 he was special commissioner to Brazil. Judge

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Penfield died at his home in the city of Washington, after a long illness, May 9, 1909.

Ovid N. Case was another Lewanee product who won renown as a lawyer in other fields. He was born at Windsor, Ashtabula county, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1853. After receiving a common school education he removed to Lenawee county, where for some years he worked on his father's farm, and in 1875 he graduated at Adrian College. The same year he became superintendent of schools at Cambridge, and later he entered upon the study of law in the office of Stacy & Underwood, at Adrian. He began the practice of his profession at Vermontville, Eaton county, in 1877. The following year he removed to Detroit, where he rose to a high place at the bar, and to a commanding political position. He was elected successively to the legislatures of 1883, 1885 and 1887, serving with distinction in those of 1883 and 1885. Elected to the legislature of 1887 he never took the oath of office, as he died Dec. 26, 1886, at the age of thirty-three years.

Joseph H. Steere is still another young man who started on his successful career in the law at Adrian. He was born May 19, 1852, at Addison, Lenawee county, but removed to the state of Minnesota with his parents in 1854. He returned to Adrian in 1861, worked on a farm and taught school, attended Raisin Valley Seminary and Adrian high school winters, until 1872, when he entered the literary department of Michigan University, and graduated in the classical course in 1876. He then studied law with Messrs. Geddes & Miller, of Adrian, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He removed to Sault Ste. Marie and began the practice of law the same year, was elected prosecuting attorney of Chippewa county in 1880, and in the spring of 1881, when but twenty-nine years old, he was elected judge of the Eleventh judicial circuit.

Jacob C. Winne was a native of the state of New York, where he was born at Cherry Valley, Otsego county, Jan. 28, 1855. He passed his early boyhood in his native county, where he attended the common schools until he was old enough to take a more advanced course, and then attended the Ames Academy in Montgomery county, New York, two years. He then came to Lenawee county with his parents, and entered the Adrian High School, pursuing his studies for a time. He then began teaching school, in which he engaged for three winters. Concluding to adopt the law as the profession of his life, he entered the office of Stacy & Underwood, in the spring of 1877, for the purpose of pursuing the preliminary studies, and afterward he attended the law department of

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the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, for one year. In June, 1879, he passed a rigid examination, was admitted to the bar, and began practice. He grew rapidly into a good practice, but death cut him down in the midst of a promising career.

Henry C. Pratt was born in Reading, Seneca county, New York, Dec. 5, 1832, and there he resided until 1838, when his parents removed to Peru, Huron county, Ohio. He was educated in the district schools of his neighborhood and spent nearly two years at the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. He taught his first school when he was seventeen years old and followed that occupation for six years in Ohio. He came to Michigan in 1856, and at once opened a select school in what is now known as District No. 7, Fairfield. During the following twenty years he followed teaching. In January, 1882, he was admitted to the bar, and for several years he practiced law in Adrian. He retired from active practice in 1890, and thereafter lived a quiet life upon his farm in Fairfield.

Charles Burridge was born in the city of London, England, Jan. 5, 1837. The family migrated to the United States in 1852, and not long afterward came to this county. Charles attended school and finally developed into a teacher, which occupation he pursued three winters, and then entered the state university, where he took a two-years' course. Later, he entered the law office of C. B. Wood, as clerk, and continued with him, finally as partner, until 1879. He served as justice of the peace at Tecumseh for a period of eight years, and as village recorder nine years in succession. He also served as justice of the peace, and practiced law in Tecumseh until his death.

To go farther in the enumeration of the members of the bar would be to trench upon the domain of the present, and discuss the characters of men still upon the stage of public life, which hardly comes within the province of this chapter. The bar has grown rapidly in numbers, and it is not too much to say that Lenawee county has always been noted for the ability of its lawyers. It is said of an old Pennsylvania judge that he was once examining a candidate for admission to the bar, and asked him the stock question: "What is a court?" "A court," said the applicant, pompously, " is a place where justice is judiciously administered." "Not always," said the judge, shaking his head, "not always." The answer given in Blackstone is "a place where justice is judicially administered." The difference between judicially and judiciously is a marked one, and yet it may safely be said of the Lenawee county courts that, from the first, they have been places where justice is both judicially and judiciously administered.

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Prior to 1898 there was no regularly organized association of the members of the bar in Lenawee county. There had been occasional gatherings at bar suppers, where the attorneys had met at different times for social intercourse, and also from time to time they met to pay their tribute of respect to deceased associates. But early in the year mentioned above a plan of definite and permanent organization was proposed, under the statute providing for the incorporation of such societies, passed in 1881. The purpose of the organization is to establish and maintain a high standard of professional acquirements and deportment, and to promote a proper degree of harmony among the members of the bar. The association is known as the Lenawee County Bar Association, and its first permanent officers were chosen Jan. 7, 1898, as follows: Alfred L. Millard, president; Clement E. Weaver, vice-president; Clarke E. Baldwin, treasurer, and Walter S. Westerman, secretary. Mr. Millard served as president until his death, Jan. 11, 1900. Clement E. Weaver succeeded him until his death, in April, 1906, and the present incumbent, R. A. Watts, was then chosen to fill the vacancy.

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CHAPTER XXXVII.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

ANTIPATHY TO BANKS—EARLY BANKING LAWS—"WILD-CAT" BANKING—CITY BANK OF BREST—PANIC OF 1837—REPORT OF BANK COMMISSIONERS—BANKING LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL—COMPLETE FINANCIAL RUIN—ERIE & KALAMAZOO RAILROAD BANK—PHILO C. FULLER—PERIOD OF SANE BANKING—WALDBY & CLAY'S STATE BANK—LENAWEE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK—COMMERCIAL SAVINGS BANK—ADRIAN STATE SAVINGS BANK—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—LILLEY STATE BANK AND THE TECUMSEH STATE SAVINGS BANK, AT TECUMSEH—THE BOIES STATE SAVINGS BANK AND THE THOMPSON SAVINGS BANK, AT HUDSON—OTHER BANKING INSTITUTIONS—A DISHONEST BANKER.

Although the bank is an effect rather than the cause of industrial or commercial activity in any city or community, it is generally a good index to the state of industrial or commercial prosperity. In a review of the history and development of Lenawee county it is therefore eminently proper that its banking history should be considered.

During the era of settlement, and for some years after the Territory was admitted as a state, the people of Michigan were not friendly to banks. This was chiefly due to the unstable character of the currency then in circulation. Most of the paper money of that day was issued by private banking concerns, and went current only so long as some man of known integrity and business standing said it was good. Nor was this prejudice—if prejudice it can be called—indigenous to the Western frontier. Many of the pioneers had been forced to leave their homes in the older states and begin life anew on the margin of civilization through the failure of some "wild-cat" bank. Hence the antipathy to banks whose solvency was liable at any moment to be called into question. And it becomes necessary here to notice a series of events that had an

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important bearing upon the development of Lenawee county, as well as Michigan in general. Notwithstanding the hostility mentioned, at the beginning of 1837 there were sixteen chartered banks in the state, nine of which had been chartered by the Territorial Legislative Council and seven by the state legislature of 1836. The following is a list of these banks: Michigan, Detroit; Monroe, Monroe; Pontiac, Pontiac; River Raisin, Monroe; Washtenaw, Ann Arbor; Erie & Kalamazoo, Adrian; Farmers' and Mechanics', Detroit; Michigan State, Detroit; Tecumseh, Tecumseh; Merchants' & Mechanics', Detroit; St. Clair, St. Clair; Clinton, Clinton; Calhoun, Marshall; McComb, Mt. Clemens; Constantine, Constantine, and Ypsilanti, Ypsilanti.

It would seem as though these sixteen banks could have done the business of this then new state, but on March 15, 1837, the legislature enacted a law providing for the incorporation of moneyed institutions. This law provided that any number of men might associate together, subscribe $50,000 for a capital stock, and by filing articles of association with the county clerk, become incorporate. One-third of the capital must be owned in the county, ten per cent. to be paid in before election of directors, and thirty per cent. before bank notes should be issued. The law also contained this restrictive clause: "It shall not be lawful for any such banking association to issue, or have outstanding or in circulation at any time, an amount of notes or bills loaned or put in circulation as money exceeding twice and a half the amount of its stock then paid in and actually possessed; nor shall its loans and discounts at any time exceed twice and a half the amount of its capital stock so paid in and possessed."

This was bad enough, but a subsequent statute allowed them to deposit, instead of specie, a bond secured on real estate. Under the operation of this law hundreds of banks sprang into existence. Nearly every cross-road had its bank, and it is indeed a wonder that the inhabitants of any community could forego the luxury of a banking association. Every kind of property was quoted at inflated prices, and wild land, valued at three or four times its actual worth, became the security for the bank circulation of Michigan. These banks, on account of the character of their securities, were called "wild-cat banks," and the old banks were known as "chartered banks." Banks of the wild-cat species sprang up in Lenawee county as follows: Lenawee County Bank, at Palmyra, capital $100,000; Commonwealth Bank, at Tecumseh, capital $50,000, and the Bank of Adrian, at Adrian, with a capital of $150,000. The law re-

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quired a certain amount of specie to be kept in the vaults of the bank, but this provision was evaded. The same specie served for exhibition for a dozen banks, at various intervals. The bonds and mortgages which were deposited were upon city lots in the woods, or on real estate at fictitious values. The notes of one wild-cat bank were held as capital by another wild-cat bank. They clandestinely put out a much larger circulation than the law allowed them. In these and a hundred other ways they evaded the law and practiced outrageous swindles upon the public.

Incidents connected with the operations of these banking schemes properly form a part of history, and none will serve as a better illustration than the City Bank of Brest. Brest was a magnificent city (on paper), situated at the mouth of Swan creek, about seven miles from Monroe. An excellently lithographed and beautifully colored map of the city represented it with broad avenues, lined with palatial residences and handsome grounds. The extended river front of the city had continuous lines of docks, above which towered, on either hand, lofty warehouses, filled with the merchandisé of the world. The largest steamers were represented as sailing up past the city, whose docks were crowded with vessels of all descriptions, while the streets were thronged with busy life. The rûins of Ninevah or Baalbec are not more desolate now than are the ruins of Brest, and it is little less a wilderness today than it was seventy years ago. But Brest had a bank, with a capital of $100,000. It was a fair sample of a wild-cat bank, and an illustration of how those affairs were managed. The law compelled the bank commissioners to make an investigation into the affairs of the banks. Spies dogged the footsteps of the commissioners, and it was generally found out when they were to visit a bank for inspection, whereupon the affairs of that particular bank were put into favorable shape forthwith. On Aug. 2, the commissioners examined the Bank of Brest and found that its principal resources consisted of loans on bonds, $16,000; bank stock, $10,000; specie, $12,900. It appears that of the specie, $10,500 belonged to Lewis Godard, and had been received by the bank the day before examination, and was drawn out the day after examination. The $16,000 loan on bond and mortgage was a loan to the trustees of the town of Brest, to secure which the bank received an assignment of the bonds executed by Lewis Godard for the sum of $34,000, and also of mortgages of 118 city lots in Brest. On the day after the examination the directors assigned the bond and mortgage back to the trustees of Brest, having received nothing for the same. Seven

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days later an impromptu investigation of the affairs of the bank showed that the amount of specie on hand amounted to $138.89, while the whole amount of bills of the bank which were in circulation was $84,241.

A few days after the investigation into the affairs of the Bank of Brest, the commissioners examined the Bank of Clinton, and found specie on hand to the amount of $11,029.36. On the day succeeding the examination $10,500 of this specie was drawn from the bank by the cashier, brought to Detroit and paid over to Lewis Godard, it being precisely the same specie that had done duty a few days before in the Bank of Brest. Thus the specie was carted about the country in advance of the commissioners.

An examination into the affairs of the bank at Palmyra showed the requisite specie on hand. Suddenly descending on the bank, a few days later, the total amount of cash in the bank was found to be $34.20. At the same time the circulation of the bills of the bank amounted to more than $20,000. Isolated banks, which could not enjoy the benefits of this rotation of specie reserve, resorted to other devices. Some of them, it is said, would buy a small quantity of specie, and nearly filling small kegs with pounded glass, would cover the top with specie and thus pass the examination.

Before the bursting of this financial bubble the amount of notes of these banks in circulation is estimated to have been not less than $300 for every man, woman and child in the state. While some bona fide banks were established, it was soon found that the law was taken advantage of by dishonest men to practice the grossest frauds and swindles. The law practically permitted these frauds, and the officers of the state, though striving honestly to do their duty, were powerless to prevent them. Banks were established in the most inaccessible places, which it was not likely the holders of the bills could ever find, and hence the bank would not be asked to redeem its currency. In addition to the bank already mentioned, the then promising village of Palmyra was blessed with another wild-cat establishment, known as the Palmyra and Jacksonburgh Bank.

About the time these wild-cat banks had got to work, the country experienced one of those financial panics which so frequently shake commercial communities to their very center. President Andrew Jackson, it will be remembered, was hostile to the United States Bank, which had been in existence since 1816. It had been chartered in December of that year for a period of twenty years, and as its term was about to expire "Old Hickory" fought

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the movement for renewing the charter with all of his characteristic determination. He conquered, the bank was discontinued, its stock was sold and the money was paid into the United States treasury. The banks in the several states were thereupon designated as banks of deposit, and were used for collecting, transferring and disbursing the public revenues. There was then a surplus in the United States treasury, and after a long and exciting debate in Congress, in the session of 1835-36, it was determined to distribute this surplus among the several states in proportion to their representation in Congress, to be deposited in the various banks for safe keeping.

Then ensued one of the wildest eras of speculation. Money was abundant, the coffers of the government were overflowing, the country was prosperous and everybody seemed bent on making a fortune, regardless of whether the orthodox plan of action was followed or not. The state banks loaned out the money which had been deposited with them to the red-hot speculators who were buying government land, and were laying out and building cities in the wilderness, connecting them by railroads and canals. These loans were given on what was supposed to be good security, it generally being real estate taken at its speculative value, or city lots in cities where scarce a tree had been hewn down or a spade had penetrated the earth. But the reaction came all too soon. Hard times oppressed the country, the government had use for its money, and called upon the banks with which it had been deposited to return it again in coin. The banks did not have it; they had loaned it out on security to speculators. The speculators had been unable to realize even their investments at the fancy prices at which they had been made. The security proved of little or no value, and the banks were sore distressed to meet their obligations to the government, since specie only would be received.

In this cramped condition the banks, in order to save their existence, were compelled to proceed with the utmost caution. Specie payments were suspended. The banks called in their circulation as rapidly as they could, and refused to throw it out again, preferring to await a turn of events, and not endanger their lives by having a large irredeemable circulation out. The consequence was a scarcity of money, and business was greatly cramped thereby. The people were clamorous for relief, and there was an outcry against the chartered banks as being moneyed corporations which only sought their own selfish ends, and had no regard for the welfare of the people. They were declared to be monopolies, and everything else being free in this country, banking should also

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be free. About this time a general banking law had been passed in the state of New York, and numerous banks had gone into operation under it. Without waiting to see how the New York idea would work in practice, the Michigan legislators quickly adopted the same plan, and as a result the celebrated "wild-cat banks" came into existence, making a very bad condition of affairs worse. The system of wild-cat banks had just been organized when the crash came, and well would it have been for the young state of Michigan if all these financial institutions had been immediately swept out of existence. But they were legal banking houses, and were entitled to any measure provided for the relief of honest bankers. The legislature passed an act to suspend specie payments until June 16, 1838. An act was also passed curtailing the bank circulation. Banks that had vested interests to protect were careful in the extreme, discounted sparingly, and then only on undoubted paper. But the wild-cats had no vested interests. Their capital existed largely in imagination, and the requirement of the law that thirty-hundredths of the capital should be coin in the vaults was almost wholly disregarded. As their own securities were to a great extent a myth, they ran no risk in accepting almost any security for their nearly worthless promises to pay. Therefore their notes were in everybody's hands, while those of the chartered banks were almost as scarce as gold.

The Bank Commissioners, in their annual report, dated Jan. 18, 1839, gave in detail the policy pursued by them and the results of their investigations into the condition of affairs of the various banks. They used very strong language in denouncing the system, and in referring to the General Banking Law asserted that there were no species of fraud and evasion of law which the ingenuity of dishonest corporations had ever devised, that were not practiced under this act. Stock notes were given for subscriptions to stock, and counted as specie, and thus not a cent of real capital existed, beyond the small sums paid in by the upright and unsuspecting farmer and mechanic, whose little savings and honest names were necessary to give confidence and credit. The notes of institutions thus constituted were spread abroad upon the community in every manner, and through every possible channel; property, produce, stock, farming utensils, and everything which the people of the country were attempted by advancing prices to dispose of, were purchased and paid for in paper, which was known by the utterers to be absolutely valueless. And thus a law which was established upon principles well digested and approved, and hedged around

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with so much care, and guarded with so many provisions that few, it was supposed would venture to bank under it, became, by the base dishonesty and gross cupidity of a few, who had control of the specie of the country, nothing less than a machine of fraud. Continuing their report, the commissioners said:

"It has been said, with some appearance of plausibility, that these banks have at least had the good effect of liquidating a large amount of debt. This may be true, but whose debts have they liquidated? Those of the crafty and the speculative—and by whom? Let every poor man from his little clearing and log hut in the woods make the emphatic response by holding up to view as the rewards of his labor a handful of promises to pay, which, for his purpose, are as valueless as a handful of dry leaves at his feet. Were this the extent of the evil the indomitable energy and spirit of our population, who have so manfully endured it, would redeem the injury. But when it is considered how much injury is inflicted at home by the sacrifice of many valuable farms, and the stain upon the credit of the state abroad, the remedy is neither so easy nor so obvious. When we reflect, too, that the laws are ineffective in punishing the successful swindler, and that the moral tone of society seems so far sunk as to surround and protect the dishonest and fraudulent with countenance and support, it imperatively demands that some legislative action should be had to enable the prompt and rigorous enforcement of the laws, and the making severe examples of the guilty, no matter how protected and countenanced."

Upon this report the legislature promptly suspended the operation of the General Banking Law so far as organizing other banks was concerned. But the evil had been accomplished. Worthless bank notes were in the hands of every one. The chartered banks had at first refused to have anything to do with the bills of the other banks, whereat there was a public clamor raised which compelled them to receive such bills on deposit, and in the way of business. Thus the regular banks, which had been doing an honest and legitimate business, were engulfed in the ruin which followed. When it became apparent that banks were established for fraudulent purposes, many of them were enjoined. Others, which had been striving to conduct their affairs honestly, struggled along in the hope of being able to redeem their circulation; and the holders of notes, for a long time, had faith that they would be able to realize something on them. But at length the law, and all the banks with it, collapsed fatally and forever.

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The question of the constitutionality of the law under which these banks were organized, was raised in the supreme court, and the law was decided unconstitutional at the January term, 1844, on the ground that the constitution required that each corporation created by the legislature must receive the direct assent of two-thirds of the members elected, and that it was not a fair compliance when the assent of two-thirds was given to a general statute establishing a system for the admission of voluntary associations to corporate privileges. The opinion of the court was read by Justice Whipple, who maintained that it was clearly the intention of the framers of the constitution to prohibit the legislature from passing a general law authorizing the erection of corporations.

The law being thus declared unconstitutional, of course the personal liability of directors and stockholders under it fell to the ground, and all hope which the holders of bills may have had of realizing anything upon them vanished forever. The bills were only so much waste paper. Already every one of the banks had collapsed, and they had dragged down the chartered banks with them. There was never a more complete financial ruin.

When all the banks had been swept out of existence there were bills afloat representing millions of dollars. Many of these were in the hands of bona fide holders, who lost heavily thereby. Many of the bills had never been in use, and were then given away promiscuously. Children used them to play with, and in the rural districts, where paper hangings were scarce, people used them to paper their rooms. The bills were engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, in the best style of their art, and were printed on a good quality of paper, so that they made the walls of a log cabin rather picturesque. They were scattered all over the state, thrown into old garrets, closets and book-cases. While the Civil war was in progress, thousands of dollars of these bills were resurrected and taken South by Federal soldiers, who found that the people of the South preferred them to Confederate money; in fact they were quite as valuable and superior in point of typographical appearance. Many of these bills are yet preserved and are shown as curiosities, serving also as reminders of those exciting times, which in history are regarded as partaking both of the ludicrous and the mournful.

Why the banks were called "wild-cats" is not known. The bills of similar banks in the state of New York were known as "red dogs." Whether the two names had any relation to each other we are unable to say. Very likely the name of "wild-cats" was applied to them on some occasion in jest, and it seemed so peculiarly

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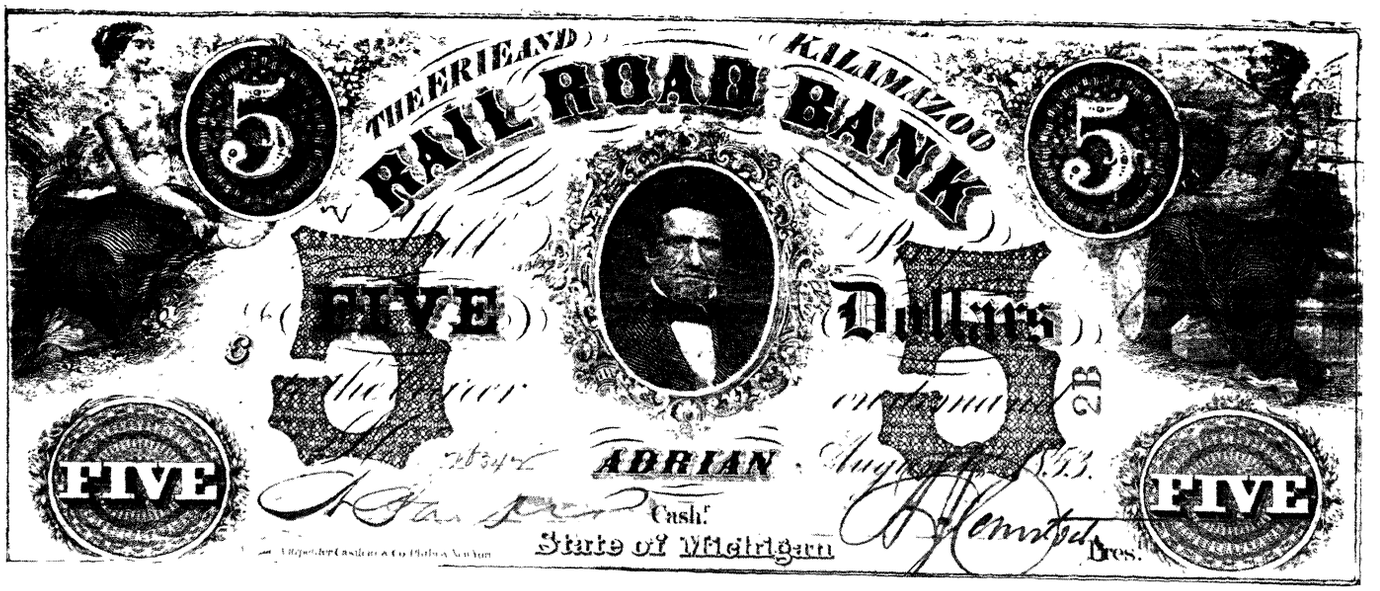

FACSIMILE OF OLD BANK BILL

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appropriate that it stuck to them and was generally adopted. One authority says that the name was first given to them by Oliver Newberry, who was at one time a leading merchant in Detroit. Some debtor brought in a parcel of these bills to pay up an account. Mr. Newberry refused to take them, and said he would have nothing to do with that "wild-cat stuff." Whether or not Mr. Newberry is entitled to the honor of going down to posterity as the stigmatizer of this species of bank notes is of small moment, but the characterization of them was certainly a fitting one. And looking over the field now, it is hard to understand how men of ordinary wisdom and prudence were led into this wild scheme of universal banking. But they suffered intensely for it. Lenawee county, which was rapidly filling up with a stirring Eastern population, received a check to her immigration and to her commercial prosperity from which she did not soon recover. But the lesson was not lost on Michigan. Upon the ruins of that utterly prostrated credit she builded so wisely that now no state enjoys greater prosperity or has a more enviable reputation for financial soundness.

The first bank to be established in Lenawee county was the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, of Adrian, a chartered institution, established by Philo C. Fuller, of Geneseo, N. Y. Mr. Fuller was born in New Marlborough, Mass., Aug. 13, 1787. By profession he was a lawyer, politically a Whig. He had been a member of the New York assembly, and also state senator, and while residing in Lenawee county was elected a representative in the legislature and was chosen speaker of the house, in 1841. He settled in Adrian in 1837, and had charge of the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, as well as the bank of that name. He later returned to the state of New York, served as comptroller of that state, and in the administration of William Henry Harrison was assistant postmaster-general. He died at Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1855. After Mr. Fuller retired from the Erie & Kalamazoo Bank it went into the possession of John B. and F. W. Macy, of New York, who placed Carlisle Norwood in charge of the institution, and it continued in existence for some years, until forced into liquidation by the series of events already narrated.

THE PERIOD OF SANE BANKING.

In 1850 Ira Bidwell decided to open a banking office in Adrian, and offered William H. Waldby an interest in and management of the same, which offer was accepted. The bank was opened Dec.

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3, 1850, in the old Franklin House block, south room, on Main street, and remained there until the completion, in 1851, of a new business block and banking house on the south side of Maumee street, between Main and Winter, the location being where the store of Wood, Crane & Wood now is. In that year Ira Bidwell retired from the business, selling his interest to William H. Waldby, and in 1852 E. J. Waldby joined his brother, the firm taking the name of W. H. Waldby & Company, by whom the institution was successfully continued. In 1855 the business lot on the southeast corner of Maumee and Main streets was purchased, and in 1857 the firm erected and occupied the building which still stands and has always been used for banking purposes. W. H. Waldby & Company continued the business until 1872, when it was changed to the First National Bank of Adrian, of which Fernando C. Beaman was president; Abel Whitney, vice-president, and Ebenezer I. Waldby was cashier. On May 1, 1878, E. I. Waldby and Frank W. Clay purchased the business, good-will and building, and continued the banking business under the firm name of Waldby & Clay. Waldby & Clay's State Bank was organized under the state banking law, June 24, 1894, and has a paid-in capital stock of $75,000. In the Twentieth Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Banking Department of the State of Michigan, issued Dec. 31, 1908, the resources of this bank amount to nearly $800,000. Frank W. Clay is president; R. S. Moreland, vice-president; H. B. Waldby, cashier, and J. C. Murphy, assistant cashier, while the board of directors are E. B. Waldby, H. B. Waldby, F. W. Clay, Rial Clay, J. D. DeFoe, R. S. Moreland, A. W. Wood, J. W. Kirk and F. A. Stevenson.

The Lenawee County Savings Bank was incorporated Dec. 21, 1869, among the prime movers in the enterprise being the following named gentlemen: Rial Niles, William W. Bruce, George Bruce, Charles M. Walker, Henry Hart, Elihu L. Clark, William Dutton, Nathaniel B. Eldredge, Joseph H. Wood, Alanson Worden, George Bidwell, R. R. Beecher, Joseph R. Bennett and George H. Bruce. The first board of directors was selected from among these gentlemen, and the original capital stock was $50,000. The bank was opened for business Jan. 13, 1870, on East Main street, in the building which is now occupied by Fred Schwartz and Herman Berger. It remained at this location about two years and then, in 1872, was moved to the Masonic Temple, where it remained for a period of thirty-five years. It is now one of the oldest incorporated state banks in Michigan, and with one exception

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it is the only strictly savings bank in the state. The first president, elected upon the organization of the bank, was Elihu L. Clark, who served in that capacity until 1874, when he was succeeded by William Dutton. Mr. Dutton was succeeded by Ex-Gov. Charles M. Croswell, and in 1887, Joseph R. Bennett was elected to the position. Delos M. Baker succeeded Mr. Bennett, and upon the death of Mr. Baker Herman V. C. Hart was elected president of the bank and is the present incumbent of that position. The firsh cashier was William W. Bruce, who served from the time of organization until 1876, when he was succeeded by Col. Sylvester B. Smith. In the fall of 1878 Herman V. C. Hart became cashier and served until the early part of 1909, when he was promoted to the presidency, and Clinton D. Hardy was elected cashier, which position he now fills. The present Board of Directors are Herman V. C. Hart, Ambrose B. Park, Clinton D. Hardy, Dayton B. Morgan, Harry L. Larwill and Warren J. Parker. The corporate existence of the bank was extended Feb. 1, 1902, and its present capital stock is $100,000. On May 15, 1906, ground was broken for the commodious building which the bank now occupies on East Maumee street. The site selected for the location of the building was that formerly known as the Dr. P. J. Spalding property, and the lot has an 81-foot frontage, with a depth of 247 feet. The size of the building is 56x72, two stories, and the second floor is divided into conveniently arranged office rooms. The building is both fire and burglar proof, electric lighted and steam heated, and the material used in its construction is a light colored impervious brick, with Bedford stone, and terra cotta trimmings around the roof. The removal of the bank from its former quarters in the Masonic Temple to the new building was made on June 25, 1907, and on the morning of the following day the place was opened to the public in the continuance of business. It is no exaggeration to say that the Lenawee County Savings Bank building has few, if any, that equal it, and none that excel it in the points of architectural beauty and convenience of arrangement, in a city of the size of Adrian.

In 1849 Langford G. Berry and William H. Stone opened a banking house in Adrian, and for several years did a general banking business under the firm name of L. G. Berry & Company. Mr. Berry finally retired from the firm, and F. J. Remington became an active partner, when the firm name was changed to W. H. Stone & Company. Mr. Remington continued in the business until he removed to California, in 1876, and then Mr. Stone assumed the entire charge, but continued the firm name, and his bank was a

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prominent financial institution until his death, which occurred Sept. 13, 1878. In November, 1878, Col. Sylvester B. Smith formed a partnership with Thomas J. Tobey, and they engaged in the banking business as successors to W. H. Stone & Company, and this partnership continued until the death of Colonel Smith, in 1883. The firm name was then changed to T. J. Tobey & Company, with Delos M. Baker as the silent partner, and this arrangement continued until December, 1885, when a new firm, consisting of Seymour Howell, Edwin L. Baker and William B. Thompson, succeeded to the business under the firm name of Howell, Baker & Company. In June, 1888, this bank was reorganized as the Commercial Savings Bank of Adrian, Howell, Baker & Company's interest being transferred for stock in the new organization. The officers elected at this time were William J. Cocker, president and William B. Thompson, cashier. Mr. Cocker served as president until his death, which occurred in May, 1901, and then Charles R. Miller was elected to the position. Mr. Miller retired in January, 1904, and was succeeded by Alanson Bennett, the present incumbent. William B. Thompson served as cashier until in April, 1891, when he resigned and moved to Denver, being succeeded by Seymour Howell. Major Howell officiated as cashier until December, 1897, when he resigned, and Ernest N. Smith was elected to the position, which he has been the incumbent of up to the present time. The first board of directors of this institution consisted of Seymour Howell, Charles Bowerfind, David Metcalf, Alanson Bennett, William J. Cocker, Charles R. Miller, Dr. Abram M. Stephenson, John G. Mason and Norman Geddes, and the present board is Alanson Bennett, Abram M. Stephenson, Edwin C. Sword, Alfred H. Wood, Charles G. Hart, Edwin L. Baker, John E. Bird, Neil B. Hayes and Albertus E. Palmer. The bank has a capital stock of $110,000, and does a commercial and savings business.

In June, 1877, Channing Whitney opened to the public in Adrian the doors of a financial institution, under the name of Whitney's Commercial Exchange Bank. It was a private bank and Mr. Whitney was the sole owner. It was located at No. 18 West Maumee street. The bank offered to pay five per cent. compound interest on deposits, which was the usual rate at that time, and Charles G. Wesley, now a prominent merchant of Adrian, was the first book keeper. The bank had the usual experience of new institutions, and at first business did not come rapidly, but the young banker kept steadily at it, gaining the confidence of the community step by step, and in the course of a year or two the enter-

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prise was an assured success. In 1880 the late William S. Wilcox became associated with Mr. Whitney and the business ran as the Commercial Exchange Bank of Whitney & Wilcox. The institution continued to be one of Adrian's leading banks until June, 1893, when Messrs. Whitney & Wilcox organized under the state law as the Adrian State Savings Bank. Mr. Whitney was elected cashier of the newly organized concern and was its largest individual stockholder. In 1894 he retired from the active management on account of poor health, and in order to give his personal attention to his large real-estate holdings. According to the report of the Commissioner of Banking for the year 1908, R. A. Watts is president and B. E. Tobias is the cashier of the Adrian State Savings Bank, while the board of directors is constituted as follows: R. A. Watts, George A. Wilcox, William E. Jewett, R. A. Kaiser, C. G. Wesley, W. O. Hunt, B. E. Tobias, A. D. Ellis, C. S. Whitney and R. H. Watts. The capital stock is given as $60,000.

In 1895 Channing Whitney opened a private bank under the name of The Commercial Exchange Bank of Channing Whitney & Company, with a capital of $75,000, starting in handsomely equipped quarters at No. 18 West Maumee street, and having his son, Charles S. Whitney, associated with him. The Messrs. Whitney's honorable methods and wide acquaintance in the city and county secured at once for the new bank a generous share of the public patronage, and they were conducting the affairs of this institution with marked success at the time of Channing Whitney's death, Nov. 15, 1902. Chas. Whitney, the son, then merged the institution into the Adrian State Savings Bank, and became the auditor and a member of the board of directors of that financial corporation.

Adrian had been without a National bank from 1878, when the First National Bank ceased doing business, until the early part of 1909. In May, 1909, the National Bank of Commerce was organized, and it opened its doors to the public on June 3, following. It has a capital of $100,000, a surplus of $20,000, and its officers are as follows: David L. Treat, president; Theodore M. Joslin, vice-president; Rolland C. Rothfuss, cashier. The following gentlemen comprise the board of directors: Willis Chatfield, James W. Helme, Smith C. Fairbanks, Webster C. Jipson, Theodore M. Joslin, Samuel O. Rothfuss, Rolland C. Rothfuss, Charles L. Robertson, William H. Shierson and David L. Treat. The four-story brick building on the north side of Maumee street, between Main and Broad streets, is now being remodeled to become the home of the new National Bank of Commerce.

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In 1855 Lucius Lilley engaged in the banking business in Tecumseh, where he has remained in the same business and at the same locality up to the present time, a period of fifty-four years. He is the president of the Lilley State Bank, of Tecumseh, and is one of the oldest, best known and most conservative bankers in the state. In September, 1855, he accepted the position of teller in the old Tecumseh Bank, with which he remained until the institution wound up its affairs, in 1860, when he organized the savings bank of P. Bills & Company, Mr. Bills being the president and Mr. Lilley the cashier. In 1865 this bank was reorganized as the National Bank of Tecumseh, and Mr. Lilley held the position of cashier, managing its affairs successfully until it went into voluntary liquidation, in the spring of 1874. As a successor to this institution, the Bank of Bills, Lilley & Company was then organized, and Mr. Lilley was cashier and manager of the same until the death of Mr. Bills, in 1880, when a reorganization took place under the firm name of Lilley, Bidwell & Company. The institution was again reorganized under the state banking law, Jan. 26, 1893, as the Lilley State Bank of Tecumseh, with a capital of $40,000, and the officers of the bank, as reported in the State Bank Commissioner's report for 1908, are Lucius Lilley, president; P. W. A. Fitzsimmons, vice-president; F. J. Temple, cashier, and H. S. Temple, assistant cashier. The board of directors is given as follows: Lucius Lilley, L. I. Bidwell, P. W. A. Fitzsimmons, F. E. Bradley, R. A. Heesen, F. J. Temple and W. D. Reed.

The Tecumseh State Savings Bank was organized April 21, 1893, with Joseph H. Smith as cashier, and that gentleman has continued to fill the position up to the present time. The late Capt. Charles R. Miller was president for a number of years prior to his death, but the local conduct of the institution has been largely in the hands of the genial cashier, and John Q. Look, the popular vice-president. The Tecumseh State Savings Bank is regarded as one of the safest and most conservative banks in this section of the state. It owns the building which it occupies, and has a paid-in capital stock of $26,000. The board of directors, as given in the State Bank Commissioners' report for 1908, is as follows: C. R. Miller, Joseph Russell, C. A. Slayton, J. Q. Look, L. G. North, A. C. Aylesworth.

The first bank in Hudson was called the Exchange Bank, and it was established by Henry M. Boies, John K. Boies, and Nathan Rude, in 1855. The entire control and management of it for several years was in the hands of Nathan Rude, and later John K.

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Boies succeeded to the management. Upon the death of Henry M. Boies and Nathan Rude, the old firm was succeeded by that of Boies, Eaton & Company, the members being John K. Boies, Stephen A. Eaton and John H. Boies. John K. Boies died in August, 1891, and the following year the bank was incorporated as a state institution, and took the name of The Boies' State Savings Bank, by which it has since been known. Stephen A. Eaton was elected president under the new organization and has officiated in that capacity since, the other officials at the present time being D. J. Beachboard, president, and Byron J. Foster, cashier. The bank has a paid-in capital stock of $75,000, and the board of directors is composed of the following gentlemen: Stephen A. Eaton, James B. Thorn, D. J. Beachboard, H. V. C. Hart, E. J. Southworth, Byron J. Foster, and Edward Frensdorf. This banking institution has been a successful one during all the years of its existence, and it continues to enjoy the implicit confidence of the community. Its place of business is upon the same site where the original Exchange Bank was established in 1855.

The Thompson Savings Bank, of Hudson, was organized Oct. 22, 1892, and has had a very successful career during all the years of its existence. Its capital is $100,000, and according to the State Banking Commissioners' report for 1908 its total resources are more than $850,000. The officers are W. B. Thompson, president; G. I. Thompson, vice-president; C. C. Whitney, cashier, and the board of directors is composed as follows: W. B. Thompson, Fred S. Vedder, R. W. Thompson, G. I. Thompson and C. C. Whitney. The Thompson Savings Bank is the outgrowth of or successor to a private bank, which was organized by the Thompson brothers in 1867, and for twenty-five years they conducted it as a private bank, until 1892, when a reorganization was made under the state law, as before stated.

In the spring of 1868 Charles C. Wakefield purchased a plat of ground in Morenci, erected a suitable building thereon, and established an exchange bank under the firm name of C. C. Wakefield & Company. This institution was conducted as a private bank until its incorporation, Jan. 10, 1898, since which date it has been known as the Wakefield State Bank of Morenci. Ever since its inception Charles C. Wakefield has been at the head of the institution, and its success and present standing in the financial world is largely due to his integrity and business judgment. The bank has a capital of $30,000, with total resources reported by the State Bank Commissioner at about $400,000, and it is officered as follows:

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C. C. Wakefield, president; F. E. Cawley, vice-president; C. A. Wilson, cashier. The board of directors is composed of the following: C. C. Wakefield, J. O. Wakefield, William M. Hamilton, F. E. Cawley and C. A. Wilson.

The First National Bank of Morenci was organized in 1900, as the successor of the Bank of Morenci, a private institution which had been in existence for a number of years. It has a paid-in capital stock of $25,000, and its resources are placed at about $225,000. In 1896 Elias B. Rorick became cashier of the old Bank of Morenci and upon the organization of the First National Bank of Morenci he was elected president, which position he held for a number of years. The officers as given in the last report are C. Rorick, president; Dr. E. H. Rorick, vice-president; A. V. Foster, cashier; J. C. Rorick, auditor, and the members of the board of directors are: C. Rorick, A. V. Foster, A. H. Rorick, L. E. Foster and Dr. E. H. Rorick.

The Blissfield State Bank, of Blissfield, is the successor of a private banking institution which was started in Blissfield about 1873, by Arthur D. Gilmore. It was successfully conducted as a private bank until May 31, 1893, when it was incorporated as a state bank under the laws of Michigan, with a capital of $20,000. It has steadily grown in the confidence of the public and in the amount of business transacted, and in the last report of the State Commissioner of Banking its total resources are placed at about $270,000. Its officers are: A. D. Ellis, president; William Rothfuss, vice-president and L. H. Rothfuss, cashier. Its board of directors is composed of A. D. Ellis, A. D. Gilmore, George F. Ford, H. B. Hathaway, William Rothfuss and George W. Davenport.

In 1885 the bank of Jipson, Carter & Company was organized at Blissfield, Webster C. Jipson becoming the cashier. It met with flattering success from the start, and was conducted as a private institution until March 1, 1900, when it was reorganized as the Jipson-Carter State Bank, with a capital stock of $25,000, and Mr. Jipson continued to fill the position of cashier. Its total resources at the close of 1908 were considerably over $500,000, and its officers are given as follows: W. C. Jipson, president; C. E. Howland and J. J. Walper, vice-presidents; Charles L. King, cashier, and J. G. Bauer, assistant cashier. The board of directors is given as follows: W. C. Jipson, C. E. Howland, J. C. Holt, W. F. Rodgers, H. E. Morrow, J. J. Walper, John Ickler, R. M. Eccles, C. L. King and S. C. Fairbanks.

The Deerfield State Bank at Deerfield was organized March

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27, 1906, with a capital of $20,000, and its resources at the last report, in 1908, were given as $80,935.86. W. F. Weisinger is the president, Dale Munson officiates as vice-president, and V. B. Cannon occupies the position of cashier, while the board of directors is constituted as follows: W. F. Weisinger, Daniel Diver, Nathan Bragg, George Cannon and Dale Munson. This bank is highly appreciated in the stirring village of Deerfield, and it is constantly increasing in popular favor.

The Addison State Savings Bank, of Addison, was organized Oct. 11, 1905, as the successor of the private bank of O. B. Bowen & Company, which had been in opèration at that place for a number of years. Its capital stock is $20,000, while its total resources reach considerably beyond the $100,000 mark. Its officers are O. B. Bowen, president; Fred B. Kline and L. S. Town, vice-presidents, and Henry F. Davis, cashier. The board of directors is composed of the following citizens: O. B. Bowen, F. B. Kline, Henry F. Davis, D. A. Curtis, R. C. Rothfuss and L. S. Town.

There is also a private banking institution at Addison, managed by Azariel Smith, a reliable and substantial citizen, who conducts the business under the name of the Exchange Bank of Addison.

The Onsted State Bank, at the thriving village of Onsted, was organized Sept. 20, 1907, with a capital stock of $20,000, and its record has been one of rapid and substantial growth. Its stockholders are numbered among the representative men of the locality and the business is conducted carefully and on a conservative basis, so that the institution well merits the popular support accorded to it. The personnel of the executive corps of the bank is as here noted: Frank M. Skinner, president; Smith C. Fairbanks, cashier, and Fay E. Ross, assistant cashier, while the directors are: Frank M. Skinner, Leonard S. Mann, Smith C. Fairbanks, Warren G. Shepherd, Charles Kerr, Fred Hardcastle, Dr. G. W. Ross, Charles L. Reynolds and E. B. Rynd.

The villages of Britton, Clayton and Clinton have neither National nor State banks in their midst, but each of these villages has one or more private banking institutions that fully meet the requirements of and afford the financial conveniences to the respective localities. At Britton is the Bank of Britton, with Frank Bauer as cashier; the Exchange Bank at Clayton is conducted by J. M. Lamb as president, W. W. Cooke as vice-president, and Leo Haley as cashier, and Clinton has the private banks of Smith, Richmond & Company, and that of Van Tuyle & Silvers. These form

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important and convenient additions to the banking interests of Lenawee county, and it may be said that in the matter of banks the needs of the various sections of the county are supplied.

Recurring again to the "wild-cat" days in the banking history of Lenawee county, it may be stated that following the bursting of that financial bubble the organization of new banks was not to be expected. Only two banks in Michigan—one at Detroit and one in the Upper Peninsula—were chartered in the twenty years between the repeal of the Act of 1837 and the enactment of the General Law of 1857. These two decades were distinctly the era of private banks. But, notwithstanding the laxity of the early laws and oftimes unfavorable conditions, since the "wild-cat" fiasco of long ago, Lenawee county has been fortunate in escaping the dire effects of bank failures and the misdeeds of dishonest bankers. But few exceptions mar this bright page in her history, perhaps the most serious of which occurred in 1864, at Hudson. Some time prior to 1859, John M. Osborn had established a banking institution at Hudson, under the name of the People's Bank, and William W. Treadwell, who was the son of a highly respected citizen of that place, was taken in as an employe to assist in the management of the business. At length he became a partner in the bank, and finally, in 1859, Mr. Osborn sold his interest to Urias (the father) and William Treadwell. In 1862 the son became the sole proprietor and by his pleasant ways and obliging disposition he made himself very popular among the farmers and business men. His safe contained large sums of money which had been deposited as a result of such friendship, and in December, 1863, the treasurers of the townships of Hudson and Rollin, and of Pittsford in Hillsdale county, commenced to deposit their collections, which, increasing each day, would be allowed to remain in the bank until the following February. Banker Treadwell also secured loans from various city banks, procuring $4,500 from the banks in Adrian, and on the night of Jan. 20, 1864, every dollar was taken from the well-filled safe—its owner robbed it and decamped. An examination of the books showed he had taken $42,000 in round numbers, from the safe, and in addition to this amount he had the loans which he had procured and had not placed on the books. Money deposited to await investment, the soldiers' earnings, and the widow's mite, all were gone. Treadwell was arrested at Mansfield, Ohio, Feb. 11, three weeks after his nocturnal flight from Hudson, and he was immediately brought to Adrian and lodged in jail. Efforts were made to effect a settlement with the creditors of the

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bank, but without avail, and on Friday, July 1, after a trial in the circuit court at Adrian, Treadwell was convicted and remanded for sentence. About 5 o'clock, the same afternoon, he escaped from jail in company with John Cowell, a convicted horse thief. Two weeks later, July 14, his body was found in the woods in Wood county, Ohio, one mile from any road, and about thirty-six miles from Adrian. The body was badly decomposed, but the unfortunate victim had received a series of severe blows on the head, and there was a large fracture of the skull on the right side. Cowell, the horse thief, was arrested and charged with the murder of Treadwell, and at the trial, which took place in May, 1865, Mrs. Treadwell testified that before her husband left the Adrian jail she managed to give him $900 in $100 bills. Cowell was convicted, and was executed July 7, 1865. As soon as it was found that Treadwell was dead, the creditors of the bank petitioned for probate of his estate, and letters of administration were granted. Suits were brought against Treadwell's father-in-law to recover the money that had been stolen, and after considerable delay a large sum was recovered.

In the great panics of 1873 and 1893 not a single one of Lenawee county's banking institutions failed or suspended, and in the panic of 1907 they suffered no loss, either financially or in the confidence of their patrons, though there was some falling off in the deposits. In conclusion it may be said that the banks of no county in the state enjoy a more deserved prosperity or have a more enviable reputation for financial soundness than those of Lenawee county.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR—THE ADRIAN GUARDS—FIRST MILITARY ENCAMPMENT—THE WAR WITH MEXICO—CIVIL WAR PERIOD—DIFFERENCES OF OPINION—FIRST MASS MEETING IN ADRIAN—ENLISTMENTS—FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENTS—THE GALLANT ELEVENTH—THE TWELFTH, FIFTEENTH, SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEENTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENTS—"ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS" REGIMENT—BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY—CAVALRY—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The year 1832 was a stirring one in the annals of the young county of Lenawee. In the spring Black Hawk, with a band of warriors, crossed the Mississippi river and advanced through the settlements. He was attacked by a body of Illinois militia, and then the Indians broke up into small parties and began an indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants, still constantly advancing toward Chicago, which seemed their common objective point. Chicago was then an insignificant trading post, protected by a fort, but the probabilities were, if that post should fall, the Indians, encouraged by success there, would advance through the infant settlements of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan to the Canada line. Word came to the infant settlements in the southern tier of counties that the Indians were advancing, and along with it the call of the Indian Agent at Chicago for military assistance. There were enough Indians within these counties to cut the throats of the white inhabitants, if aroused, and perhaps the best way to defend their own homes was to meet the enemy beyond the borders of the Territory. Gen. Joseph W. Brown had been given the command of the Third brigade of the Michigan militia, and without waiting for orders from the governor, he ordered his brigade to rendezvous at the village of Niles. The Eighth (Lenawee) regiment, then commanded by Col. William McNair, responded nobly

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to the call, and was in the shortest possible time ready for the order to march.

The regiment was composed of two companies from Tecumseh, one from Adrian, and one from the village of Clinton, which had sprung into existence since the completion of the Chicago road. General Brown's order required Colonel McNair to take only volunteers. Said the order: "Take no man with you who is not a volunteer. Let the timid return to their homes." When the regiment was drawn up into line, the order was read, and all who desired to return home were ordered to step four paces to the front, but not a man advanced. The regiment took up its line of march by the way of the Chicago road for Niles, the place appointed for the brigade rendezvous. The feelings of mothers and children, as they saw every able-bodied man move off to battle with the Indian foe, hundreds of miles away, can be better imagined than described. It is true the danger was then distant, but the minds of those left behind must have been keenly alive to the terrors of Indian warfare. It was then not twenty years since the horrible massacre at the River Raisin, only a few miles off, the details of which were all too well remembered to beget a feeling of security. The Indians living in their midst were friendly, it is true, but such was the known treachery of the Indian character that the settlers lived in dread lest even these friendly Indians should suddenly go upon the war-path and fall upon them in their unprotected condition. But the red men remained friendly, and before the brigade left Niles the regular army, under General Atkinson, defeated the hostile Indians and captured Black Hawk. The troops were sent home with the thanks of the commanding general for the spirit displayed in their prompt response to the call of their country.

During the interim between this war-like episode and the commencement of the war with Mexico, in 1846, the martial spirit of the people was kept in forced abeyance. This was due partially to the stern realities of pioneer life, with which they had to contend, and partially to the lack of opportunity or occasion to show their fighting tendencies. The Adrian Guards, the first military company regularly equipped by the state, in Lenawee county, was organized May 10, 1842, by Daniel Hicks, who was elected captain, which office he held until 1847, when he went to Mexico in command of a company. F. J. King was first lieutenant, Edwin Comstock second lieutenant and William Aldrich orderly sergeant. In 1843 George W. Hicks was elected orderly, he being the best drill-master in the company. Charles M. Croswell was elected captain

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to succeed Captain Hicks, and held the office until the next annual election, when the late Frederick Hart was made captain, which position he held until April, 1861, with the exception of one year, 1855, when Justus H. Bodwell was made captain. In a copy of the old "Detroit Advertiser" an account of the first military encampment ever held in Adrian is given, the same having occurred July 4, 1843. The encampment consisted of the Brady Guards, of Detroit; the Monroe City Guards, the Toledo Guards, the Washtenaw Guards, and the Adrian Guards. The late Pomeroy Stone was quartermaster of the encampment. The narrator in the "Advertiser" says:

"I do not hesitate to pronounce the Adrian Guards the best drilled company of its age which can be found anywhere. Its members wore a neat uniform, and appeared full of the genuine military spirit. Captain Hicks, their commander, is a perfect gentleman. I would say the same of Captains Hill and Mundy, the first of the Toledo, the second of the Washtenaw Guards. The Toledo Guards have a beautiful uniform; the Washtenaws, one very similar to our own, except that they wore black shoulder-knots and plumes. I cannot speak too highly of the soldierly and gentlemanly bearing of the men of each company; we were taken by the hand by them all, and treated in a manner we shall never forget. The Sabbath was spent very appropriately, by a prompt attendance at the several churches to which the companies were assigned. The great day of days, the Fourth of July, was ushered in amid the roar of cannon, the wild beating of drums, and vociferous cheering of thousands of iron-nerved men—every heart was full—all eyes beamed with a new luster, and gladness and joy trembled on every tongue. Long before daylight the people from the country began to pour in, and by 10 o'clock, the time assigned for forming the procession, not less than 6,000 people were in Adrian."

The part of Lenawee county in the war with Mexico, while neither great nor distinguished, was such as to reflect credit upon the patriotism of her people. On May 19, 1846, a requisition was made by the war department upon the governor of Michigan for the enrollment of a regiment of volunteer infantry of ten companies, to be held in readiness for active service when called for by the President. Under this call thirteen companies were tendered, Lenawee county offering three, but only one company—the Brady Guard, of Detroit—was accepted. Under a second call, in October, 1847, a regiment was enrolled and mustered as the "First Michigan Volunteers," Company G of which was raised and commanded by

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Capt. Daniel Hicks, of Adrian. This company was recruited in the counties of Hillsdale and Lenawee, and in due time landed at Vera Cruz, near which place it was stationed until the close of the war. It was mustered out at Detroit, July 23, 1848, having returned from Mexico via New Orleans, Chicago and Mackinac. It was in actual service somewhat less than six months, and although its members did not meet the enemy, they performed faithfully the duty assigned them, which is all that any soldier can do.

In May, 1847, three companies were enrolled in Michigan for the Fifteenth United States infantry, in which regiment they became Companies A, E and G. Company G, of this regiment, was raised in this section of the state and contained a number of men from Lenawee county, Ahira G. Eastman, of Adrian, being chosen as first lieutenant. The regiment proceeded to Vera Cruz in the spring of 1847, and participated in the advance on the city of Mexico. Company G, however, did not leave Vera Cruz until Aug. 6, and after engaging with distinguished credit at the battle at the "National Bridge," on Aug. 12, and at Paso Ovejas, on the 10th, it arrived at Jalapa, on the 20th. These three companies of "regulars" from Michigan distinguished themselves for valor and shed luster on the state by their splendid actions on many fields. The regiment was mustered out Aug. 21, 1848.

There was one other company raised in Michigan which took an active and a most honorable part in the war with Mexico, and a number of its members were from Lenawee county. We refer to Company K, of the Third United States Dragoons. In April, 1847, this company marched for the seat of war, 104 strong, and when it returned only seventeen of the original members answered to the roll call. The climate of Mexico had claimed some of them for untimely graves, battle had taken victims both by death and disabling wounds, and many had been discharged and sent home to save them from the deadly disease that assailed them. This company was notable for its distinguished corps of officers. It was commanded by Capt. Andrew T. McReynolds, then of Detroit, who became colonel of the First New York cavalry in the Civil war; John T. Brown, of Tecumseh, son of Gen. Joseph W. Brown, was first lieutenant, and J. C. D. Williams, of Detroit, son of Gen. John R. Williams, was second lieutenant. Companies K, of the Third Dragoons, and F, of the First Dragoons, constituted General Scott's body-guard, and from these companies his personal escort, which consisted of ten men, was chosen. The late James N. A. L. Simonds, of Raisin township, was one of these ten men, and he served

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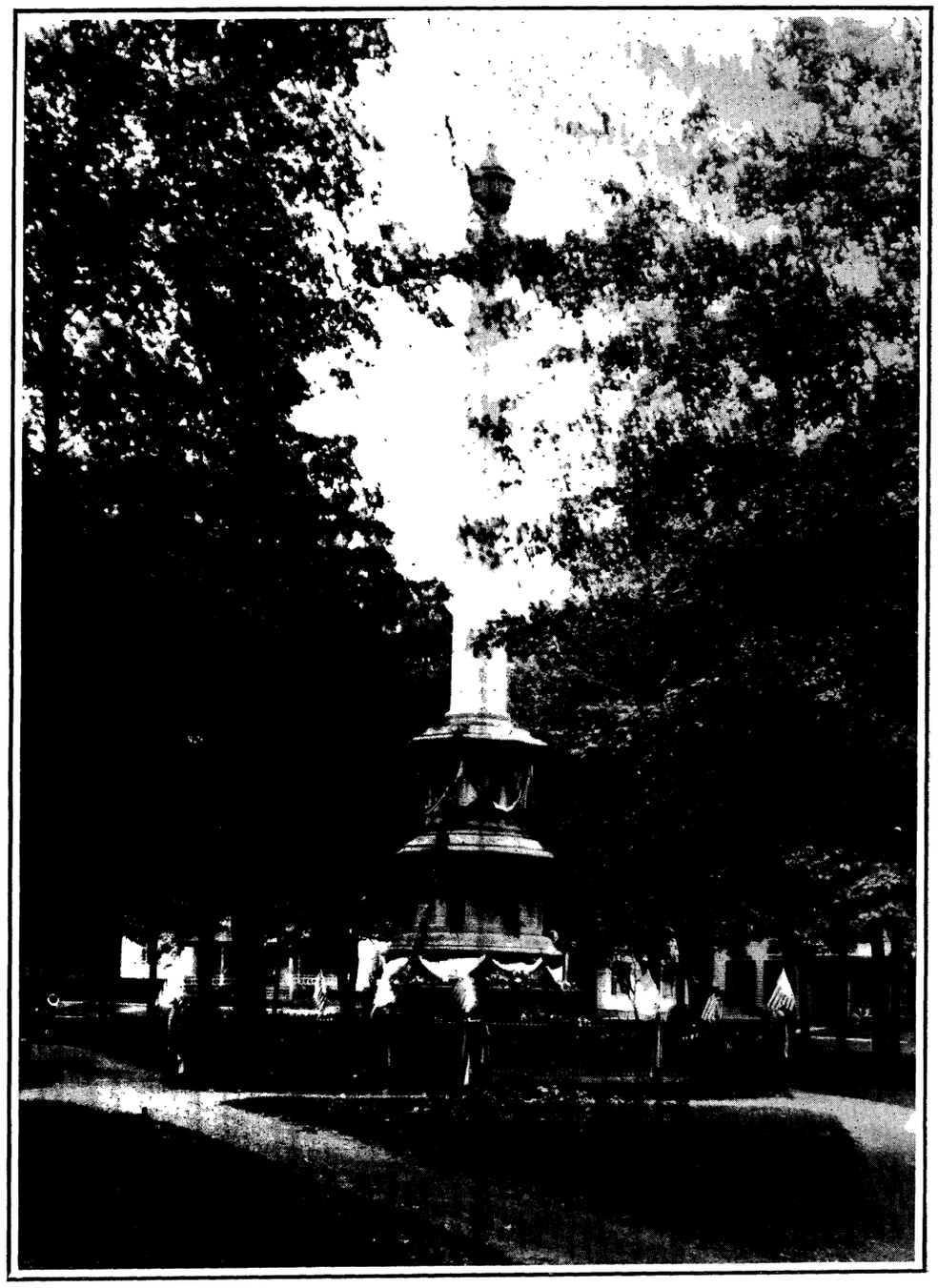

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, IN MONUMENT PARK, ADRIAN

Foto by Metler, Adrian

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on this guard until the war was over, and General Scott returned to Washington. While on a scout, in which members of Company K participated, at Toyacan, near Orizaba, General Santa Anna was routed and his effects captured. Among the trophies were 125 dresses belonging to the Mexican commander's wife and daughter, and two very valuable canes. Another trophy, captured by Mr. Simonds and his chum, the late Carlisle Soper, of Palmyra, was General Santa Anna's boot, a most tasty and neat article of footgear. The boot was taken from the General's headquarters by these two Lenawee county men, and they brought it with them when they returned to their Michigan homes. Company K, as an organization, served until the war was over, its members doing their full duty, and by their heroic conduct they added luster to the fair name of the Wolverine State.

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

The mutterings of internal strife, which had engaged the attention of statesmen for some years prior to 1860, in that year began to take tangible shape, and the people came to realize that the settlement of the questions of unlimited state sovereignty and slavery extension could no longer be deferred by legislative compromises. The result of the Presidential election portended the abolition of slavery in the territories and in all new states to be admitted thereafter, but in exactly what manner the decision in regard to unlimited state sovereignty should be made was a subject not agreed upon, even by national leaders at the North, where the dominant party disclosed its strength. The incoming national administration, in 1861, faced an unprecedented crisis in American history and apparently was uncertain how to proceed in the midst of the alarming dilemma that confronted it. A number of the slave-holding states had passed ordinances of secession, thereby exercising a right that had been generally claimed and not seriously disputed since the adoption of the Constitution, and those who desired the maintenance of the Union were vainly searching for a solution of the difficult problem. Able and patriotic statesmen, regardless of party affiliation, were giving their time and talents to the perplexing question, hoping to discover a pathway that would lead to a satisfactory adjustment of all differences—when all plans were disarranged by the firing on Fort Sumter, and the administration was afforded a pretext, if not a justification, for waging a vigorous war of suppression. This overt act on the part of the South

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cleared the atmosphere for those who had advocated a policy of coercion, and to a large extent lessened the number of those who had talked of peaceable secession.'

But all were not of one mind. In Lenawee county, as elsewhere, there were those who denied the right and expediency of the government's action, but they were comparatively few in number, and owing to that fact were the subjects of bitter denunciation, epithets and contemptuous opprobium. The stigma attached to their names existed in the minds of the thoughtless long after the close of hostilities, but it should not be deemed "treasonable" at this late day to calmly consider historical facts. The writer may be pardoned if, before entering upon the proud record of Lenawee county during those dark days—which will constitute the web and woof of this chapter—he pauses sufficiently long to merely extenuate the action of those "copperheads," as they were derisively called. Criticism of national administrations and their various acts have always been indulged in, whether in peace or war, and such conduct is not a Constitutional definition of treason. The accepted teachings of a lifetime can not be eradicated from the mind in a single day. The sovereignty of the states had been an accepted doctrine from the time of the adoption of the Constitution; it was claimed by the New England states in 1814; it was recognized in 1820 by the Missouri Compromise, and again by the Compromise of 1850, and when the Ship of State struck the quick-sands of sectionalism, in 1861, patriotic leaders of the North—even those who had bitterly opposed the institution of slavery—thought the time for dismemberment of the Union had arrived, and advised that the "erring sisters be allowed to depart in peace." Imbued so thoroughly with this doctrine—when President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for troops and evincing a determination to force the seceding states back into the Union—it was but natural that some would oppose such action, nor did such conduct on their part mark them as traitors or make them any less deserving of respect as citizens. But it is not the purpose of this apparent digression to recall unpleasant memories or argue questions long since settled—we desire merely to record pertinent historical facts. Before leaving the subject, however, and as a proof of the accepted doctrine of unlimited state sovereignty, we will give the following extract from Henry Cabot Lodge's "Life of Daniel Webster." On page 177, concerning "Webster's Reply to Hayne," Senator Lodge says: "When the Constitution was adopted by the votes of States at Philadelphia and accepted by the votes of States in popular conventions, it is safe to

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say that there was not a man in the country, from Washington and Hamilton on the one side to George Clinton and George Mason on the other, who regarded the new system as anything but an experiment entered upon by the States, and from which each and every State had the right peaceably to withdraw, a right which was very likely to be exercised."

The news of the firing on Fort Sumter was followed in a few days by the President's call for 75,000 troops. The first mass meeting in Adrian was held at Bidwell's Hall on the evening of April 15. Speeches were made by Dr. P. J. Spalding, Charles M. Croswell, Addison J. Comstock, R. Barnum, A. F. Bixby, J. W. Horner, R. R. Beecher, W. H. Cleveland, Andrew Howell, George Kingsley, and others. Upon the reception of the news of the hostile act in Charleston Harbor, the people of Adrian and the surrounding towns were excited to the highest pitch, and the call for this meeting was signed by Republicans and Democrats, indiscriminately. The universal feeling was that the government must be sustained and the Stars and Stripes were suspended across Maumee street, amid the cheers of the crowd, and bearing on the front the motto: "Anderson and the Union." This first war meeting was the largest public gathering that had ever been held in Adrian up to that time. The feeling was intense, and the love of country was predominant. Dr. P. J. Spalding was president of the meeting, and upon taking the chair said that they all met now upon a common platform. He saw men in the audience whom he had strongly opposed politically, but all this now was to be put aside. The country was in danger and demanded our common efforts in its defense. Charles M. Croswell was called out and made a brief but eloquent speech. He believed they were all patriotic, Union-loving men, and looked upon their country with a just pride. For his part he was ready to say, the government must and shall stand. Let the old flag be maintained that has been to us a symbol of glory so long. Let every man rally under its folds and do or die in its defense. Addison J. Comstock likewise responded. He was glad to hear the chairman say that they had met without distinction of party, impelled by a common love of country. We are now called upon to maintain the government established by the blood of our forefathers. It was now assailed, and the hour for its defense had arrived. Although his locks were gray, if necessary, he was with the supporters of the government to any extent, and wherever and whatever that might be. He believed we were as one man in the support of the government against rattle-snake flags.

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At this point in the meeting the chairman was informed that a thousand people were in the street who could not gain admittance to the hall. An adjournment was therefore carried to the street in front of the Brackett House (now the Maumee Hotel), where the crowd blocked up the passage throughout any hearing distance. Patriotic resolutions were adopted and other speeches were listened to with interest after the meeting had adjourned to the street.

But those were days of deeds, and not of words. Upon being loudly called for, Col. D. A. Woodbury appeared. He said they had all been telling what should be done. He would read a letter as indicative of what he had already done. Thereupon he read a letter which he had written to the governor of the state, in which he tendered his services in any capacity in which he could be useful, as early as the preceding January. And following this meeting, at noon on April 17, Colonel Woodbury opened a recruiting office for the three months' service, and sixteen enlisted that same afternoon. By 4 o'clock of the following day, fifty-one names had been added. All were imbued with the spirit of patriotism. L. R. Damon, a merchant of Adrian, was in the East, purchasing goods. One of the clerks in his store desired to enlist in obedience to the call of his country, but felt embarrassed owing to the absence of his employer. He accordingly wrote Mr. Damon, explaining the circumstances of the case, and he received a reply informing him that he could have his employer's permission to enlist, that his salary would be continued during his absence, and that his position in the store would be given to him again upon his return. On April 18, a paper was put into circulation at Adrian for a subscription to be placed at the disposal of the state government in sending off Michigan's quota of troops. Elihu Clark headed thce Adrian subscription with $1,000.

Enlistments and company organizations followed in rapid succession all over the state, and while the Hardee Cadets of Adrian was the only completed organization from Lenawee county in the three months' service the members thereof were not the only troops, as a number of boys residing in the southern part of the county joined Ohio regiments, and still others sought military organizations in neighboring counties in Michigan. Counting these and the members of the company that went from Adrian, it is probable that nearly two hundred men from Lenawee county were in the three months' service. The professions, merchants, mechanics, farmer boys and laborers, all were imbued with the same spirit and promptly laid aside their several vocations and joined in the su-

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preme effort to preserve the Union of States. Gentlemen of the cloth laid aside their shepherd's crooks and went to the front in various capacities. During the four years of bloody warfare Michigan met every call for troops in advance of the time limit, and Lenawee county was always among the first to respond with her quota.

While the "boys" were at the front the citizens at home were not idle, and the devoted mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts, imbued with the same spirit which had taken their loved ones from them, assisted in organizing relief associations. There was much outward show of sympathy and interest during the first few months, but by the following year, after the disaster of the Peninsular campaign, matters settled down to a war basis and sentiment was banished in the interest of helpful needs. Public and private donations to the Federal cause were kept up until the final capitulation at Appomattox.

It would be impossible to trace the record of Lenawee county's valiant soldiers through the ranging fortunes of four years of bloody war; neither would space permit, were it possible. Without disparagement to the heroic services of any, it shall be the purpose of these pages to mention the organizations, which, as a whole, are more closely connected with Lenawee county than other military organizations. While other regiments may have achieved equal honors on the bloody fields, it is morally certain that none surpassed those hereinafter mentioned in the performance of stern duty.

The First infantry in the three months' service, was organized at Detroit, and as before stated, contained one Lenawee county company. On the formation of the regiment, this company received the designation of the letter "K," and its officers—all Adrian men—were as follows: Captain, William H. Graves; first lieutenant, John W. Horner; second lieutenant, William House. The lieutenant-colonel of the regiment was Loren L. Comstock, also of Adrian. The regiment left the state May 13, for Washington, led the advance into Virginia, and on May 24, entered and took possession of Alexandria, capturing 150 cavalry. It was assigned to the Second brigade of Heintzelman's division and fought at the first battle of Bull Run, charging one of the strongest of the enemy's batteries four times, under a heavy fire, but was compelled to retire with a loss of ninety-five in killed, wounded and missing, the loss being one-eighth of its total numbers. Its dead were found nearest the enemy's works. The regiment returned to the state on the expiration of its term of service and was mustered out Aug. 7, 1861,

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having lost only three officers, who died of wounds, three men killed in action and three died of disease.

The Second Michigan infantry was recruited and called into service as a three months' regiment, and was rendezvoused as such, but on instructions from the War Department, it was reorganized and enlisted for three years, allowing those who did not desire to enter the service for that term to withdraw. In that regiment there were two companies from Lenawee county—the Hudson artillery, which enlisted as an infantry company and became known as Company B, was organized at Hudson, and the Adrian Guard, which became known as Company D, was from Adrian. The Hudson company was commanded by Capt. Reuben A. Beach; first lieutenant, Cyrus E. Bigelow, and second lieutenant, Tilson C. Barden, all of Hudson, while the Adrian company was officered by William Humphrey, Frank M. Wood, and William L. Burlingame, as captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant, respectively. Captain Humphrey was afterward successively promoted until he became colonel of the regiment. The regiment was organized at Detroit, in April, 1861, and was mustered in on May 25, being the first three years' regiment to be enrolled from the state. It left for the front on June 5, and reported at Washington. It was engaged at Blackburn's Ford, and covered the retreat from Bull Run three days later. It remained near Alexandria during the fall and winter, with Col. O. M. Poe in command, its original colonel, Israel B. Richardson, having been made a brigadier-general. It was assigned to Berry's brigade, Kearny's division, Heintzelman's corps, for the Peninsular campaign; was in the siege of Yorktown, and was engaged at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross-roads, and Malvern Hill, its losses being 137 in killed, wounded and missing. It was in the hottest of the fight at Williamsburg, forcing back twice its numbers at the point of the bayonet. At Fair Oaks, 500 of the regiment charged ten times their number, "stopping them in mid-career." The regiment was at Harrison's Landing until Aug. 15, was under furious fire at the second Bull Run, repulsing several cavalry charges, and was also in the severe engagement at Chantilly. It was in numerous expeditions and reconnaissances until the last of November, and was then transferred to the First brigade, Burnside's division, Ninth corps, being held in reserve at Fredericksburg. It moved to Newport News, Va., in February, 1863, and to Bardstown, Ky., in March. In June it joined Grant's army in Mississippi and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. It was in the several engagements at Jack-

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son, in July, including a skirmish in which it drove the enemy from his rifle-pits and through his reserve. It moved to Milldale, then to Nicholasville, Ky., and on Aug. 30 to Crab Orchard. It then moved to Eastern Tennessee, and was in the engagements at Blue Springs, Loudon, Lenoir's Station, and Campbell's Station, and assisted in the defense of Knoxville. The regiment performed heroic service at Fort Sanders and at Thurley's Ford, after which it camped at Blain's Cross-roads until the middle of January, 1864. It rejoined its corps of the Army of the Potomac, May 5, and participated in the battle of the Wilderness. At Spottsylvania Court House it recaptured some guns lost by a New York battery and drove back a brigade. It was engaged at Oxford, North Anna, Totopotomy, Bethesda Church, and Cold Harbor, and in the first assaults on Petersburg, in June, it lost 22 killed, 143 wounded and 6 missing. In the attack following the springing of the mine, the regiment lost 6 killed, 14 wounded and 37 missing. It was engaged at the Weldon railroad and Poplar Spring Church, and was then in camp near Peebles' House until Oct. 27, when it fought at Hatcher's Run, and was then in the trenches before Petersburg during the winter. It participated in the defense of Fort Stedman, in March, 1865, sustaining heavy loss, and aided in the capture of Petersburg in April. It was mustered out at Washington, July 28, 1865.

The Fourth regiment of infantry was recruited mostly on a line running from Monroe county along through the southern tier of counties westward, including St. Joseph county, and this regiment contained three companies from Lenawee county—the Hudson Volunteers, the Adrian Volunteers and the Tecumseh Volunteers. In the list of field and staff officers in the original organization appear the names of the following Lenawee county men: Dwight A. Woodbury, of Adrian, as colonel; David P. Chamberlain, of Hudson, assistant surgeon; Henry A. Grannis, of Adrian, quartermaster, and Henry N. Strong, of Adrian, chaplain. The Adrian Volunteers became Company B in the regiment, with James H. Cole as captain, Jeremiah D. Slocum as first lieutenant, and James E. Avery as second lieutenant, all of Adrian. Of the Hudson Volunteers, which became Company F, Samuel DeGolyer was captain; Simon B. Preston, first lieutenant, and Joseph L. Smith, second lieutenant, all of Hudson. Of the Tecumseh Volunteers, which was designated as Company G, David D. Marshall, of Tecumseh, was captain; George Monteith, of Adrian, was first lieutenant, and Jeptha W. Beers, of Tecumseh, was second lieutenant.

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This regiment was organized at Adrian in May, 1861, and was mustered in June 20. On a beautiful spot of ground near the regimental quarters, which were known as "Camp Williams," and located in the suburbs of the city, on June 21, and in the presence of thousands of people, the regiment in full dress was formed in a hollow square, inside of which Mrs. W. S. Wilcox, in behalf of the ladies of Adrian, and in a few well chosen words, presented the command with an elegant regimental flag. It was received by the men with cheers, and in their behalf was acknowledged in a brief, but fitting speech by Col. D. A. Woodbury. Patriotic speeches were also made by Charles M. Croswell and Hon. Zachariah Chandler. The regiment left Adrian June 25, and reported at Washington, where it was engaged in defence of the city during the summer and encamped at Miner's Hill, Va., during the winter. It was attached to Griffin's brigade, Morell's division, Porter's corps, and participated in the siege of Yorktown. It was also engaged at New Bridge in May, fording the Chickahominy under a heavy fire and driving off a superior force, for which it received high praise, General McClellan telegraphing that the Fourth Michigan had "covered itself with glory." It was then engaged at Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Turkey Bend, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill, where Colonel Woodbury was killed. In six days' fighting the regiment lost 53 killed, 144 wounded, and 52 missing. It was next engaged at Gainesville, the second Bull Run, Antietam and Shepherdstown Ford, where its brigade forded the Potomac under battery fire, driving off the enemy and capturing the guns. In December the regiment was at Fredicksburg, where a ridge was taken under terrific fire, with a loss of 9 killed, 41 wounded and 1 missing. It was in camp near Falmouth during the winter, engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, remained at Kelly's Ford until June 13, and then marched through Maryland and Pennsylvania to Gettysburg, where it took a prominent part, sharing in the fiercest of the fight. Colonel Jeffords, who then commanded the regiment, was killed, and the loss of the regiment was 28 killed, 84 wounded, with many missing and prisoners. It followed the Confederate army southward, fighting at Williamsport, Wapping Heights, Culpeper, Brandy Station, Bristoe Station and Mine Run, and was on railroad guard duty at Bealeton from Dec. 1 until April 30, 1864. It was in the battle of the Wilderness, where Colonel Lumbard was killed, fought at Laurel Hill, the Po River, Spottsylvania, the Ny River, the North Anna, Jericho Mills, Totopotomy, Magnolia Swamp and Bethesda Church,

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and then proceeded to Petersburg, where it took part in the early assaults on the works. On June 19 it started for home and was mustered out on the 30th, with 135 men and 22 officers present, 129 having re-enlisted as veterans. The regiment was re-organized during the summer, eight companies being recruited, with Col. J. W. Hall commanding. It was mustered in at Adrian, Oct 14, left the state Oct. 22, reached Decatur, Ala., on the 28th, participated in the defense of that town and was then stationed at Whitesboro. It was engaged at New Market, was then ordered to Murfreesboro, where it was engaged in railroad guard and picket duty until Jan. 15, 1865, when it moved to Huntsville, Ala., and was assigned to the Third brigade, Third division, Fourth corps. It moved through Tennessee during April, reaching Nashville on the 27th, and on June 16 it moved for New Orleans, where it was joined by the detachment of the old Fourth. On July 6 it took steamer for Texas, reached Green Lake on the 11th, and remained there in camp for two months, losing many men from the effects of the poor water and very hot weather. On Sept. 11 it started for San Antonio, 170 miles; reached Salada creek on the 24th, remained there for two months on provost duty in the city and at various points until May 26, 1866, when it was mustered out at Hudson.

The war had been in progress nearly six months and the "before breakfast job" of the three months men had been prolonged to nearly twice their term of service, and up to this date the Confederates had been successful on nearly every field. An enlistment for three years' service at this time meant more than a brief term of a few months. The first spontaneous outburst had been succeeded by a candid and thoughtful consideration of the momentous task, with the record of past events pointing to possible failure. This was the condition of affairs when the gallant Eleventh was raised in response to the President's first call for 300,000 troops for a period of "three years, or during the war." Recruiting stations were established in the southern tier of counties and the headquarters of the embryo regiment were located at White Pigeon. Company encampments were opened in other places. Enlistments moved along slowly, but by Sept. 24 the regimental organization was complete and it was mustered into the service of the United States. The work of drilling and equipping the regiment had been well attended to and by the time it was ordered to the field the discipline, drill and apparent efficiency of the regiment were alike creditable to the officers and the men. In this regiment there were two companies from Lenawee county—Companies F and K. The

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officers of Company F were: Captain, Sylvester B. Smith, of Morenci; first lieutenant, Joseph Wilson, of Hudson; second lieutenant, Abraham Harper, of Hudson. Company K was officered as follows: Captain, William W. Phillips, of Adrian; first lieutenant, Patrick H. Keegan, of Deerfield; second lieutenant, Ephraim L. French, of Adrian. The regiment left the state Dec. 9, and was stationed at Bardstown, Ky., during the winter. In the spring of 1862 it was engaged in railroad guard duty, and in July pursued Morgan's cavalry through Kentucky. On Aug. 13, it joined in repelling an attack made by a considerable force under Morgan. It was then stationed at Nashville and assigned to Negley's division. It joined a foraging expedition and reconnaissance, having three engagements with guerrillas, and assisted in building forts and general fortifications. It was then engaged at Stone's River, where it joined the Nineteenth Illinois in charging a fierce assault and driving back the enemy after he had broken the right wing. Its losses were 32 killed, 79 wounded and 29 missing. It was then detached for provost duty at Murfreesboro. It participated in a sharp skirmish at Elk River, in July, and then remained in camp at Decherd until September, when it joined the advance into Georgia, with the Second brigade, Second division, Fourteenth corps. It was then engaged at Davis' Cross-roads, and covered the retreat of Negley's and Baird's divisions from Dug Gap. It was in the hottest of the fight at Chickamauga, its brigade holding one of the most important positions against largely superior forces until night and being the last to leave the field. The regiment's loss in this engagement was 85. Where "Thomas stood like a rock," it did its full share and received his compliments. It was in the siege at Chattanooga, in the main and successful charge of Missionary Ridge, under heavy fire, and always claiming to have been the first to reach the works. It was then in the pursuit of the enemy, charging his rear-guard and assisting in capturing "Ferguson's Battery," with caissons and horses. It was on outpost duty at Rossville from Dec. 2, 1863, to March 15, 1864, and then rejoined its old brigade at Graysville. It entered on the Atlanta campaign under General Sherman, fought at Buzzard Roost, Resaca, and New Hope Church, where for eight days it was under almost continual fire, but when the enemy evacuated his works the regiment joined in the pursuit. It fought at Kenesaw Mountain, Ruff's Station and Peachtree Creek, then moved toward Atlanta, and in the battle of Utoy Creek participated in a charge and took one line of defense, with a loss of 30. It was ordered to Chattanooga, Aug. 27, for

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muster out, but joined in pursuit of Wheeler's forces, marching to Murfreesboro and Huntsville, Ala. On Sept. 18 it started for home, and it was mustered out Sept. 30, 1864. The Eleventh was reorganized at Jackson, in the winter of 1864. Four companies left for Nashville March 4, 1865, and the other six on the 18th, under command of Col. Patrick H. Keegan, of Deerfield. On April 8 the regiment was ordered to Chattanooga and assigned to the Third brigade, Second separate division, Army of the Cumberland. Three weeks later it was sent to East Tennessee, four companies being placed on duty guarding the Chattannooga & Knoxville railroad at intervals of fifteen to twenty miles apart, and the other six companies were stationed at Cleveland. In June the regiment was ordered to Knoxville for guard duty, and on Aug. 3 to Nashville, where it was mustered out Sept. 16.

Twenty-eight men from Lenawee county served in the Twelfth Michigan infantry, the greater number of them as members of Company F, of which Samuel E. Graves, of Adrian, was second lieutenant. William H. Graves, also of Adrian, was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment at its organization and later was promoted to colonel. The Twelfth received its baptism of fire at the battle of Shiloh, and its career was an honorable one to the close of the war.

Seventy-six Lenawee county men found a regimental home with the Fifteenth Michigan infantry, representatives of the county being found principally in Companies H and K. Horace P. Woodward, of Blissfield, was assistant surgeon of the regiment; Isaac N. Stout, of Deerfield, was second lieutenant of Company H, and George R. S. Baker, of Blissfield, was first lieutenant of Company K. This regiment was organized at Monroe and was mustered in March 20, 1862. It acted with conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Shiloh, and during its entire term of service acquitted itself in a manner which reflected credit upon the state.

Ten Lenawee county citizens became members of Company D, in the Sixteenth Michigan infantry, of which company Theodore S. Mahan, of Adrian, was first lieutenant. This regiment was organized at Camp Backus, Detroit, and was known as "Stockton's Independent Regiment." It was mustered in Sept. 8, 1861, entered the scene of hostilities in Virginia, and throughout the various campaigns in the Old Dominion this regiment was never known to waver in the discharge of duty.

The Seventeenth Michigan infantry was organized at Detroit and contained one company—Company A—of Lenawee county

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troops. Company A was officered by Lorin L. Comstock (afterward lieutenant-colonel of the regiment) as captain, John S. Vreeland as first lieutenant, and Richard A. Watts as second lieutenant, all of these officers being residents of Adrian. The regiment, which later became known as the "Stonewall Regiment," was mustered in Aug. 21, 1862, and left the state on the 27th for Washington, where it was assigned to the First brigade, First division, Ninth corps, for the Maryland campaign. It was first engaged at South Mountain, where it won high honors, charging over a stone wall and scattering a strong force in its front (from which act it received its sobriquet), capturing 300 prisoners and driving the enemy down the slope of the mountain. General Willcox characterized this as "a feat that may vie with any recorded in the annals of war." Its loss in this engagement was 27 killed and 114 wounded. In the battle of Antietam it lost 18 killed and 87 wounded. It then moved to a position near Falmouth and was present, but not engaged, at Fredericksburg. It moved to Newport News in February, 1863, on March 19 to Baltimore, thence to Bardstown, Ky., on April 3 to Lebanon, and on the 29th to Columbia. In June it reinforced Grant at Vicksburg, being engaged there until July 4. It was then in the siege of Jackson, returned to Kentucky in August, and joined the movements of the Army of the Ohio in East Tennessee. It was engaged at Blue Springs, Loudon, Lenoir's Station and Campbell's Station, and as part of the Third brigade, First division, Ninth corps, assisted in the defense of Knoxville, being stationed in Fort Sanders. After the siege it encamped at Blain's Cross-roads until it joined the Army of the Potomac, near Warrenton Junction, Va., in March. It was in the battles of the Wilderness, Ny River and Spottsylvania, where it occupied the crest of a hill for which the enemy was making, just as the latter came up the other slope, repulsing them handsomely. Its succeeding movements were of the most gallant nature, being in the terrific assaults at the "bloody angle," where it lost 23 killed, 73 wounded, and 93 prisoners, out of 225 engaged. On May 16 it was detailed as engineer troops, and through the rest of the campaign fought at the North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, the Crater, the Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Poplar Spring Church, Pegram's Farm, the Boydton Road, and Hatcher's Run. It remained near the Appomattox river during the winter, and in the attack of the enemy on Fort Stedman, in March, 1865, the regiment as skirmishers repelled those of the enemy, capturing sixty-five prisoners. It was engaged at Petersburg until the surrender, and was then on guard

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and provost duty until April 24. It was then ordered to Washington, participated in the Grand Review, and was mustered out at Tenallytown, June 3, 1865.

The Eighteenth Michigan infantry may be justly styled "the Lenawee county regiment," as five companies of that organization were raised in this county. Among the field and staff officers at the time of organization appear the names of John W. Horner, of Adrian, as major, and Horace P. Woodward, of Blissfield, as assistant surgeon. The regiment was later officered by John W. Horner as colonel, Edwin M. Hubbard, of Hudson, as lieutenant-colonel, and James D. Hinckley, of Adrian, as major. Companies A, B, C, E, and I were raised in Lenawee county, and at the time of muster-in they were officered as follows: Company A—Captain, Edwin M. Hubbard, of Hudson; first lieutenant, Myron W. Reed, of Hudson; second lieutenant, James S. Riddle, of Hudson. Company B—Captain, James D. Hinckley, of Adrian; first lieutenant, John Shelt, of Rome; second lieutenant, George H. Wells, of Tecumseh. Company C—Captain, John W. Horner, of Adrian; first lieutenant, Charles R. Miller, of Adrian; second lieutenant, Stephen A. Denison, of Madison. Company E—Captain, Charles D. Stevens, of Tecumseh; first lieutenant, William A. Weatherhead, of Tecumseh; second lieutenant, Edwin H. Hoag, of Tecumseh. Company I—Captain, David A. Dodge, of Tecumseh; first lieutenant, William C. Moore, of Medina; second lieutenant, Isaac O. Savage, of Fairfield. The reverses of McClellan on the Peninsula, causing a general alarm for the cause of the Union, induced the President to make his call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men, 11,686 being the quota of Michigan. The regiments called for were apportioned to Congressional districts, the Eighteenth being assigned to the First, the recruiting, however, to be made in the counties of Hillsdale, Lenawee, and Monroe, as Wayne, the other county of the district, assumed the task of raising the Twenty-fourth regiment alone. The recruitment of the Eighteenth commenced July 15, 1862, and on Aug. 26 it was mustered into the service of the United States. On Sept. 4, the day the regiment left its camp at Hillsdale, and while waiting at Toledo on the march to the front, an elegant flag of the finest material and workmanship, arrived by express, having been ordered made by the Hon. Henry Waldron, who had been charged by the governor with raising the regiment. It was presented by Mr. Waldron in one of his best speeches, to which an eloquent response was made by Maj. J. W. Horner, who assured the donor, on behalf of the regiment, that it should never be dishonored while

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in their hands. The regiment reported for duty at Cincinnati, and was stationed at Lexington, Ky., from Nov. 1, 1862, until Feb. 21, 1863. It then moved to Danville and was with the forces that retreated from that place on the 24th, skirmishing with those of Pegram as they left. On the 28th the regiment joined in pursuit of Pegram, making a long rough march to Buck creek. It returned to Stanford, then moved to Lebanon, and thence to Nashville, where it was employed as provost guard from Nov. 1, 1863, to June 11, 1864. Ordered south, it reached Decatur, Ala., in June, and was placed on garrison and scouting duty. It was a part of the force which surprised Patterson's brigade of cavalry at Pond Springs, capturing their camp equipage, wagons, and commissary stores, and in July it assisted in routing the same brigade at Courtland, being the only infantry engaged at either time. It left Decatur in September to reinforce the garrison at Athens, reaching there just in time to repel Roddey's command. It joined in pursuit of Wheeler, overtaking and skirmishing with his rear-guard, at Shoal Creek, and then returned to Decatur. A detachment of 231, enroute to reinforce the garrison at Athens, was attacked by a force under Forrest, numbering about 4,000, when within two miles of Athens, and after five hours' desperate fighting was compelled to surrender. The regiment participated in the successful defense of Decatur against Hood's army, a detachment dislodging a body of sharpshooters in rifle-pits near one of the forts and capturing 115 prisoners. It remained at Decatur until Nov. 25, and then moved to Stevenson, where it was engaged in building fortifications until Dec. 19. It was then ordered back to Decatur, where it was on garrison duty until Jan. 11, 1865, when it proceeded to Huntsville for post duty. It was ordered to Nashville in June, and was mustered out June 26, 1865.

It was found, after the organization of the several Congressional District regiments had been completed, that more companies had been officered than had been provided for, and the Twenty-fifth was constituted from the surplus. But this having failed to supply places for all the surplus companies which had been offered, the Twenty-sixth was organized and ordered into rendezvous at Jackson. The quartermaster of the Twenty-sixth was Charles E. Crane, of Adrian, and Company F, of the regiment, was almost entirely recruited from Lenawee county. Lemuel Saviers, of Franklin, was captain; Edmond Richardson, of Adrian, was first lieutenant, and Morris Roberts, of Tecumseh, was second lieutenant. The regiment left the state, Dec. 13, 1862, reported at Wash-

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ington, was assigned to provost duty at Alexandria, and was thus employed until April, 1863, when it was sent to Suffolk, Va., for defense. On June 20, it moved to Yorktown, marched to the Chickahominy, then returned to Yorktown and proceeded to New York to maintain peace in the draft riots. It joined the Army of the Potomac, Oct. 13, was attached to the First brigade, First division, Second corps, and came to be recognized as the skirmish regiment of the division. It was engaged at Mine Run, and then went into winter quarters at Stevensburg. It was at the battle of the Wilderness, part of the time in reserve, and charged Stuart's dismounted cavalry on May 7, capturing a number of prisoners and important despatches. It was in the engagements at Corbin's Bridge, the Ny River, the Po River and Spottsylvania, where it participated in the charge of the Second corps when the works were carried in a hand-to-hand fight with the bayonet, the colors of the Twenty-sixth being the first planted. It also captured two brass guns and the gunners, its loss being 27 killed, 98 wounded, and 14 missing. It was next engaged at the North Anna, Totopotomy and Cold Harbor, and was in the assault at Petersburg, June 16, in which the first line was carried. It fought at the Weldon railroad, was engaged at Deep Bottom, where its brigade drove the enemy and captured four guns, the Twenty-sixth leading in skirmish line. The regiment attacked double its numbers the following day and drove them for half a mile. In August, it was engaged at Strawberry Plains, White Oak Swamp, and Reams' Station, where it assisted in repelling repeated assaults and took part in the charge when the works taken by the enemy, were retaken. It remained before Petersburg during the winter, and in March, 1865, charged the enemy's works at Peebles' Farm, capturing a portion of them. It was in action at Hatcher's Run, the Boydton Road, White Oak Road, Sutherland's Station, Amelia Springs, Deatonsville, Sailor's Creek, High Bridge and Farmville, and was at Appomattox when Lee surrendered, having captured over 400 prisoners between March 28 and April 9, and lost 60 in killed and wounded. It was ordered to Washington May 2, was in the Grand Review, and was mustered out at Bailey's Cross-Roads June 4.

Continued threatenings of raids by Confederate refugees in Canada, together with an outspoken, unnatural sympathy existing among the people on the Canadian border in their behalf, produced at times much uneasiness as to the safety of cities along the American lines. As a result of these conditions, the Thirtieth Michigan infantry was raised, being mustered into the United States service

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Jan. 9, 1865. Samuel E. Graves, of Adrian, was major of the regiment, and Lyman H. Dean, of Morenci, was chaplain, while Company D was almost entirely composed of Lenawee county men. David D. Marshall, of Tecumseh, was captain of this company, and Simeon M. Babcock, of Adrian, was the first lieutenant. The officers of the regiment had all seen service at the front and many of the men in the ranks had participated in active warfare. The regiment did not leave the state, Company D being stationed at St. Clair. The men were mustered out June 30, 1865.

There were twelve Lenawee county men enlisted in the Michigan regiment known as "Engineers and Mechanics," and Daniel M. Moore, of Rome, was first lieutenant of Company M in that regiment. Although not engaged in many battles as a fighting regiment, it was often under fire while engaged in constructing fortifications, roads, and defenses for the army, or in the destruction of railroads and public works used by the enemy. The regiment was organized at Marshall, was mustered in, Oct. 29, 1861, and was mustered out Sept. 22, 1865.

In the artillery branch of the service Lenawee county was also represented. Battery H was commanded by Capt. Samuel DeGolyer, of Hudson, and at least a dozen of Lenawee county men were among the members of that artillery company. Captain DeGolyer received a wound May 28, 1863, in the siege of Vicksburg, which caused his death on Aug. 8. The battery was mustered in March 6, 1862, and was mustered out at Jackson, July 22, 1865.

Battery I was almost entirely from Lenawee county, and was officered by Jabez J. Daniels as captain, and Addison A. Kidder as first lieutenant, both of Hudson. The battery was organized at Detroit and was mustered in Aug. 20, 1862. It left the state Dec. 4, joined the Army of the Potomac, and was first engaged at Aldie, Va., in April, 1863. It participated at Gettysburg, then moved to Culpeper Court House, and was ordered to Nashville in October, remaining there in reserve until March 7, 1864, when it was ordered to Whiteside. It participated in the Georgia campaign, engaged the enemy at Cassville, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kolb's Farm, Marietta, Peachtree Creek, reached Atlanta July 27, and took part in the siege until Aug. 25. It was engaged at Turner's Ferry in August, and remained at Atlanta until Nov. 1, when it was ordered to Chattanooga and mounted as horse artillery until ordered home. It was mustered out at Jackson, July 14, 1865.

In the First Michigan cavalry there were nearly a score of Lenawee county men, and Jabez J. Daniels, of Hudson, entered the

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service as second lieutenant of Company E, of this regiment. It was mustered into the service Sept. 13, 1861, and performed distinguished service until mustered out at Salt Lake City, Utah, March 10, 1866, having been transferred to the Indian country after the surrender at Appomattox.

The Third Michigan cavalry had its rendezvous at Grand Rapids, and almost an entire company was recruited in Lenawee county. Robert O. Selfridge, of Tecumseh, was adjutant of the regiment, and Company K was commanded by Capt. Collins Davis, of Tecumseh, while Amos M. Adams, of Adrian, was second lieutenant. The regiment was mustered in Nov. 1, 1861. It left the state Nov. 28, was stationed at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, during the winter, and then joined Pope's movement against New Madrid and Island No. 10. It was engaged at Farmington, Miss., and in the siege of Corinth, then joined Grant's forces in the campaign of Mississippi, and fought at Spangler's Mills, Bay Spring, and Iuka, where it performed efficient work. In October it was engaged at the battles of Corinth and the Hatchie River. During the remainder of the year it was in actions at Hudsonville, Holly Springs, Lumpkin's Mill, Oxford, and Coffeeville. In November, Company K made a daring trip. Communication between Grant and Sherman had been cut off by the destruction of railway and telegraph lines, the enemy's pickets extending to Memphis, and regiments and brigades were unable to open them or clear the way for a dash. Company K advanced from LaGrange to Moscow, made a circuit of seventeen miles by night, attacked and captured the pickets at Somerville, and charged through a regiment. Finding the bridge burned at Wolf river, the company plunged into and across the stream, and being taken for Confederates pushed through a brigade and reached Sherman's headquarters at Memphis. The regiment was engaged at Brownsville, in January, and at Clifton in February. At the latter point, sixty men of Company K crossed the river after nightfall in an old flat-bottom boat and captured the Confederate Colonel Newsom, three of his captains, four lieutenants, and sixty-one enlisted men, with horses, arms and equipments. The regiment was in engagements at Jackson and Panola, in July, and at Grenada in August, was in the advance, destroying over sixty locomotives and more than 400 cars. In October it participated at Byhalia and Wyatt's Ford, on the Tallahatchie river. It was engaged in scouting and numerous expeditions during November and December, meeting the enemy at Ripley, Orizaba, Ellistown, Purdy, and Jack's Creek, and on Jan. 1, 1864, went into winter quarters at

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La Grange, Tenn. It was later ordered to St. Louis, where it was on provost duty for about two months. It reported at Little Rock, May 24, and was engaged in scouting. It assisted in driving Shelby beyond the river and in dispersing guerrillas. During November, 1864, and February, 1865, it garrisoned Brownsville, and in its scouting expeditions collected large droves of cattle, supplying nearly all the beef required for the Department of Arkansas. It was assigned to the First brigade, First division, Seventh corps, which, on March 14, was transferred to the military division of West Mississippi, and ordered to Mobile, where it engaged in the siege. After the fall of that point the regiment was employed in outpost duty. On the surrender of the enemy's forces east of the Mississippi, the regiment was selected as escort of Major-General Canby, and received the formal surrender of General Taylor's army. In May the regiment removed to Baton Rouge, La., where it joined the Texas expedition and reached San Antonio Aug. 2. It was engaged in garrison and escort duty and along the Mexican frontier until mustered out at San Antonio, Feb. 15, 1866. Up to November, 1863, the regiment had captured 2,100 prisoners, and had marched 10,800 miles.

Company F of the Fourth Michigan cavalry was a Lenawee county company and was officered by Richard B. Robbins as captain, Walter B. Anderson as first lieutenant, and Tunis W. Henion as second lieutenant, all of Adrian. Captain Robbins afterward was promoted to major of the regiment. The regiment was organized at Detroit, and was mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. It left the state Sept. 26, for Louisville, thence to Tennessee, and was engaged at Stanford, Gallatin, Lebanon, Rural Hill, Baird's Mill, Hollow Tree Gap, Wilson's Creek Road, Franklin, Laurel Hill, Wilson's Creek, La Vergne, Jefferson Pike Bridge, Nashville Pike and Stone's River, before the close of the year. It was in successful charges at Stone's River against superior forces. In January and February, 1863, it fought at La Vergne, Manchester Pike, Harpeth River, Cumberland Shoals, Bradyville, Woodbury, Dover, Charlotte and Auburn, and at Liberty drove Morgan's cavalry for six miles. It was next engaged at Unionville, Thompson's Station, Rutherford Creek, Duck River, Prosperity Church, Liberty, Snow Hill, McMinnville, Statesville, Alexandria, Wartrace and Middletown. At the last named place it charged and drove the enemy, capturing and destroying a large quantity of ordnance stores and camp equipage and the standard of the First Alabama cavalry. At Shelbyville it assisted in a charge when 599 prisoners and three

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pieces of artillery were taken, and the enemy was driven out in confusion, the Union forces being 1,500 and the enemy's over 4,000. A large body was driven into the river, from which over 200 bodies were taken. Through the summer of 1863, the regiment was engaged at Hickory Creek, Tullahoma, Rock Island, Sparta, Sperry's Mill, Smith's Cross-roads, Reed's Bridge, the battle of Chickamauga, Rossville and Cotton Port. At Chickamauga its brigade, with less than 1,000 men in line, fought 7,000 from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, falling back in order for five miles. It was in action at Smith's Cross-roads, Hill Creek, and McMinnville, in October, and was in camp at Maysville from the latter part of October until Nov. 17. It fought at Chattanooga and at Missionary Ridge, and at Cleveland captured 90 wagons, 260 prisoners, 480 mules, and 275 hogs. It burned the railroad bridge at the Etowah river, and the depot, iron works, and rolling mill at Cleveland. From January to March, 1864, it took part in the operations about Tunnel Hill and on the Dalton road, and remained in camp at the Etowah until March 29, when it was ordered to Nashville and attached to the Second cavalry division. In May it defeated a brigade at Farmer's Bridge, fought at Arundel Creek, and was surrounded at Kingston, but cut its way out. On the Atlanta campaign it fought at Dallas, Villa Rica, Lost Mountain, Big Shanty, McAfee's Cross-roads, Noonday Creek and Kenesaw Mountain. At Latimer's Mill on Noonday Creek a force of less than 1,000 received the attack of 4,500 of Wheeler's cavalry and fell back, but being reinforced by three regiments the enemy was in turn repulsed. The Fourth Michigan repulsed three charges by two regiments and gained new laurels. It was engaged at Roswell, Lebanon Mills, Stone Mountain, Covington, Flatrock, in the siege of Atlanta, Fair Oaks, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, and McDonough. At Jonesboro the entire division was surrounded and Minty's brigade, to which the Fourth was attached, made one of the greatest charges of the war, broke the enclosing lines in superb manner, thus opening a way for Kilpatrick's forces to break from the cordon, and captured three stands of colors. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment was engaged at Roswell, Sweetwater, Nose's Creek, Lost Mountain, New Hope Church, Stilesboro, Rome and Blue Pond. In the latter part of October it was ordered to Nashville, thence to Louisville, where it was newly mounted and equipped. It marched to Gravelly Springs, arriving Jan. 25, 1865, and remained there until early in march. Moving south from Eastport, it became engaged at Selma, Ala., where it joined in the assault and captured the works

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under terrific fire, Colonel Minty being the first to enter alive. The result of this daring affair was the capture of a strongly fortified city, nearly 100 pieces of artillery, 2,700 prisoners and a large amount of ammunition and stores. On May 7, Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard was ordered to proceed with the regiment and picket the Ocmulgee river for the purpose of preventing the escape of Jefferson Davis, who was supposed to be in that section, and with 135 picked men he was instrumental in capturing the Confederate leader. On May 21 the regiment was ordered to Nashville, and it was mustered out July 1, 1865.

About fifteen Lenawee county men served in the Fifth Michigan cavalry, which was organized at Detroit and mustered into the service Aug. 30, 1862. Stephen B. Mann, of Palmyra, was first lieutenant in Company G, of this regiment. This command served valiantly until the close of the war, and then was sent to the far West, being finally mustered out in Utah.

Company B, of the Ninth Michigan cavalry, was raised almost entirely in Lenawee county, and was officered by Samuel Morey, of Rome, as captain, and James R. Cairns, of Cambridge, as first lieutenant. The chaplain of this regiment was William Benson, of Adrian, and Cyrus D. Roys, of Hudson, was first lieutenant of Company F. This regiment was organized at Coldwater and was mustered in May 19, 1863. It left the state by detachments May 18, 20 and 25, being ordered to Covington, Ky. It participated in engagements at Triplett's Bridge, Lebanon, Salvisa, Cummings' Ferry, Buffington Island and Salineville. At Buffington Island it aided in the capture of 500 prisoners, three pieces of artillery, and a large amount of small arms and equipments. It was then ordered to Tennessee and was engaged at Loudon, Cumberland Gap, Carter's Station, Zollicoffer, and Leesburg. At Cumberland Gap it took the advance, burned a large mill, drove the enemy from his mountain stronghold, and assisted in the capture of 2,600 men and thirteen pieces of artillery. It was engaged at Blue Springs and Rheatown, scouted about Henderson during November, and in December was engaged at Knoxville, Morristown, Russellville, Bean's Station, Rutledge, Dandridge and Mossy Creek. It removed from Dandridge Jan. 16, 1864, and was engaged at Kinsboro's Cross-roads, Dandridge, Fair Garden, Sevierville, and Strawberry Plains. It encamped near Nicholasville, Ky., and was in several skirmishes in the early part of the year. In June it was engaged at Cynthiana, charging the enemy and taking 300 prisoners, 500 horses, a number of cattle and a large number of small arms, the enemy being

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routed and driven in large numbers into the Licking river. The regiment participated in the siege of Atlanta, Aug. 1 to Sept. 3, being on picket and train guard duty. It was engaged at Stone Mountain and Decatur, and was on foraging expeditions during the month of October. It was engaged in numerous small skirmishes with guerrillas and bushwhackers. It was with Sherman's army before Atlanta in November, was engaged in several skirmishes, including one at Lovejoy's Station, and on the 17th made a forced march of thirty miles, capturing thirty prisoners. It was in a skirmish at Griswoldville, burning the town, arsenal, railroad depot and train, and capturing seventy-five prisoners. It was engaged at Macon, Milledgeville, Louisville, Waynesboro, Cypress Swamp, Savannah, Arnold's Plantation and Altamaha Bridge. At Waynesboro it charged Wheeler's command, driving it from the field and capturing 100 prisoners, for which it received special notice. It was in camp at Savannah from Dec. 18, 1864, until Jan. 27, 1865, and then joined the Carolina campaign, being engaged at the Salkahatchie, White Pond, Aiken, Lexington, Broad River Bridge and Phillips' Cross-roads, where it fought the enemy for three hours. It burned the stables and a grist mill at Wadesboro after a skirmish; was in a skirmish at Solemn Grove, participated at Averasboro, driving the enemy before it; was then in constant skirmish, the battle of Bentonville, and in actions on the Raleigh & Smithfield railroad. It was in camp at Concord from May 14 until mustered out, July 9, 1865.

The Eleventh Michigan cavalry contained a large number of men from Lenawee county. William L. M. Osborn, of Adrian, was second lieutenant of Company B; John Edwards and W. Baker Thompson, both of Hudson, were first lieutenant and second lieutenant, respectively, of Company D; James E. Merritt, of Tecumseh, was captain of Company G, and Company H, which was distinctly a Lenawee county company, was officered as follows: Captain, Henry Bowen, of Adrian; first lieutenant, Willard Stearns, of Franklin; second lieutenant, Clark W. Decker, of Adrian. This regiment was organized at Kalamazoo and was mustered in Dec. 10, 1863. It left the state the same day for Covington, Ky., and was engaged in scouting in February and March. It was in a skirmish at West Liberty in April, and then moved to Louisa, Ky., forming part of the First brigade, First division, Army of the Ohio. It was in engagements at Pound Gap, Hazel Green, Mount Sterling, Lexington, Georgetown and Cynthiana. The fight at Mt. Sterling was severe, the enemy being routed, and at Cynthiana the Eleventh

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was in the charge which destroyed the enemy's line and scattered his forces. Engagements followed at Point Burnside, McCormick's Farm, Laurel Mountain, Bowen's Farm, Saltville, Sandy Mountain, and in Western Virginia. At Saltville the brigade to which the Eleventh was attached carried the main work, the regiment losing eighty-six in killed, wounded and missing. Compelled to withdraw, the regiment acted as rear-guard and the following day it was cut off and surrounded by 4,000 cavalry, but hewed its way through the opposing lines in a hand-to-hand fight of an hour. It encamped at Mt. Sterling and was engaged during November in clearing the country of guerrillas and engaging in skirmishes with them at Hazel Green, McCormick's Farm, Morristown, State Creek, Mt. Sterling, Church River, Russellville, Cobb's Ford, Bristol, Paperville, Abingdon, Wytheville, Mt. Airy, Marion, Seven-mile Ford, Saltville and Jonesboro. At Bristol the regiment took a number of prisoners and a large quantity of stores and at Abingdon it fought a brigade, capturing the enemy's artillery and 250 prisoners. It was in a running fight from Marion to Wytheville, twenty-four miles, when the enemy's wagon train and artillery were taken. At Wytheville the command drove the home guards to the mountains and captured 75,000 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition; 5,000,000 musket cartridges, 75 wagons, 6,000 blankets, 8 cannon, 33 caissons, large quantities of stores, and destroyed a large amount of property. At Saltville it aided in the destruction of the saltworks, machinery, utensils (including 2,000 kettles), buildings and wells, three forts, two arsenals filled with ammunition, thirteen cannon and caissons, five locomotives, eighty cars, depots and other buildings. In January, 1865, the regiment was engaged at Mt. Sterling and Hazel Green. It next fought at Flemingsburg, Boone, Yadkin River, Mount Airy, Hillsville, Salem, Christiansburg, Jonesboro, Danbury, Statesville, Salisbury, and in a number of minor engagements. At Anderson Court House the last remnant of the Confederate treasury was destroyed. The regiment captured Jefferson Davis's cavalry escort and then moved to Hartwell and Asheville, N. C., Greeneville, Tenn., Strawberry Plains, Knoxville and Pulaski, where it was consolidated with the Eighth Michigan cavalry, July 20, 1865. It was in service at that point until Sept. 22, when it was mustered out.

Did space permit, it would be a pleasure to include the names and service of the "men who bore the guns," many of whom performed feats of daring and services of incalculable value to the cause, wholly prompted by the innate desire for national preserva-

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tion, and without the hope of official reward. Some even declined promotion on the conscientious ground that they would then be serving for the emoluments and honors of office, while the charge would be groundless if the salary remained at thirteen dollars a month! Such conduct as this, it seems, should be a sufficient refutation of the latter-day doctrine that greed is the only incentive to human exertion. There were representatives of Lenawee county in nearly every regiment organized in Southern Michigan and Northwestern Ohio, either by original enlistment, transfer, or promotion, and wherever they were, and by whatever organization they were known, the famous Wolverines always performed their duty, and reflected honor upon themselves and credit upon the noble state which they represented.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

In the spring of 1898 came the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, and the equipment of an army and navy to combat the haughty Spaniard. In the settlement of this trouble Lenawee county responded with old-time vigor and enthusiasm. The noble sons of patriotic sires promptly offered their services in the cause of liberty and performed their duty with commendable devotion. The response was so universal over the land that many were disappointed in not reaching the scene of action, but they had shown their devotion to country and sympathy with the downtrodden and oppressed. The Lenawee county boys, mostly members of Company B, of the Thirty-first Michigan infantry, were off to the rendezvous at the earliest opportunity. They returned after a few months of service, but were dissatisfied that they could not have done more. A grand reception was accorded to the company on its return, and then its members resumed the thread of peaceful life. A few Lenawee county men reached the scene of action in the Philippines, where they rendered valiant service and proved their worthiness on every field. The officers of Company B, of the Thirty-first Michigan infantry were: Captain, James M. Holloway; first lieutenant, Edwin A. Wells; second lieutenant, Myron C. Bond. Laverne Wilcox, of Adrian, and George Fletcher, of Jasper, were the only Lenawee county boys who contracted disease in the service and died.

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JAMES W. HELME

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CHAPTER XXXIX.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED INTERESTS.

WRITTEN BY HON. JAMES W. HELME.

EARLY STATISTICS—NOTABLE CHANGE IN PRODUCTIONS—ABANDONED INDUSTRIES—LATER STATISTICS ON AGRICULTURAL WEALTH—COMPARISONS WITH OTHER COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES—LENAWEE COUNTY STANDS AT THE HEAD—MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER AND CHEESE—"THE COTTONWOOD SWAMP"—RIGA AND OGDEN TOWNSHIPS—SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY—ORGANIZATIONS OF FARMERS—LENAWEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—THE GRANGE—FARMERS' INSTITUTES—FIRST FARMERS' CLUB—THE GREAT FARM FACTORY.

The history of agriculture in Lenawee county would be preeminently, and almost exclusively, a history of the county itself, for Lenawee county is the greatest agricultural county in Michigan, and one of the greatest in the United States.

When the tide of emigration turned to Michigan, in 1836-37, Lenawee county was practically a wilderness, heavily timbered, and offered to the pioneer settler, who desired to produce crops, the hardest kind of hard work in felling the forests and clearing up the lands for agricultural production. We are not able to present the statistics of early production in Lenawee county, as we have not been able to obtain the census reports back of the year 1860. In that year the county had 197,000 acres of improved land, and 147,000 acres of unimproved land. In 1870 the improved land had increased to 263,197 acres, and the unimproved had decreased 10,000 acres. In 1880 the number of acres of improved land amounted to 341,179, and of unimproved land there were 177,787 acres. In 1890 the acres of improved land were 345,606 and the acres of unimproved land were 102,639. In 1900, which is the last census report available, acres of improved land were 352,000, and of unimproved land 95,000.

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As was natural in the settling of a fertile region of this character, the number of farms constantly increased. In 1860 there were in the county 3,251 farms. A gradual increase was shown in each decade until in 1900 there were 5,562 farms in the county, with an average size of eighty acres each.

It is interesting to note from statistics of production the growth of the county from the pioneer state to the state of intensive agriculture. When a country is first settled up the large areas of land induce the production of wheat and other cereals, and also the keeping of large numbers of sheep, which can thrive on the pasture of the wild lands which exist in the early history of a county. But as settlement proceeds and intensive agriculture develops, we see a gradual decline of the cereal and sheep crops, and an increase in crops that require more brains and give better value for the skill employed than the primitive agricultural occupations.

The census of 1860 shows that there were 2,247 working oxen in Lenawee county. In 1870 the number had dropped to 367, in 1880 to 249, and in 1890 to 79, while during the next decade an effort by the Lenawee County Agricultural Society to find a pair of working oxen to exhibit on pioneer day was a failure, not one existing within the county. During the same period milch cows increased from 11,235 in 1860 to 20,600 in 1900, and in view of the large increase in dairying during the last decade there are undoubtedly 25,000 milch cows in Lenawee county at the present time.

The rise and decline of the sheep industry in Lenawee county, as sheep pasture flourished and then passed away, is interesting. In 1860 there were 89,929 sheep in the county. In 1870 the number had increased to 112,653. In 1880 the high water mark was reached, with the figures 116,508. From this point the decline began, and in 1890 the sheep numbered 110,446, in 1900 but 101,000, and undoubtedly the census of 1910 will show a decline of 20,000 from the above figures.

The rise and decline of the growth of wheat, which is a sure indication of the gradual settlement of a new country, is also interesting. In 1860 the county produced 423,843 bushels of wheat; in 1870, 685,000 bushels. In 1880 the high water mark was reached, along with sheep production, the county raising 1,251,479 bushels of wheat. In 1890 the production had decreased over half a million bushels, to 719,000. In 1900 a still further decrease was shown, to 321,000 bushels.

Just as the production of the above crops, which are pre-eminently those of a pioneer country, decreased, so the crops that

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require skill and care in the management increased, and also with them, those cereals that are used exclusively as food for live stock. The census of 1860 shows the production of corn to be 1,213,311 bushels, and each decade showed a gradual increase until, in 1900, the county grew 2,700,000 bushels of corn. In 1860 the county grew 198,901 bushels of oats. Heavy increases followed in each decade until, in 1900, the county grew 1,881,720 bushels. The production of wool in the meantime, starting at 280,047, in 1860, and reaching the high water mark in 1880, at 663,598, had decreased in 1900 to 462,000 pounds.

No branch of agriculture requires more skill and intelligence in production than the manufacture of butter and the production of milk. In 1860 the county produced 993,558 pounds of butter, being second to Oakland county in production of both butter and milk, but today Lenawee county leads Oakland, producing, in 1900, 2,132,000 pounds of butter upon the farms. In 1890 the county produced 10,691,000 gallons of milk, and in 1900 it produced 11,775,000 gallons.

In 1880 we have the first record of the production of eggs, the county in that year having produced 1,099,000 dozens of eggs. In 1900 the county produced 2,363,000 dozens.

The increase in the production of agricultural wealth was accomplished to a great extent by labor saving tools, and the figures show the large amount of money that the farmer pays annually for implements to further his production. In 1860 the total value of farm tools in the county was $329,000. In 1900 this item had increased to $966,000.

Horses on the farms increased from 9,542, in 1860, to 18,000 in 1900.

From the census returns one of the abandoned industries of Lenawee county seems to be the growing of tobacco. In 1860 the county produced 25,602 pounds of tobacco. In 1870 but 155 pounds were produced, and since that time apparently none has been raised in the county.

The hop industry imported by the early New York pioneers has also passed away. In 1860, 14,858 pounds of hops were produced in the county. In 1870, 16,872 were produced. In 1880, the amount produced had fallen to 2,251 pounds, and in 1890 but 3,500 pounds were produced, since which time the culture of hops has apparently been abandoned in the county.

In the meantime, Lenawee has been helping to make Michigan one of the greatest potato-growing states in the Union. Very few

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people in Lenawee county realize the extent of the potato industry in their midst. In 1860, the county produced 295,803 bushels of potatoes, and an increase has been shown in every decade until in 1900, the county produced 405,000 bushels, this being a larger production than many Northern Michigan counties that are classed as potato districts.

Very few people are aware of the fact that Lenawee county stands at the very top of all counties in the United States in the production of agricultural wealth, and the figures, as shown by the census of 1900, are surprising. In that year the value of farm lands in the county was placed at $15,496,740. The value of buildings on these lands was placed at $6,339,000. The value of live stock on these farms was $2,791,000. The value of agricultural products on the farms, not fed to live stock, reached the enormous total of $4,005,543. Thus the total value of agricultural wealth in the county in that year was over $6,800,000. We have made a careful comparison from the census reports of the United States of the various counties in the Union to ascertain the place Lenawee occupies in the production of agricultural wealth. We find that three counties in California and four counties in Illinois exceed the production of Lenawee county in dollars, but these counties all have from one-half to three times more land than this county, and proportionately they do not produce as many dollars per acre as Lenawee county. The only counties in the United States which produce more agricultural wealth than Lenawee county, and which are the same size as Lenawee county, are eleven in number. They are: Baltimore county, Maryland, in which is situated the city of Baltimore; Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in which is situated the city of Boston; Monroe county, New York, in which is situated the city of Rochester; Onondaga county, New York, in which is situated the city of Syracuse; Orange county, New York, which is situated near the city of New York; Wayne county, New York; caster county, Pennsylvania, and Fon du Lac county, Wisconsin. caster county, Pennsylvania, and Fon du lac county, Wisconsin. In every one of these counties is situated a very large city, and naturally the land around these cities is devoted to highly intensive farming and truck growing, and the prices created by the immense demand of the adjoining urban population undoubtedly gives a somewhat fictitious value to farm products. Taking this into consideration, we think that we can truthfully say that Lenawee county stands at the head of the list of counties in the United States for the production of agricultural wealth, provided the counties have equal area and no large cities exist within their borders.

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It is interesting to trace the production of agricultural wealth in Lenawee county in connection with the same production in various other counties in Michigan. Lenawee county leads every Michigan county in every item of agricultural wealth shown by the census. Its leading competitor, which occupies second place in the value of agricultural products produced, is Oakland county. Formerly, Oakland county exceeded Lenawee in the production of agricultural wealth in many respects, and it should today, for Oakland has twenty-five townships, six miles square, while Lenawee has only twenty, but for the last three decades Lenawee has led Oakland in the total production of agricultural wealth, as well as in every item thereof, showing that the agricultural population of Lenawee county comprises the most intelligent in the state; for, in spite of good land and improved farm methods, all now realize that brains form a greater factor in agricultural operations than any other item, and if this county is leading not only the state, but the United States, in proportion to is population and farm area, it does so because of the superior intelligence of its farming community.

Closely allied to the agricultural interests of the county are the factories that produce sugar, butter and cheese. The statistics given above for butter represents only the production of butter made on the farms. In addition to this, scattered throughout the county, are various creameries and skimming stations which produce over a million pounds more butter in addition to the amount given. The manufacture of cheese was begun in the early days of Lenawee county by the late Samuel Horton, who originated the distinct type of Michigan soft cheese, which is made throughout Michigan today, and is distinct from the type made by other cheese factories in the country. The business of Mr. Horton has been very much enlarged by his son, Hon. George B. Horton, of Fruit Ridge, who has the distinction of being the largest individual cheese manufacturer in the United States. The production of Mr. Horton's factories, which are situated in the southern part of the county, totals nearly two million pounds of cheese, and he pays to factory patrons monthly, during the cheese making season, $30,000 and upwards for their milk. Lenawee leads all Michigan counties in both the production of cheese and butter, and the township in which Mr. Horton lives has as many cows as it has human beings, according to the census reports.

It is said in the Good Book that, "The last shall be first, and the first shall be last," and never was this better illustrated than

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in the settlement of Lenawee county. When the early pioneers had reached Toledo, and were obliged to take the overland route to Adrian, they entered, in the southeastern portion of Lenawee county, near the two townships of Riga and Ogden, what was known to the early settler as the "Cottonwood Swamp." The terrors of the "Cottonwood Swamp," as related by the early pioneers, were certainly fierce. It was a level, alluvial piece of land, apparently composed of black muck and clay, and of unlimited depth. In this so-called "Cottonwood Swamp" there were immense cottonwood trees, which grew from six to nine feet in diameter, interspersed with soft maple and hickory, also of immense size. It was a veritable wilderness, and was supposed to be the only part of Lenawee county that was worthless. Naturally, these two townships were the last to be settled. Eventually, however, they were peopled largely by Germans, and it was found necessary to ditch every road and to tile every field. When this had been done, lo and behold, there was not one square foot of swamp in either of these townships, and they became not only the garden of Lenawee county, but the garden of Michigan.

The state tax commission in its efforts to determine the most valuable township in the state concluded that the township of Riga was by far the best township, agriculturally, in the state of Michigan, and the township of Ogden ranked next. Today the people of these townships grow enormous crops of corn, and the land has proved to be an ideal place for the growing of sugar-beets. At first the sugar-beet factories of Central Michigan came down to these two townships to fight for sugar-beet acreage, for the yield was extra large there and the percentage of sugar exceeded that of any county in Michigan. As a final result, a sugar-beet company was organized and a factory was built at Blissfield, and the townships of Ogden and Riga today probably exceed any other townships in Michigan in the production of sugar-beets. Beet growing has spread from these two township to other adjoining townships until today the Blissfield factory, operating under the name of The Continental Sugar Company, is producing an immense output of sugar annually and the terrors to the early settlers of the "Cottonwood Swamp" has been turned into blessings for the beet-sugar growers of to-day.

The reader will naturally wonder what particular element has entered into the life of agriculture in Lenawee county to make it the greatest producing county in the Union. Other counties have richer soils and are better located for market, and have better

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climates than Lenawee county, and yet this county in proportion to its acres is the largest producer in the Union. The writer believes that this fact is largely due to the organization of the farming population in the county. It is a well known fact that only the most intelligent of any class organize. Among the city laborers it is not the digger of ditches or the street cleaners that organize, mut the more intelligent of the laboring class, like the carpenters, masons, and printers, and so it is with the agricultural class, that only the most intelligent and enlightened see the benefits of societies and organizations and maintain them, and Lenawee county probably holds the first place as being the best organized agricultural county in the Union.

The first farm organization to be formed in Lenawee county was organized in the early '40's by a party of fruit growers in the city of Adrian, under the name of The Adrian Horticultural Society. Today the same society, under the name of the Lenawee County Horticultural Society, is one of the largest organizations of its kind in the state, and holds regular meetings, which it has done for a period of over sixty years. Its influence upon fruit-growing in Lenawee county has been very great, as the county is known as a large producer of good, fine fruit. Previous to the Civil war, the Lenawee County Agricultural Society was organized, and with its successor, under a different name, annual fairs have been held in the city of Adrian for over sixty years. Today the annual fair of the Agricultural Society of Lenawee County is the largest in the state outside of the State Fair. It is also the most successful, both from a farmer's standpoint and financially, as it draws larger crowds than any other fair, has larger grounds, and better buildings, and it is practically out of debt—a tribute to the intelligence and energy of Lenawee county farmers.

The largest of all the farm organizations represented in Lenawee county is the Grange. Early in 1873 the Grange made its way into Michigan, and Lenawee at once took the lead in the organization of granges in the state, and it has ever since maintained that lead, both in having the largest number of organizations and the largest membership. The first grange organized in Lenawee county was Tipton Grange, followed closely by organizations at Tecumseh and Macon. Soon afterward the granges in Palmyra, Adrian, and Raisin townships were organized. These were followed by the organization of Medina, Fairfield, Morenci, and Fruit Ridge, under the name of Weston Grange, and the Onsted Grange. These early granges had their trials and tribulations, as all pio-

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neers had, and many of them died and were later reorganized, but today all are in a flourishing condition. In addition, the following granges have a live and active existence in Lenawee county: Bean Creek Valley, Blissfield, Britton, Cadmus, Clinton, Deerfield, Four Towns, Gorman, Hudson Center, Lime Creek, North Adrian, North Rome, Ogden, Raisin Valley, Rollin, Rome, South Dover, Sugar Town, Victorsville, Wolf Creek, Woodstock, and Working Grange. There are at the present time in active operation thirty-four granges in Lenawee county, having an active membership of from 3,500 to 4,000 persons, and it is almost impossible to over-estimate the influence of these organizations. Most of them hold meetings once in two weeks; and, for the last thirty years, every other week when these meetings have been held public questions have been discussed and literary programs have been given; co-operative buying has been practiced, until the immense benefit, both intellectually, morally, and financially upon the community is hard to estimate. Of the thirty-four granges now existing in Lenawee county, twenty-six own their own grange halls, and these are of the most substantial type, costing from one to five thousand dollars. In every community in Lenawee county the grange hall is as much a fixture in the community as the country church and the school-house, and it has kept up its end with the church and school-house in the education and enlightenment of the community.

Every winter, throughout the county, are held farmers' institutes, with speakers furnished by the state, and the grange halls furnish the natural place for these meetings; and throughout the year they are the center of the social life of the community. In addition to the thirty-four granges in Lenawee county, there is the Pomona, or county grange, which exercises a supervisory control over all the others, meeting in different parts of the county from month to month, and encouraging grange effort and enthusiasm.

The writer believes that the first farmers' club to be organized west of the Allegheny Mountains was organized in the township of Adrian, just after the war. At that time the Central New York Farmers' Club met at Utica, N. Y., and attracted wide attention, as it was the pioneer farmers' club in the country. Some enthusiastic Lenawee county farmers determined to organize a similar club in this county, and for that purpose met at the Steere school-house, near the present site of the Industrial Home, and there organized a farmers' club. The writer well remembers, as a little boy, attending that club with his father and listening to discussions. The only men that he can now recall taking part in that organization were B. W. Steere, the veteran nurseryman; A. Sig-

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ler, of Adrian, and the writer's father. For over a year this club held its meetings in the Steere school-house, and the memory of the writer is not clear why the club was discontinued, but since that time a large number of clubs have been organized in different sections of the county and they meet, as a rule, monthly at the homes of the members and discuss various farm topics.

It will thus be seen that with its agricultural and horticultural societies, its granges, its farmers' clubs, and in addition the many lodges of "Gleaners," which is another farm organization in the county—the farmers of Lenawee county are probably better and more thoroughly organized than those of any other county in the Union; and it has undoubtedly been due to the efforts made by and the education afforded by these organizations that the superiority of Lenawee county in the production of all farm products has been attained.

We have given in a brief and concise manner the position that agriculture occupies in Lenawee county affairs, but we doubt if very many of its inhabitants have realized its overwhelming importance. The cities and villages of Lenawee county are engaged in the very laudable effort of endeavoring to attract to their respective municipalities various manufacturing concerns, and the county properly boasts of its wire-fence factories, which make thousands of miles of fence each year; but the annual product of the cackling old hen on the farms in Lenawee county exceeds in value the entire product of all the fence factories of the county, and the old hen never closes down her industrial plant nor runs short hours on account of industrial depression. She is everlastingly at it, year after year, without intermission. The great farm factory of Lenawee county is annually producing over six million dollars' worth of finished product, and at the same time the farmers are not followning out a course of farming that depletes the soil. Practically all of the great cereal productions are fed upon the farm, and every year hundreds of cars of western sheep and cattle are imported. After having been fed all that the county produces, they the finished off with western corn, and thereby the productivity of Lenawee's land is being constantly increased by the intelligent farmers of the county. In the future, every year will see this great farm factory producing over six million dollars' worth of wealth, and gradually increasing its production. Whether the times are good or poor the factory is run for the full output, and the effect of this large production of wealth by the agricultural interests means great and continued prosperity to the cities and villages of Lenawee county.

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